

THE SOMERSET COLLECTION

◆ PUBLIC AUCTION SALE
LOS ANGELES
MAY 29 & 30, 1992



AUCTIONS BY BOWERS AND MERENA, INC.

PRICES REALIZED



The Somerset Collection

May 29 & 30, 1992

Bowers and Merena's Sale of the Somerset Collection Draws Enthusiastic Bidding!

The Somerset Collection, sold in Los Angeles by Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc., on May 29th and 30th saw enthusiastic bidding participation both by mail and from a packed gallery of in-person participants. "Even before the sale began, I knew we had a winner on our hands," noted Dr. Richard A. Bagg, Bowers and Merena's Director of Auctions. "Mail bids from all over the world were at an unusually strong and high level," he continued. "I credit this to the quality of material offered and also to its numismatic desirability. From front to back, the sale contained pieces of true significance, including major rarities."

The sale brought at total of \$2,956,990. Prices listed include the 10% buyer's fee.

Highlights of the sale among early American and copper coins included \$13,750 realized for a 1776 Continental Currency coin, a rare 1786 NON VI VIRTUTE VICI copper, Small Head variety, in VF-35 which sold for \$7,700, and a 1943 Lincoln cent struck in bronze (with a pedigree traced to Chief Engraver John R. Sinnock), which was sold for \$12,650. Floor bidding was intense and the audience comprised a "Who's Who Among American Colonial Coin Collectors."

An exceptional selection of desirable quarter dollars crossed the block in the Somerset Collection and realized excellent prices. A dazzling Proof-64 or finer 1822 Browning quarter dollar with error reverse brought a record \$39,600. An 1827 original quarter in Proof-63 (one of only 10 known) realized \$60,500. A restrike of this same issue brought \$25,300 and an 1842 Small Date in Proof condition (once part of the Norweb Collection) went to a new home at \$36,300.

Among other silver coins, an elusive Reeded Edge 1836 half

dollar brought \$8,250 and many Capped Bust halves brought strong prices amid active and enthusiastic bidding. Among silver dollars, a Mint State 1794 dollar sold for \$115,500, an AU-50 1795 Flowing Hair, Bolender-5 fetched \$6,000 and a lovely 1866 with Motto, Proof-62 soared to \$5,280.

Gold coins were a special feature in the Somerset Collection and a lustrous AU-58 1808 quarter eagle realized an impressive \$28,600. An AU-55 CAL counterstamped quarter eagle went to an appreciative buyer at \$22,000. Numerous scarce and rare \$4 stellas were offered, with an 1879 Flowing Hair in Proof-63 realizing \$37,400, and a second selling for \$31,900. A set of copper gilt stella patterns, each Proof-63, sold as a single lot for \$52,800.

Other highlights of the gold section of the Somerset Collection include a 1795 half eagle with small eagle reverse which sold for \$16,500, an 1810 half eagle which realized \$11,825, and a rare Proof-63 1869 half eagle which brought \$15,400. Among eagles, an 1804 in EF-45 grade (considered to be the scarcest early 19th-century date of the denomination) brought \$6,600, while a 1908 With Motto Proof-63 realized \$13,200. A 1907 Liberty Head Proof-63 double eagle realized \$17,600.

Patterns drew many strong bids. An 1868 Judd-617b three-cent piece crossed the block for an astounding \$7,700. A pattern 1877 half dollar, Judd-1504 realized \$11,550 and a rare 1804 \$10 restruck in silver was bid up to \$13,200.

Dr. Bagg reported that interest in the firm's continuing auction program has been at a record high level in recent months, and attributed this to the strengthening coin market as well as to the presentation of many items from old-time collections that have been off the market for years—even generations.

Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price
1	6600.00	69	440.00	137	198.00	205	104.50	273	203.50	344	82.50	419	605.00	488	467.50	556	264.00
2	1430.00	70	1100.00	138	187.00	206	66.00	274	60.50	346	110.00	420	715.00	489	1017.50	557	407.00
3	154.00	71	715.00	139	715.00	207	264.00	275	110.00	347	165.00	421	242.00	490	154.00	558	616.00
4	84.70	72	880.00	140	220.00	208	143.00	276	165.00	348	77.00	422	220.00	491	132.00	559	247.50
5	550.00	73	605.00	141	198.00	209	66.00	277	605.00	349	170.50	423	2200.00	492	550.00	560	154.00
6	1045.00	74	330.00	142	264.00	210	77.00	278	577.50	351	66.00	424	1760.00	493	209.00	561	286.00
7	1100.00	75	577.50	143	990.00	211	55.00	279	121.00	352	93.50	425	1980.00	494	2310.00	562	495.00
8	1100.00	76	357.50	144	181.50	212	308.00	280	357.50	353	220.00	426	1540.00	495	605.00	563	687.50
9	880.00	77	412.50	145	220.00	213	77.00	281	935.00	354	121.00	427	940.50	496	357.50	564	440.00
10	467.50	78	2200.00	146	121.00	214	143.00	282	115.50	355	110.00	429	770.00	497	467.50	565	715.00
11	660.00	79	550.00	147	110.00	215	148.50	283	110.00	356	203.50	430	1760.00	498	352.00	566	522.50
12	132.00	80	770.00	148	82.50	216	385.00	284	121.00	357	93.50	431	412.50	499	605.00	567	495.00
13	104.50	81	550.00	149	60.50	217	198.00	285	467.50	358	88.00	432	374.00	500	467.50	568	660.00
14	605.00	82	302.50	150	132.00	218	148.50	286	385.00	359	143.00	433	467.50	501	495.00	569	1210.00
15	1540.00	83	1870.00	151	220.00	219	77.00	287	187.00	360	302.50	434	660.00	502	880.00	570	907.50
16	715.00	84	247.50	152	209.00	220	187.00	288	121.00	362	1265.00	435	374.00	503	291.50	571	715.00
17	990.00	85	825.00	153	44.00	221	165.00	289	308.00	363	137.50	436	467.50	504	605.00	572	385.00
18	1650.00	86	330.00	154	165.00	222	132.00	290	412.50	364	71.50	437	385.00	505	242.00	573	880.00
19	770.00	87	4400.00	155	1870.00	223	110.00	291	412.50	365	71.50	438	797.50	506	176.00	574	440.00
20	467.50	88	82.50	156	533.50	224	154.00	292	412.50	366	550.00	439	577.50	507	357.50	575	935.00
21	2200.00	89	220.00	157	143.00	225	71.50	293	330.00	367	165.00	440	550.00	508	1045.00	576	660.00
22	495.00	90	99.00	158	99.00	226	66.00	294	357.50	368	88.00	441	286.00	509	357.50	577	605.00
23	2860.00	91	880.00	159	198.00	227	225.50	295	1210.00	370	220.00	442	137.50	510	1100.00	578	440.00
24	330.00	92	192.50	160	99.00	228	121.00	296	357.50	371	275.00	443	687.50	511	770.00	579	687.50
25	770.00	93	137.50	161	121.00	229	143.00	297	660.00	372	44.00	444	533.50	512	660.00	580	412.50
26	2200.00	94	88.00	162	61.60	230	770.00	298	302.50	373	88.00	445	522.50	513	209.00	581	2530.00
27	412.50	95	330.00	163	88.00	231	770.00	299	1210.00	374	495.00	446	176.00	514	198.00	582	495.00
28	770.00	96	132.00	164	33.00	232	302.50	300	198.00	375	176.00	447	302.50	515	154.00	583	165.00
29	715.00	97	165.00	165	264.00	233	440.00	301	1017.50	376	220.00	448	77.00	516	550.00	584	198.00
30	5775.00	98	165.00	166	44.00	234	357.50	303	2200.00	377	220.00	449	880.00	517	440.00	585	203.50
31	220.00	99	165.00	167	176.00	235	605.00	304	770.00	378	165.00	450	206.80	518	2200.00	586	176.00
32	1375.00	100	825.00	168	99.00	236	330.00	305	825.00	379	165.00	451	522.50	519	1430.00	587	247.50
33	770.00	101	55.00	169	88.00	237	363.00	306	990.00	381	99.00	452	253.00	520	1320.00	588	704.00
34	198.00	102	192.50	170	121.00	238	143.00	308	3630.00	382	110.00	453	187.00	521	165.00	589	467.50
35	176.00	103	110.00	171	77.00	239	104.50	309	1045.00	383	110.00	454	198.00	522	770.00	590	275.00
36	247.50	104	242.00	172	110.00	240	605.00	310	385.00	384	330.00	455	258.50	523	302.50	591	385.00
37	1320.00	105	605.00	173	99.00	241	275.00	311	110.00	385	467.50	456	880.00	524	302.50	592	264.00
38	330.00	106	110.00	174	154.00	242	165.00	312	143.00	387	242.00	457	187.00	525	495.00	593	121.00
39	825.00	107	77.00	175	440.00	243	165.00	313	220.00	389	242.00	458	330.00	526	660.00	594	561.00
40	187.00	108	275.00	176	93.50	244	49.50	314	236.50	390	209.00	459	412.50	527	412.50	595	291.50
41	880.00	109	121.00	177	104.50	245	176.00	315	154.00	391	198.00	460	192.50	528	440.00	596	440.00
42	770.00	110	93.50	178	88.00	246	242.00	316	165.00	392	209.00	461	154.00	529	467.50	597	220.00
43	7150.00	111	33.00	179	88.00	247	220.00	317	176.00	393	165.00	462	82.50	530	357.50	598	1045.00
44	605.00	112	1375.00	180	170.50	248	170.50	318	82.50	394	1650.00	463	880.00	531	396.00	599	880.00
45	467.50	113	935.00	181	82.50	249	1210.00	319	297.00	395	357.50	464	176.00	532	352.00	600	935.00
46	660.00	114	660.00	182	99.00	250	104.50	320	275.00	396	209.00	465	330.00	533	242.00	601	440.00
47	385.00	115	880.00	183	82.50	251	715.00	321	176.00	397	357.50	466	3520.00	534	242.00	602	1045.00
48	335.50	116	880.00	184	77.00	252	165.00	322	247.50	398	187.00	467	198.00	535	253.00	603	522.50
49	440.00	117	1072.50	185	2860.00	253	605.00	323	247.50	399	121.00	468	159.50	536	357.50	604	286.00
50	385.00	118	66.00	186	203.50	254	231.00	324	55.00	400	1210.00	469	6050.00	537	330.00	605	286.00
51	550.00	119	132.00	187	82.50	255	385.00	325	132.00	401	1210.00	470	385.00	538	330.00	606	264.00
52	220.00	120	143.00	188	82.50	256	1430.00	326	148.50	402	660.00	471	99.00	539	467.50	607	330.00
53	990.00	121	209.00	189	77.00	257	440.00	327	93.50	403	550.00	472	242.00	540	286.00	608	297.00
54	2090.00	122	187.00	190	77.00	258	385.00	328	110.00	404	330.00	473	385.00	541	385.00	609	660.00
55	290.40	123	27.50	191	44.00	259	247.50	329	121.00	405	264.00	474	1732.50	542	209.00	610	550.00
56	440.00	124	187.00	192	88.00	260	220.00	330	291.50	406	302.50	475	770.00	543	467.50	611	770.00
57	825.00	125	242.00	193	93.50	261	198.00	331	770.00	407	605.00	476	335.50	544	880.00	612	495.00
58	550.00	126	220.00	194	88.00	262	159.50	332	77.00	408	275.00	477	330.00	545	3080.00	613	385.00
59	275.00	127	176.00	195	55.00	263	990.00	334	88.00	409	935.00	478	220.00	546	330.00	614	198.00
60	770.00	128	165.00	196	253.00	264	605.00	335	110.00	410	467.50	479	88.00	547	467.50	615	2200.00
61	220.00	129	176.00	197	66.00	265	357.50	336	143.00	411	715.00	480	605.00	548	880.00	616	275.00
62	176.00	130	528.00	198	77.00	266	385.00	337	66.00	412	302.50	481	412.50	549	990.00	617	506.00
63	385.00	131	412.50	199	3301.10	267	341.00	338	143.00	413	1100.00	482	660.00	550	275.00	618	715.00
64	1540.00	132	330.00	200	440.00	268	253.00	339	3960.00	414	1100.00	483	550.00	551	170.50	619	495.00
65	220.00	133	220.00	201	154.00	269	104.50	340	82.50	415	1760.00	484	330.00	552	467.50	620	412.50
66	132.00	134	220.00	202	99.00	270	66.00	341	577.50	416	440.00	485	341.00	553	330.00	621	605.00
67	715.00	135	209.00	203	165.00	271	82.50	342	66.00	417	385.00	486	313.50	554	797.50	622	440.00
68	880.00	136	187.00	204	88.00	272	522.50	343	44.00	418	467.50	487	154.00	555	412.50	623	467.50

Prices realized include the 10% buyers fee--Lots omitted represent unsold lots known to us as of the sale date.

Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price
696	165.00	767	412.50	1076	12650.00	1154	1320.00	1232	1760.00	1305	1705.00	1384	66.00	1457	825.00	1537	1386.00
697	176.00	768	770.00	1077	5775.00	1155	1210.00	1233	462.00	1306	770.00	1386	357.50	1458	467.50	1538	2310.00
698	137.50	769	467.50	1078	935.00	1156	990.00	1234	3300.00	1308	3520.00	1387	907.50	1459	1210.00	1539	1320.00
699	154.00	771	605.00	1079	1100.00	1157	1320.00	1235	880.00	1309	1540.00	1388	935.00	1460	880.00	1540	770.00
700	302.50	772	506.00	1080	440.00	1158	286.00	1236	2970.00	1310	990.00	1390	1045.00	1461	2530.00	1541	495.00
701	1870.00	1001	330.00	1082	154.00	1159	1980.00	1237	2530.00	1311	1870.00	1391	1980.00	1464	2750.00	1542	357.50
702	467.50	1002	302.50	1083	385.00	1160	605.00	1238	880.00	1312	1265.00	1392	1842.50	1466	990.00	1543	2090.00
703	231.00	1003	220.00	1084	1540.00	1161	385.00	1239	935.00	1313	1540.00	1393	1430.00	1467	1100.00	1544	2640.00
704	440.00	1004	330.00	1085	330.00	1162	264.00	1240	2310.00	1314	3300.00	1394	467.50	1468	37400.00	1545	330.00
705	264.00	1005	4400.00	1086	935.00	1163	242.00	1241	165.00	1316	1705.00	1395	2200.00	1469	31900.00	1546	13750.00
706	445.50	1006	1760.00	1087	770.00	1164	1980.00	1242	990.00	1317	880.00	1396	12650.00	1470	39050.00	1547	1100.00
707	467.50	1008	198.00	1088	770.00	1165	577.50	1243	1045.00	1318	1430.00	1397	4180.00	1475	52800.00	1548	715.00
708	396.00	1010	13750.00	1089	467.50	1166	1375.00	1244	660.00	1319	1430.00	1398	1320.00	1476	16500.00	1549	632.50
709	77.00	1011	6600.00	1090	210.00	1167	577.50	1245	3300.00	1320	660.00	1399	1100.00	1477	11550.00	1550	715.00
710	319.00	1012	8800.00	1091	495.00	1168	222.20	1246	550.00	1321	1980.00	1400	797.50	1478	6600.00	1551	467.50
711	187.00	1013	605.00	1092	385.00	1169	990.00	1247	8250.00	1322	495.00	1401	1210.00	1479	7700.00	1552	1595.00
712	1870.00	1014	506.00	1093	2530.00	1170	286.00	1248	4840.00	1323	1402.50	1402	1155.00	1480	1265.00	1555	13200.00
713	467.50	1016	3850.00	1094	990.00	1171	39600.00	1249	2750.00	1324	825.00	1403	660.00	1481	3740.00	1556	1430.00
714	935.00	1017	2200.00	1095	247.50	1172	60500.00	1250	2200.00	1325	3740.00	1404	1650.00	1482	2200.00	1557	467.50
715	990.00	1018	7700.00	1096	440.00	1173	25300.00	1251	1210.00	1326	660.00	1405	962.50	1483	3080.00	1559	2530.00
716	192.50	1021	495.00	1097	110.00	1174	242.00	1252	3520.00	1327	935.00	1406	522.50	1484	3300.00	1560	2860.00
717	440.00	1022	467.50	1098	242.00	1175	605.00	1253	880.00	1328	1760.00	1407	660.00	1485	3960.00	1561	1430.00
718	357.50	1023	440.00	1100	302.50	1176	242.00	1254	2530.00	1329	715.00	1408	1210.00	1486	2090.00	1562	550.00
719	440.00	1024	209.00	1101	4675.00	1177	385.00	1255	1952.50	1330	1320.00	1409	467.50	1487	935.00	1563	1210.00
720	1045.00	1025	165.00	1102	770.00	1179	36300.00	1256	357.50	1331	770.00	1410	2640.00	1488	2090.00	1564	6875.00
721	880.00	1028	247.50	1103	1100.00	1180	352.00	1257	660.00	1332	715.00	1411	825.00	1489	11825.00	1565	3520.00
723	715.00	1029	1100.00	1104	4290.00	1181	495.00	1258	1430.00	1333	2970.00	1412	770.00	1490	3300.00	1566	1320.00
724	2420.00	1030	825.00	1108	467.50	1182	2420.00	1259	330.00	1334	1430.00	1413	907.50	1491	1980.00	1567	2860.00
725	1760.00	1031	302.50	1110	198.00	1183	605.00	1260	990.00	1335	770.00	1414	2090.00	1492	3740.00	1568	1100.00
726	660.00	1032	935.00	1111	825.00	1184	385.00	1261	412.50	1336	715.00	1415	495.00	1493	1540.00	1570	1210.00
727	907.50	1033	467.50	1112	660.00	1185	825.00	1262	286.00	1337	418.00	1416	385.00	1494	2530.00	1571	2640.00
728	577.50	1035	770.00	1113	770.00	1187	550.00	1263	605.00	1338	333.30	1417	715.00	1495	7975.00	1573	467.50
729	13475.00	1036	412.50	1114	990.00	1188	715.00	1264	198.00	1339	550.00	1418	1320.00	1496	990.00	1574	1320.00
730	1760.00	1038	2860.00	1115	550.00	1191	742.50	1265	935.00	1340	462.00	1419	1265.00	1497	660.00	1575	1980.00
731	242.00	1039	660.00	1116	198.00	1194	1430.00	1266	247.50	1341	495.00	1420	1210.00	1498	2640.00	1576	3520.00
732	693.00	1040	55.00	1117	880.00	1196	1430.00	1267	2640.00	1342	880.00	1421	1760.00	1500	275.00	1578	2970.00
733	1430.00	1041	1760.00	1119	1045.00	1197	467.50	1268	825.00	1343	632.50	1422	8525.00	1502	4290.00	1579	825.00
734	825.00	1042	1045.00	1120	330.00	1198	385.00	1270	297.00	1344	2640.00	1423	935.00	1503	15400.00	1580	6600.00
735	907.50	1044	990.00	1121	990.00	1199	1540.00	1271	198.00	1345	797.50	1425	990.00	1504	6050.00	1582	1320.00
736	660.00	1045	825.00	1122	660.00	1200	935.00	1273	440.00	1347	522.50	1426	1320.00	1505	357.50	1583	5060.00
737	330.00	1046	4180.00	1123	385.00	1201	660.00	1274	385.00	1348	2750.00	1427	2915.00	1506	17050.00	1585	1320.00
738	1485.00	1047	2640.00	1124	220.00	1202	1100.00	1275	2200.00	1349	770.00	1428	4620.00	1507	220.00	1586	990.00
739	330.00	1048	990.00	1125	198.00	1203	357.50	1276	495.00	1350	2090.00	1429	935.00	1508	4400.00	1587	1540.00
740	1430.00	1049	467.50	1126	308.00	1204	198.00	1277	1980.00	1351	880.00	1430	25300.00	1509	3740.00	1588	17600.00
741	605.00	1050	687.50	1127	605.00	1206	550.00	1278	1540.00	1352	715.00	1431	5280.00	1510	2420.00	1590	9350.00
742	990.00	1051	412.50	1128	1100.00	1207	1540.00	1279	935.00	1356	6050.00	1432	2750.00	1511	209.00	1591	6325.00
743	577.50	1052	2860.00	1130	2860.00	1208	357.50	1280	715.00	1357	1292.50	1433	28600.00	1512	412.50	1592	4400.00
744	253.00	1053	247.50	1131	770.00	1209	660.00	1282	2090.00	1361	990.00	1434	7700.00	1513	1870.00	1593	3080.00
745	495.00	1054	935.00	1132	1210.00	1210	1210.00	1283	2310.00	1362	5280.00	1435	5775.00	1514	1760.00	1594	522.50
746	880.00	1055	357.50	1133	2860.00	1212	193.60	1284	770.00	1363	2200.00	1436	1320.00	1515	1980.00	1595	605.00
747	143.00	1056	2640.00	1134	330.00	1213	1045.00	1285	1980.00	1364	1045.00	1437	5280.00	1516	11550.00	1596	478.50
748	935.00	1057	1771.00	1136	308.00	1214	286.00	1286	990.00	1365	715.00	1438	247.50	1517	10450.00	1597	825.00
749	198.00	1058	2200.00	1137	143.00	1215	330.00	1288	1265.00	1366	7425.00	1440	1320.00	1518	5500.00	1598	715.00
751	302.50	1059	418.00	1138	440.00	1216	154.00	1289	1430.00	1367	2970.00	1441	220.00	1519	7700.00	1599	1760.00
752	242.00	1060	2860.00	1139	852.50	1217	522.50	1290	742.50	1368	412.50	1442	132.00	1520	4180.00	1600	1595.00
753	440.00	1061	2860.00	1140	330.00	1218	440.00	1291	880.00	1369	572.00	1443	22000.00	1521	9350.00	1601	1980.00
754	242.00	1062	357.50	1141	302.50	1219	220.00	1292	660.00	1370	2970.00	1444	357.50	1522	6600.00	1602	990.00
755	319.00	1063	440.00	1142	577.50	1220	825.00	1293	550.00	1371	495.00	1445	242.00	1523	4620.00	1603	880.00
756	825.00	1064	247.50	1143	2640.00	1221	176.00	1294	880.00	1372	1540.00	1446	3520.00	1524	14850.00	1604	605.00
757	715.00	1065	2090.00	1144	715.00	1222	3190.00	1295	1650.00	1373	1045.00	1447	5170.00	1525	495.00	1605	2750.00
758	693.00	1066	990.00	1145	302.50	1223	1045.00	1296	2915.00	1374	1760.00	1448	7150.00	1526	715.00	1606	2970.00
759	803.00	1067	357.50	1146	275.00	1224	1210.00	1297	1540.00	1375	770.00	1449	880.00	1528	2420.00	1607	990.00
760	990.00	1068	825.00	1147	121.00	1225	2750.00	1298	264.00	1376	2970.00	1450	6875.00	1529	1540.00	1608	1210.00
761	3520.00	1070	412.50	1148	1100.00	1226	660.00	1299	242.00	1378	66.00	1451	605.00	1530	1540.00	1609	550.00
762	385.00	1071	275.00	1149	286.00	1227	2750.00	1300	115500.00	1379	2200.00	1452	3135.00	1531	495.00	1611	770.00

Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price
1694	1815.00	1764	2090.00	2021	495.00	2225	1870.00	2511	220.00	2584	1430.00	2660	441.10	2733	550.00	4009	220.00	4077	121.00
1695	3740.00	1767	7700.00	2022	577.50	2226	1430.00	2512	577.50	2585	990.00	2661	880.00	2734	880.00	4010	121.00	4078	110.00
1696	3960.00	1768	2090.00	2023	880.00	2227	457.60	2513	605.00	2587	550.00	2662	407.00	2735	302.50	4011	55.00	4079	165.00
1697	1100.00	1769	1045.00	2024	1760.00	2228	1430.00	2514	1760.00	2588	352.00	2663	423.50	2736	2420.00	4012	440.00	4080	308.00
1698	1980.00	1770	1320.00	2025	385.00	2229	165.00	2515	357.50	2590	66.00	2664	715.00	2737	1650.00	4013	198.00	4081	148.50
1699	935.00	1771	1100.00	2026	330.00	2230	770.00	2516	330.00	2591	55.00	2665	715.00	2738	715.00	4014	176.00	4082	82.50
1700	7700.00	1772	4620.00	2027	330.00	2231	4730.00	2517	770.00	2592	55.00	2666	253.00	2739	440.00	4015	121.00	4083	110.00
1701	4840.00	1773	3300.00	2028	990.00	2232	797.50	2518	330.00	2593	110.00	2667	440.00	2740	550.00	4016	330.00	4084	368.50
1702	3080.00	1774	9350.00	2029	935.00	2233	1540.00	2519	825.00	2594	715.00	2668	935.00	2741	170.50	4017	71.50	4085	385.00
1703	1540.00	1775	3960.00	2030	1045.00	2234	880.00	2520	605.00	2595	990.00	2669	264.00	2742	57.50	4018	82.50	4086	880.00
1705	7150.00	1776	3960.00	2031	1100.00	2235	110.00	2521	412.50	2596	242.00	2670	385.00	2743	665.50	4019	66.00	4087	253.00
1706	2200.00	1777	3960.00	2032	605.00	2236	99.00	2522	742.50	2597	143.00	2671	825.00	2744	1144.00	4020	143.00	4088	412.50
1707	979.00	1778	4290.00	2033	1210.00	2237	247.50	2523	385.00	2598	1760.00	2672	522.50	2745	1265.00	4021	71.50	4089	143.00
1708	15400.00	1779	6875.00	2034	220.00	2238	247.50	2524	1540.00	2599	660.00	2673	462.00	2746	550.00	4022	88.00	4090	506.00
1709	3520.00	1780	7150.00	2035	550.00	2239	374.00	2525	1072.50	2600	825.00	2674	880.00	2747	605.00	4023	110.00	4091	176.00
1710	4840.00	1781	3850.00	2036	550.00	2240	852.50	2526	330.00	2603	330.00	2676	412.50	2748	660.00	4024	143.00	4092	88.00
1711	2860.00	1782	4620.00	2037	302.50	2241	176.00	2527	275.00	2604	770.00	2678	110.00	2749	412.50	4025	1045.00	4093	121.00
1712	1320.00	1783	4400.00	2038	132.00	2242	165.00	2528	660.00	2605	2420.00	2679	242.00	2750	440.00	4026	88.00	4094	77.00
1713	935.00	1784	4400.00	2039	1100.00	2243	330.00	2529	550.00	2606	1430.00	2680	605.00	2751	286.00	4027	220.00	4095	209.00
1714	1870.00	1785	3520.00	2040	467.50	2244	440.00	2530	412.50	2607	4620.00	2681	1100.00	2753	82.50	4028	374.00	4096	132.00
1715	3960.00	1788	2860.00	2041	88.00	2245	176.00	2531	825.00	2608	412.50	2682	990.00	2754	715.00	4029	264.00	4097	286.00
1716	6600.00	1789	8250.00	2042	71.50	2246	264.00	2532	1210.00	2609	825.00	2683	275.00	2755	550.00	4030	286.00	4098	148.50
1717	3960.00	1790	13200.00	2043	88.00	2247	467.50	2533	286.00	2610	192.50	2684	495.00	2756	660.00	4031	357.50	4099	225.50
1718	3520.00	1791	5060.00	2044	93.50	2248	374.00	2534	209.00	2612	5005.00	2685	412.50	2757	357.50	4032	412.50	4100	82.50
1719	2420.00	1792	3960.00	2045	220.00	2249	198.00	2535	203.50	2614	385.00	2686	445.50	2758	308.00	4033	231.00	4101	148.50
1720	1210.00	1793	3630.00	2046	778.80	2250	242.00	2536	7700.00	2615	209.00	2687	242.00	2759	687.50	4034	176.00	4102	88.00
1721	1870.00	1794	4400.00	2047	302.50	2251	467.50	2537	495.00	2617	770.00	2688	715.00	2760	522.50	4035	176.00	4103	242.00
1722	3300.00	1795	5775.00	2048	495.00	2253	2090.00	2538	1210.00	2618	1760.00	2689	467.50	2761	1265.00	4036	715.00	4104	275.00
1723	852.50	1796	2860.00	2049	275.00	2254	385.00	2539	715.00	2619	1265.00	2690	165.00	2762	3190.00	4037	429.00	4105	115.50
1724	3080.00	1797	1100.00	2050	121.00	2256	935.00	2540	440.00	2620	467.50	2691	242.00	2763	907.50	4038	264.00	4106	132.00
1725	3520.00	1798	1485.00	2051	275.00	2257	907.50	2541	1650.00	2621	797.50	2692	522.50	2764	770.00	4039	110.00	4107	82.50
1726	1760.00	1799	9900.00	2052	374.00	2258	1017.50	2542	1265.00	2623	6050.00	2693	770.00	2765	1100.00	4040	110.00	4108	88.00
1727	2200.00	1800	7700.00	2053	264.00	2259	962.50	2543	770.00	2624	1072.50	2694	302.50	2766	1430.00	4041	715.00	4109	357.50
1728	605.00	1801	4290.00	2054	110.00	2260	935.00	2544	467.50	2625	990.00	2695	357.50	2767	990.00	4042	533.50	4110	110.00
1729	1870.00	1802	1485.00	2055	132.00	2261	93.50	2545	715.00	2626	1925.00	2696	93.50	2768	1045.00	4043	143.00	4111	121.00
1730	1870.00	1803	1540.00	2056	330.00	2262	66.00	2546	143.00	2627	825.00	2697	286.00	2769	1017.50	4044	220.00	4112	121.00
1731	1980.00	1804	1430.00	2057	247.50	2263	1210.00	2547	880.00	2628	445.50	2698	302.50	2770	605.00	4045	176.00	4113	660.00
1732	1320.00	1805	8250.00	2058	110.00	2264	1870.00	2550	110.00	2629	385.00	2700	495.00	2771	1100.00	4046	242.00	4114	148.50
1733	1100.00	1806	1650.00	2059	220.00	2265	198.00	2551	110.00	2630	3190.00	2702	297.00	2772	1320.00	4047	99.00	4115	88.00
1734	1650.00	1807	935.00	2060	82.50	2266	330.00	2552	550.00	2631	797.50	2703	99.00	2773	275.00	4048	165.00	4116	385.00
1735	3960.00	1808	1650.00	2061	110.00	2267	302.50	2553	357.50	2632	440.00	2704	396.00	2774	275.00	4049	176.00	4117	242.00
1736	5280.00	1809	2970.00	2062	1540.00	2268	440.00	2554	742.50	2633	814.00	2705	302.50	2775	880.00	4050	143.00	4118	55.00
1737	2420.00	1810	1650.00	2063	715.00	2269	797.50	2555	528.00	2634	385.00	2706	440.00	2776	247.50	4051	209.00	4119	55.00
1738	2420.00	1811	12100.00	2064	291.50	2270	715.00	2556	605.00	2635	440.00	2707	550.00	2777	550.00	4052	176.00	4120	143.00
1740	2200.00	1812	2420.00	2201	2420.00	2271	187.00	2557	302.50	2636	3025.00	2708	440.00	2778	385.00	4053	198.00	4121	660.00
1741	2420.00	1813	5280.00	2202	2090.00	2272	137.50	2558	385.00	2637	385.00	2709	302.50	2779	220.00	4054	88.00	4122	302.50
1742	6655.00	1814	3960.00	2203	715.00	2273	132.00	2559	715.00	2638	825.00	2710	907.50	2780	1870.00	4055	66.00	4123	331.10
1743	4840.00	1815	1760.00	2204	192.50	2274	231.00	2560	1210.00	2639	1650.00	2712	467.50	2781	451.00	4056	99.00	4124	247.50
1744	2200.00	2001	605.00	2205	550.00	2275	137.50	2561	1430.00	2640	1650.00	2713	825.00	2782	577.50	4057	143.00	4125	220.00
1745	5060.00	2002	467.50	2206	1540.00	2276	187.00	2562	1182.50	2641	3960.00	2714	495.00	2783	165.00	4058	137.50	4126	473.00
1746	4510.00	2003	154.00	2207	797.50	2277	148.50	2563	275.00	2642	440.00	2715	176.00	2784	660.00	4059	55.00	4127	247.50
1747	4400.00	2004	357.50	2208	632.50	2278	660.00	2565	1980.00	2643	1155.00	2716	220.00	2785	935.00	4060	363.00	4128	341.00
1748	4620.00	2005	467.50	2209	1650.00	2279	275.00	2566	1430.00	2644	935.00	2717	165.00	2786	935.00	4061	357.50	4129	357.50
1749	4180.00	2006	605.00	2210	1540.00	2280	715.00	2567	1320.00	2645	467.50	2718	2200.00	2787	286.00	4062	198.00	4130	522.50
1750	3300.00	2007	577.50	2211	715.00	2281	88.00	2568	357.50	2646	1045.00	2719	1760.00	2788	231.00	4063	143.00	4131	412.50
1751	3300.00	2008	484.00	2212	715.00	2283	660.00	2569	1870.00	2647	770.00	2720	2640.00	2789	220.00	4064	335.50	4132	374.00
1752	11550.00	2009	357.50	2213	4400.00	2286	82.50	2570	907.50	2648	2420.00	2721	1430.00	2790	242.00	4065	423.50	4133	165.00
1753	6270.00	2010	357.50	2214	742.50	2500	1210.00	2571	880.00	2649	412.50	2722	1100.00	2791	1540.00	4066	467.50	4134	137.50
1754	5280.00	2011	990.00	2215	715.00	2501	935.00	2572	412.50	2650	550.00	2723	715.00	2792	1320.00	4067	110.00	4135	187.00
1755	10450.00	2012	1320.00	2216															

The Somerset Collection

and other important properties



Presented by Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc.



Sessions

Mail Bid and Public Auction Sale

SESSION ONE.....**Friday Afternoon, May 29**
12:30 PM Sharp.
Colonial and U.S. Coins: Lots 1-772

LOCATION:

Mikado Room

Hyatt at Los Angeles Airport

SESSION TWO.....**Friday Evening, May 29**
6:30 PM Sharp.
Colonial and U.S. Coins: Lots 1001-1815

6225 West Century Boulevard

Los Angeles, California

(310) 670-9000

SESSION THREE.....**Saturday Afternoon, May 30**
12:30 PM Sharp.
Currency: Lots 2001-2064
Foreign: Lots 2201-2280
Numismatic Americana: 2281-2286
U.S. Coins: 2500-2793; 4001-4138

Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc.

BOX 1224 • WOLFEBORO, NH 03894

TOLL-FREE (800) 458-4646 • IN NH: (603) 569-5095 • FAX: (603) 569-5319



Bowers and Merena Auction Schedule

SEPTEMBER 14-16

New York City Public Sale

Now accepting consignments!

A great sale is planned, and we are now taking reservations for consignments.

NOVEMBER 19-21

New York City Public Sale

in conjunction with the Grand Central Coin Convention

Now accepting consignments!

A highly important public sale showcasing several notable collections and consignments.

JANUARY 7-9, 1993

Orlando Public Sale

in conjunction with the FUN Convention

Now accepting consignments!

Contact us for information.

APRIL 1-3, 1993

New York City Public Sale

in conjunction with the Metropolitan New York Numismatic Convention

Now accepting consignments!

PLUS:

Kingswood Galleries

Mail Bid Sales

Now accepting consignments for our July 29th sale!

A traditional mail bid sale offering the collector, dealer, and investor the ideal way to sell duplicate or other coins in the \$50 to \$500 range.

Lot Viewing

Hyatt at Los Angeles Airport, 6225 W. Century Blvd., Essex B & C

Wednesday, May 27, 1992 11:00 AM – 7:00 PM

Thursday, May 28, 1992 9:00 AM – 1:00 PM
2:00 PM – 7:00 PM

Friday, May 29, 1992 9:00 AM – 1:00 PM
2:00 PM – 6:00 PM

Saturday, May 30, 1992 9:00 AM – Noon

HELPFUL SUGGESTION:

We strongly recommend that our clients who plan to view a large portion of the sale, plan to do so during the early days of lot viewing, as the last days will be crowded.

AUCTION SESSIONS

will be held
in the Mikado Room
at the Hyatt
at Los Angeles Airport,
6225 West Century Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90045

Lot Pick-up

Hyatt at Los Angeles Airport, 6225 W. Century Blvd., Essex B & C

Saturday, May 30 9:00 AM to 10:30 AM
and approximately one hour after
the end of the sale.

NOTE:

For information on prices realized after the sale, call (603) 569-5095, Ext. 98. Limit: 20 lots per caller.

COLOR PLATE I



1



185



199



1006



1018



1061



1077



1084



1104



1118



1171



1172



1173



1179



1182



1242



1267



1282



1300



1356



1362



1363



1367



1370



1381



1420

1422

COLOR PLATE II



1430 1431 1433 1434 1435 1443 1448 1450



1465 1468 1469 1470 1471 1472 1473 1474



1476 1477 1478 1479



1484 1489 1494 1495



1502 1503 1506



1517 1518



1516



1519



1521



1522



1527

COLOR PLATE III



1536



1553



1554



1555



1560



1588



1589



1592



1639



1671



1672



1674



1696



1700



1704



1673



1705



1708



1709



1735



1741



1747



1748



1749



1755



1756



1757



1760



1762



1767



1772



1774



1777



1786



1787



1789



1796



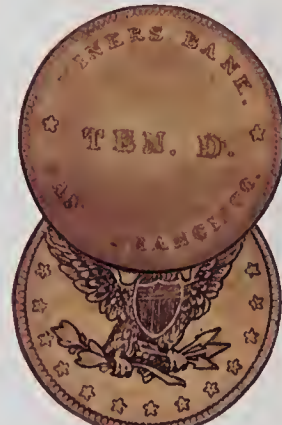
1797



1799



1801



1805



1809



1811



4070

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*Cataloguing and certain other services were provided
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Appreciation is extended to the following for the
preparation of this catalogue:

The present catalogue descriptions are by Q. David
Bowers, Raymond N. Merena, Mark Borckardt,
Andrew Pollock III, Frank Van Valen, and Barbara
Southard, coordinated by Richard A. Bagg and
Barbara Southard. Assisted by Beth Piper.

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*All illustrations are of the
actual items being sold.*

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AND MERENA, INC.

PO Box 1224
Wolfeboro, NH 03894
(603) 569-5095
Fax: (603) 569-5319



Terms of Sale

1. This is a public auction sale conducted by licensed and bonded auctioneers. All bids are to be per lot. No lots will be broken. Lots will be sold in numerical sequence unless the auctioneer otherwise directs. In the event of identical bids on the same lot, the lot will be awarded to the first bid received. In the event of a dispute during the floor bidding, the auctioneer's decision to award the lot to a bidder will be final. The auctioneer, at his sole discretion, may re-open any lot or put the lot up for sale again.

2. A buyer's charge of 10% on each individual lot will be added to all successful bids, which sum will be the purchase price. This buyer's charge will be added to all invoices, without exception. (Under the present arrangement, we normally charge a fee to the seller, plus a buyer's charge to the purchaser.)

3. All sales are strictly for cash in United States funds. All remittances must be drawn on United States banks. **Invoices must be paid for promptly upon receipt in good U.S. funds.** No credit cards will be accepted for auction purchases or deposits. Shipping, handling, postage, private and/or postal insurance, and registration charges will be added for lots delivered by mail. All bidders not furnishing applicable resale permits will be responsible for sales tax as required to be collected under the laws of the state or other entity in which the sale is conducted. By bidding in the sale, a successful bidder agrees to be liable for any tax liabilities which may accrue by virtue of the purchase.

4. All lots must be paid in full prior to delivery, unless credit arrangements for this sale have been specifically agreed to in writing by Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc. (subsequently referred to as Bowers and Merena in the present Terms of Sale). Previously established lines of credit, at the sole option of Bowers and Merena, may not be honored. Please contact our Accounting Department in advance if you have any questions regarding your purchasing plans. At the sole discretion of Bowers and Merena, we reserve the right to deny participation in any auction if there have been, in our opinion, credit problems, unreasonable returns, delays in payment, or any other problems in past or current sales. On any account not paid within the prescribed terms of this sale, Bowers and Merena reserves the right to extend credit and to impose periodic finance charges at the rate of 1.5% per month (18% per annum) on the unpaid balance, which charges shall continue to accrue until fully paid. On any sums unpaid, if the account is referred to an attorney for collection, the buyer agrees to pay all costs, including attorneys' fees, with interest accruing on the balance, until fully paid, at the specified rate.

5. Bidders not known to us must furnish references satisfactory to Bowers and Merena and/or deposit a sum equal to 25% of the bids submitted. This sum will be applied to successful bids with the overage refunded within 10 days of the sale date. Any difference will be billed. All APO, FPO, and non U.S. addresses must submit a 50% deposit. We reserve the right to require payment in full by all bidders, prior to the delivery of lots, even if satisfactory references or credit have been established.

6. Title does not pass until lots are paid for in full. It is the responsibility and obligation of the buyer to maintain insurance on any coins in his possession. Risk of loss is on the buyer. By bidding in the sale, the bidder agrees to permit Bowers and Merena to file any financing statement permitted under the Uniform Commercial Code without debtor's signature and to offset any accounts due, whether now or in the future, against funds or collateral in their possession. The buyer agrees not to sell, pledge, or hypothecate these auction purchases until paid for in full. Any person submitting bids on behalf of a corporation or any other entity agrees to be personally responsible for the transaction.

7. No "buy" or unlimited bids will be accepted. No bids will be accepted from minors. The auctioneer and/or Bowers and Merena reserve the right to open a lot at a reasonable price, to set bidding increments as they shall determine, and to refuse any bid which in the judgment of the auctioneer or Bowers and Merena is believed not to be made in good faith or does not qualify by reason of credit, or otherwise. Bowers and Merena may open bidding on any lot by placing a bid on behalf of the seller. Bowers and Merena may further bid on behalf of the seller, up to the amount of the reserve, by placing successive or consecutive bids for a lot, or by placing bids in response to other bidders. Any estimates of value which appear in this catalogue are an opinion, based on price lists, catalogues, and other information, as to what the lot may realize (excluding the 10% buyer's charge). At the sale, higher or lower prices may prevail. In any event, in the case of a reserve, the reserve will not exceed the high published estimate. As the catalogue is prepared considerably in advance of the sale date, estimates are subject to change. Any change in the reserve outside of the guidelines noted will be announced at the sale.

8. All items are guaranteed genuine. Any claim to the contrary must be made in writing within 30 days of the sale date. If notified within that time, we will grant an extension to the buyer so that the question of authenticity can be resolved. In no event will we be responsible for any authentication fees or other charges incurred by the buyers, unless a lot is proven to be not genuine, in which instance we will pay the actual charges incurred, as supported by invoices, up to a maximum of \$50.

9. We cannot be responsible for your errors in bidding. Please check your bid sheet carefully. Please bid in even dollar increments. All bids not in even dollar amounts, including those increased by 10% to 20% (see our special service on the bid sheet), will be rounded off to the lower whole dollar amount. We request that all bid sheets be signed, and we reserve the right to not enter bids on any sheet that has not been signed. Realizing that certain bids may be submitted by fax, telegram, or other means without a signature, we note that in any event, bidding in this auction sale constitutes acceptance by the bidder of all of the Terms of Sale.

10. Auction sales are not approval sales. Any lot may be examined before bidding. **No lot may be returned by a mail bidder without the advance written permission of Bowers and Merena.** Any such requests must be made within three days of the

receipt of the coins; in no event can such a request be received by us later than 30 days after the auction date. Any lot returned must be in its original unopened container or holder; the removal of any item from such container or holder negates the return privilege. Any late remittance for purchases is cause for Bowers and Merena to negate this privilege.

11. No lots may be returned for any reason by floor buyers (including those acting as agents for others). In addition, no lots may be returned by successful mail bidders who have examined the lots prior to the sale. Exceptions will be made only for reasons of authenticity, under the provisions of Term No. 8. The auctioneers reserve the right to postpone or cancel the sale without notice, should they in their sole discretion determine that such action is warranted. Any lot may be withdrawn without notice prior to the sale. Neither the auctioneer nor the consignor will have any obligation to the intended bidders as a result of any postponement, cancellation, or withdrawal.

12. Grading is a subjective description that represents the opinion of the cataloguer as to the state of preservation of a particular coin or lot. A split grade, such as Proof-63/65, refers to a coin which in our opinion is graded Proof-63 obverse and Proof-65 on the reverse. "Proof" is used to describe a method of manufacture and is not a grade or condition. All such terms, including adjectival and numerical descriptions of coins and other numismatic items, are the opinion of Bowers and Merena and are not an attribution. No warranty, whether expressed or implied, **including the warranty of merchantability**, is made with respect to such adjectival or numerical descriptions, which can and do vary among experts; nor is any warranty or representation made that any other expert, grading service or other entity will grade a given piece the same as we do; nor is any warranty or representation made that a coin or other numismatic item has not been cleaned, or that the toning of any item is natural, or that there is the absence of any other defect which would render it unsuitable for encapsulation by any grading service or the acceptance by a third party. By bidding in this sale, the buyer agrees to hold Bowers and Merena harmless for any numismatic item graded and described by a third party grading service and presented as any lot within this catalogue. The buyer further acknowledges that the opinion of Bowers and Merena on any such item may be different than that described by the grading service. Further, the buyer agrees to accept the grade, attribution, pedigree, authenticity or any other designation as described by the grading service. In general, with the exception of those lots described by the grading service, descriptions are the Bowers and Merena interpretation of standards in the *Photograde* book, with the addition of certain intermediate grades, such as MS-64 and Proof-64, as determined by the opinion of our staff.

13. This paragraph is intended to be part of all lot descriptions contained in this catalogue. Bowers and Merena act as agents for the various consignors. For this reason, no claims of any kind can be considered after the settlements have been made with the

consignors. Any dispute after the settlement date (45 days following the date of the sale) is strictly between the bidder and consignor without involvement or responsibility of Bowers and Merena and/or the cataloguers. Cash advances have been made to some consignors in anticipation of sale proceeds. Bowers and Merena, or any affiliated person or company, reserves the right to consign items to this auction sale, and to participate as a bidder. The auctioneer, consignors, employees, assignees, and agents for Bowers and Merena or the consignors may bid for his or her own account at any auction and may have information not otherwise available to the public regarding reserves, values or other material facts relating to the articles which are the subject of the auction. When an item is sold to the book, it may be sold, passed, withdrawn, returned to the owner or bought in. A consignor or his agent may bid on any lot including those in his own consignment. Certain terms pertaining to this sale and consignments to it are subject to negotiation. In the event of a typographical error or attribution error, the cataloguer reserves the right to withdraw any item from the sale without notice, to correct the error orally at the sale, or, if discovered at a later date, to refund the buyer's money without further obligation. The maximum obligation of Bowers and Merena to any bidder shall be the sum paid for any lot in dispute. While every effort will be made to properly enter and execute bids received by mail or by other means, Bowers and Merena assumes no liability for any errors in this regard or failure to enter bids. Nor can Bowers and Merena assume responsibility for bids received later than the published deadline for receipt of mail bids, or bids received by telephone or in person. To insure the greatest accuracy, we strongly recommend that bids be entered on the standard bid sheet form and be received here in advance of the published deadline.

14. By placing a bid in this sale, you agree that this transaction shall be construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New Hampshire. Any dispute, claim or controversy (except for non-payment) shall be settled exclusively by binding arbitration under the rules then in effect of the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc., as if both parties to the dispute were members, at Wolfeboro, New Hampshire, or another suitable location at the option of Bowers and Merena. In the event of non-payment, at its option, Bowers and Merena may refer the matter to the PNG arbitration or elect to proceed judicially, in which case the buyer consents to jurisdiction in the courts of Carroll County, New Hampshire.

Special Services

15. If you wish to limit your total expenditure, please fill in the maximum amount you wish to spend on the MAXIMUM EXPENDITURE line at the upper portion of your bid sheet. You can then submit bids for amounts up to eight times the amount of the maximum expenditure. This is a personal service and a Bowers and Merena customer representative will personally attend to your bid sheet by bidding from the auction floor, buying lots for your account until your authorized expenditure is reached. While we will do our best in your behalf, due to the speed of the auction sale and the sometimes crowded conditions, we cannot be responsible for failure to execute such a bid properly. Due to the bookkeeping involved, this service is offered only to bidders with maximum expenditures of \$1,000 or more. MAXI-

MUM EXPENDITURE and ONE LOT ONLY bidding can be combined.

16. Up to five lots may be grouped with brackets for a ONE LOT ONLY purchase, if you wish to purchase only one example of a coin of which several examples appear in the sale. Such lots should be bracketed on your bid sheet. While we will do our best on your behalf, due to the speed of the auction sale and the sometimes crowded conditions, we cannot be responsible for failure to execute such a bid properly.

17. We invite you to take advantage of the optional 10% to 30% increase to help your chance of being a successful bidder. Check the appropriate place on your bid sheet.

18. BIDDING IN THIS AUCTION SALE constitutes ACCEPTANCE BY THE BIDDER of the FOREGOING TERMS OF SALE.

Transparent holders in which the auction lots are stored are to facilitate viewing and inspection of the lots and ARE NOT for long-term storage.

Deadline

Deadline for the receipt of mail bids is:
NOON – Thursday – May 28, 1992

New Bidders

If you have not participated with us before, be sure to send your credit information, Attn: Donald Snyder, at least 10 days before the auction. There is very little time, if any, to review this information during the auction.

Important Notice

Credit cards will not be accepted for auction deposits or payments.

The Prices Realized list will be published approximately 30 days after the auction.

Suggestions for Mail Bidders

Bidding in our auctions can be an interesting, enjoyable, and a numismatically rewarding experience. Even if you have been bidding in our sales for many years, you may find that some of the following comments will increase your success. In the event that you wish to ask further questions, telephone Cynthia Lassiter, Elaine Dionne, or Chris Karstedt.

- Mail your bid sheet as early as possible. This is particularly important if you are a new bidder, for it takes us time to check your references. Also, this helps to assure that your bid sheet will be received before the mail bid deadline. A bid sheet mailed a few days before the sale might not reach us until a week later—at which time the coins will have been sold to others!

- As the closing deadline for mail bids draws near, fax us your bids anytime 24 hours a day [our fax number is (603) 569-5319]. Or, telephone your bids to our auction department. Please follow up your phone and fax bids with a written confirmation.

- We've found it best to use a work sheet to compile bids. In this way you can check back and forth throughout the catalogue, make changes and revisions, and so on. Then when you've decided on your final bids, enter them on the bid sheet. Try your best to keep the bid sheet neat and clearly understandable, listing the lots in order. Check your bid sheet carefully. You will be responsible for any bids on wrong lots or for the wrong amounts. Please, please be careful!

- Don't bid more than you want to pay! Review your financial circumstances carefully before bidding. There is always the possibility that you may be awarded all of the lots you bid on. If you are awarded lots, you are legally bound to pay for them immediately.

- Please keep current price levels in mind when bidding. While high and low prices sometimes occur, most items sell within market ranges. If a popular coin sells for \$500 on the retail market, chances are not good that a bid of, say, less than \$400 will win it. On the other hand, chances are excellent that a bid in the \$500 to \$600 range will be a winner. There is no harm in bargain hunting, but as your time is valuable (and so is ours), it is most productive if you keep current values in mind while bidding. The higher you bid, the greater your chances are for success. It has been our experience that many people who bid strongly, or check the options to increase bids by an optional 10% to 30%, actually purchase at least some lots below their maximum authorization once the sale takes place.

- Ink is best for writing bids. Pencil tends to blur. If bid changes are necessary, do not write over figures. Instead, cross them out completely and re-enter the bids. Put your telephone number on the bid sheet. This way we can call you if there is a question about a bid.

- Lots may be inspected by mail prior to the auction (except for large or bulk lots, or other multiple-coin lots). Please write or call for further information. Mail inspection requests must be received sufficiently early to permit return to us in time for general lot viewing prior to the sale. The person requesting mail inspection agrees to pay postage and insurance both ways and to insure and be responsible for the pieces which are in his possession.

minimum), or use our One Lot Only service and bid on up to five lots and be assured of getting no more than one—or use both features together. Please see points 15 and 16 in the Terms of Sale.



Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc.

Fax your bids 24 hours a day! Our fax number is 1-603-569-5319! Be sure to follow up your bids with written confirmation.

OFFICE USE ONLY	
No.	
Date	
Deposit	
Max.	
O.L.O.	

ATTACH MAILING LABEL OR PRINT CLEARLY

Name John Dow Customer # 90091

Street or P.O. Box 123 Pleasant St.

City Anytown State CA Zip 12345

Daytime Telephone (123) 555-1111 Fax # (123) 555-1234

Signature (bid sheet MUST be signed) John Dow

\$ 1425.00

Maximum Expenditure
\$ 6,500.00

Please increase my bids
10% ☐ 20% ☐ 30% ☐
if necessary to obtain lots

If you are using the One Lot Only option, please use the narrow column to group the lots with a bracket: [

[illegible]

Bank references: _____

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Welcome to the Sale

by Q. David Bowers

Welcome to our Somerset Collection Sale. In your hands is one of the most interesting, most varied catalogues we have produced in quite some time. Showcased are many items, ranging from classic rarities to eminently affordable Morgan dollars, "type" coins and other things—literally something for everyone.

The Somerset Collection consists mainly of rarities, with most of the other pieces coming from additional consignors, several dozen in all.

Colonial and Copper Coins

Among colonial coins there is a veritable smorgasbord of delicacies. Let me mention at the outset some interesting Connecticut coppers, including what may be the finest known example of 1787 Miller 33.41-Z.11, a high Rarity-7 issue. Likewise sure to attract attention is another 1787 Connecticut, this one M 32.4-X.5, MS-60 or finer, possibly the finest known. What is particularly exciting about this coin is that it came to our staff specialist, Frank Van Valen, with a consignment of coins from Upstate New York, unattributed, and ostensibly worth a few hundred dollars. Now it will probably bring a few thousand dollars—to the delight of the consignor, of course—and to the delight of its next owner!

For the colonial enthusiast desiring something a bit different, indeed unique, the only known 1787 NEO EBORACUS Bolen copy on an 1821 Capped Bust quarter will represent a once in a lifetime opportunity. This piece has reposed in a bank vault for many years and now comes to light for the first time. The overstriking is very bold, and virtually every feature of the undertype 1821 can be read clearly. A 1787 Fugio cent struck in gold,

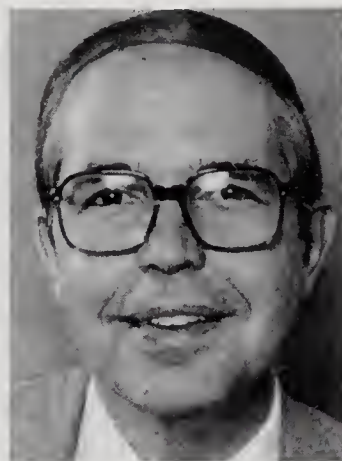
Newman 103-EE, one of just two known, will likewise delight the specialist.

What else should I mention? How about several very attractive Massachusetts silver coins, some of which trace their pedigrees to the unforgettable Frederick Taylor Collection which we handled a few years back. A very nice Elephant token is worthy of mention, and several of the popular Continental "dollars," also from the Taylor sale, will cause eyebrows to be lifted. A New York NON VI VIRTUTE VICI copper is a coin that only appears when great collections cross the block—needless to say it is an exciting, rare, and thoroughly desirable piece.

Among large cents a 1797 Sheldon-138 triple struck, flipping over in the dies in the process of coining, graded EF-40, will be a highlight of the large cent collection in which it finally reposes. The consignor stated that this coin had been the apple of the eye of a number of different specialists in recent years, and now that it has been consigned to our auction, they can all "fight for it." Once the skirmish is over, the winner will have a truly fantastic piece.

Silver Coins

Among silver coins there are numerous truly superb pieces. A 1795 half dime in Mint State is notable, a rare Proof 1857 dime is in the league of rarities, and other half dimes and dimes will excite interest. Among quarter dollars there are sufficient rarities that specialists in this series will find the Somerset Collection



unforgettable for this denomination alone! Consider, for example, that the legendary 1827 is represented by both an original and a particularly sharp, early restrike, not to overlook a truly outstanding 1822 With Error Reverse in—would you believe?—Proof finish! One of the great rarities in the American series is the 1842 Liberty Seated quarter with small date, and it is with a great deal of pleasure that we once again showcase the fabulous Norweb Collection specimen. It was a few years ago that we catalogued this delightful coin, and it is a pleasure to welcome it back again!

Several 1836 Reeded Edge half dollars are in the sale, including a particularly nice MS-61 specimen. Usually this issue is seen in lower grades such as VF and EF. Just 1,200 are believed to have been struck. Other half dollars will pique your fancy as well.

Silver dollars are numerous and are of high quality. Leading the way is a magnificent Mint State specimen of the first issue of the series, the 1794—brilliant, lustrous and frosty, a Condition Census specimen of this great classic. Other Flowing Hair and Draped Bust dollars comprise many Bolender varieties, some of them scarce, and nearly all of them hand selected from an aesthetic point of view. Would you believe that very, very few pieces in the 1795-1803 range show adjustment marks? Quality pervades. Most of these have been off the market since the 1950s.

With Liberty Seated silver dollars we (and you!) hit a home run. Connoisseurs of the series will glory in such items as an MS-61 1855 (honestly, when is the last time you ever saw a Mint State 1855—this coin has been a rarity for over a century), a gem Proof 1856, a Mint State 1857, and a Proof 1858. Uncirculated ex-

amples of rare Civil War years include—are you ready?—an MS-64 1861, an MS-63 1863, and what has to be one of the most remarkable Liberty Seated dollars to ever cross the auction block, an MS-65 1864. Several Proofs of later dates complete the package.

Among Morgan dollars there are many delicacies, including the famous 1895, a coin known only in Proof state.

Gold Coins

Gold dollars are numerous and quite varied, and include such seldom-seen items as a beautiful Uncirculated 1854 Type II and an MS-66 1888. Among quarter eagles, the famous 1796 No Stars is represented, a lustrous specimen of the classic 1808 will attract attention, and several other early issues are likewise noteworthy. One of our favorites among all gold coins is the first United States commemorative: the 1848 quarter eagle with CAL counterstamped on the reverse. Here offered is a lovely AU-55 coin, one which should see considerable spirited bidding.

Stellas or \$4 pieces always attract attention, and the present sale includes a very nice 1879 Flowing Hair as well as that rarity of rarities, an 1880-dated Flowing Hair. In addition, a complete set of 1879 and 1880 Stellas consisting of four varieties in gilt copper, beautiful in every way, will command attention, as will further off-metal strikings. These will be found in Session II both in the \$4 category under gold and also under patterns. This reminds me to suggest that you should check the Index to the sale, for there are so many beautiful pieces in the auction that you don't want to overlook a single bidding opportunity!

Half eagles include not one but several of

the first United States gold coin, the 1795 with Small Eagle reverse. An 1810 in MS-63 is likewise noteworthy, as are numerous later issues. Among \$10 gold eagles will be found two high-level 1795 pieces, both AU, a rare 1797, multiple examples of the seldom-seen 1804, a Mint State 1842, a superb MS-65 1907 Indian with rolled edge and periods, a companion 1907 Indian with wire edge and periods, a beautiful Proof 1908 With Motto, and more.

Every time a popularity survey is taken concerning artistry in American coinage, the winner is the MCMVII High Relief double eagle of 1907. In the present sale you will find several, highlighted by a splendid MS-64.

Patterns

Pattern coins are unusually varied and include dozens of different specimens ranging from cents to double eagles, all of which are at least *scarce*, most of which are *rare*, and some of which are *very rare* or *extremely rare*. The technical notes by Andrew W. Pollock III of our staff will make this section of the catalogue an everlasting reference for the specialist. Beyond that, even the non-specialist will have a field day, as just about everyone can appreciate a delicacy such as the rare 1792 copper Birch cent!

Commemorative and Territorial Coins

Commemoratives include some dandy high-grade examples of popular issues such as the 1893 Isabella quarter and 1921 Missouri half dollar, as well as the most beautiful of all American coin sets, so far as those originally issued is concerned: a splendid 1915-S Panama-Pacific silver and gold set in the original copper frame of issue. Off the market for many years,

this set will certainly be the centerpiece of its next owner's collection.

Territorial gold coins include several of the impressive \$50 denomination, including those bearing the imprint of Augustus Humbert (one variety of which is Rarity-7) and the beautiful 1855 Wass, Molitor & Co. issue.

Other Items

The sale will feature several lots of cut currency sheets and a small but high-quality selection of national bank notes. Coins of the world include an aureus of Augustus, a classic Athenian tetradrachm, a Proof 1847 Gothic crown, a four-piece 1937 gold Proof set, and a selection of popular modern gold issues.

Bidding By Mail

There are two ways to participate in this sale—you can bid by mail or attend in person. If you bid by mail you will join the majority of our clients. You will find it ideal to add to sit in the comfort of your favorite chair at home or in your office, peruse the catalogue, and send your bids by mail, fax, or telephone. Have a question? Our auction staff is eager to help. If you need a description of a coin's surface, need a bidding estimate, or anything else, that's what we are here for! Our staff is ready, willing, able, and eager to work with you. Our Terms of Sale include informative bidding instructions and details on our popular bidding options. Our staff will personally execute your bids for you.

Our One Lot Only Option and Maximum Expenditure Options are particularly useful. By means of the latter you can bid on coins valued up to *eight times* the amount you wish to spend! We will automatically keep track of

your expenditures until your limit is reached. A convenient bid sheet has been provided for your use with this catalogue. You can also bid by fax using our fax number, (603) 569-5319, or by telephone (follow up your telephone bids with written confirmation by letter or fax).

Come to California!

Alternatively, plan to attend the sale in person. Come to the Golden State and experience the Somerset Collection sale as it takes place. The event will be held at the Hyatt Hotel at the Los Angeles airport, a very nice facility. Be sure to check out T.J. Peppercorn's Restaurant off the hotel lobby—I like their octopus salad (although I realize that not everyone will) and, among other things, their do-it-yourself dessert bar. The hotel is modern, airy, and conveniently situated right at the Los Angeles airport. Our professional colleagues, Superior Galleries, will be having a sale a couple of days later, after which will be the Long Beach International Coin and Stamp Exposition—so you can come to attend our sale and make a week of it.

We have many nice memories and connections with California, for our offices were located there from the 1960s through 1982. Actually, my first visit to California was in 1958 when I attended the American Numismatic Association Convention, held that year in Los Angeles. I remember at the convention banquet the master of ceremonies said something like “now, we will play a song for everyone who lives in California,” whereupon a melody—I don't remember the title—filled the air. Then he said, “now we'll play a song for everybody else,” whereupon the band played *California Here I Come*.

We enjoy being a part of California by having at least one sale there every year—a tradition we have maintained ever since we located

our offices in New Hampshire. To all of our old California friends, “Hello.” To those who know us only by mail and who live in California and plan to attend the sale, be sure to come up and say “Hi.” It would be nice to meet you in person.

Market Notes

The mail bids received for our most recent auction, The Spring Quartette Sale, came in at a record rate for modern times—more intensely and in larger quantities than we have seen in the past year! The coin market has taken an upturn, and collectors are jumping in with both feet. True, the American economy still has a few problems, but often the coin market runs counter to the economy and does not march in step with it. Certainly, there is a scarcity of good material, a fact known to anyone who reads the weekly issues of *The Coin Dealer Newsletter*, *Coin World*, *Numismatic News*, and other periodicals. The problem is to acquire material, not to sell it.

The Somerset Sale is laden with “fresh” material, much of which has been off the market for a generation or more. Here indeed is the opportunity to have a field day!

There are many great bidding opportunities, and I urge you to take advantage of them. I feel strongly that anyone looking at this sale catalogue 10 years from now and contemplating the prices will wonder why they didn't mortgage the farm and buy as much as they could. Seriously, opportunities abound, the market is right for buying, and there are many excellent values to be had.

Good Advice

Opportunities are where you find them, and, as noted, the Somerset Collection offers many excellent chances to add to your holdings. After each sale takes place and the prices

realized list is issued, I hear comments such as "if I had known that Lot such-and-such had sold for so-and-so, I would have bid more." Of course, by that time the coin is sold and belongs to someone else, and not to you.

Right now, as you hold this catalogue in your hands, each and every coin is available for bidding competition. When all is said and done, what you own will depend on what you bid on and how much you bid. If you are building a type set, adding to a specialized collection, or thinking of starting a new numismatic interest, the Somerset Collection is one of the most varied we have ever offered, and there is literally something for every numismatic taste.

I suggest that you bid generously, for time and time again I have seen that today's strong price is tomorrow's bargain. Besides, tomorrow you will own the coin, while everyone else bidding on it will still be looking for one—probably for prices higher than you paid.

On the other hand, there may be some pieces in this sale that you would like to own only "if the price is right." In these instances, place some second-level bids and you may be rewarded with coins that will form the nucleus for a new collecting interest.

If you do bid, you might not be a buyer—this depends on how much you bid. However, one thing is certain: if you don't bid you *certainly* won't be a buyer.

Auctions are a very exciting, stimulating, interesting, and worthwhile way to add to your collection. I do not know of any single major collection formed over the years that has not been built, at least in part, by bidding in auctions. The Somerset Collection sale offers you the opportunity to buy the coins you want, when you want them, at the prices you are willing to pay. This is an ideal situation!

Thinking of Selling?

While I am working on this sale, Dr. Richard A. Bagg, Director of Auctions, is busy as the proverbial beaver planning our next several sales, highlighted by two splendid auctions in New York City, one in September and one in November, and our gala sale with the Florida United Numismatist's convention in Orlando in January. Many important coins have already been consigned, each of these sales promises to be a winner. If you are a *seller* of coins rather than a *buyer* at this time, I invite you to contact Dr. Bagg (or if you prefer, contact me) and he will be happy to send you information concerning our schedule. You can be on the inside track with a winning ticket in each of these events simply by letting Bowers and Merena handle your coins. What we have done in selling over \$200,000,000 worth of coins for over 10,000 consignors in the past we can do for you.

Over the years we have handled more than our share of valuable properties. Of the three most valuable collections of United States coins to cross the auction block, we handled all three—including the landmark T. Harrison Garrett Collection, sold for \$25 million for The Johns Hopkins University (which stands today as *the* most valuable collection ever auctioned). Of the top 10 world's record prices for United States coins, we hold eight. Each year the Numismatic Literary Guild gives its "Catalogue of the Year Award" to the firm producing the finest catalogue; we have earned more of these over the years than have *all of our competitors combined*.

In recent years there has been such a demand to include coins in our auction sales that we have had more requests than we have had space available. Regretfully, we have had to turn away numerous coins which are sent to us at the last minute. While we always wish our

illustrious competitors well—and we think we have some of the finest competitors in the world—still we would have preferred to have included the coins in our own catalogues. If you are thinking of selling, it would be our pleasure to work hand in hand with you concerning the profitable sale of the material you have spent so long gathering. As noted, a really great schedule of auction sales is on the calendar, and if you act quickly, your coins can be included as well. Also not to be overlooked are our exceedingly popular Kingswood mail bid sales—an excellent forum for you to consign slightly scarce to medium scarce material.

On to the Somerset Collection

On behalf of the entire Bowers and Merena Galleries I wish you the best of success with the bids you enter in our Somerset Collection sale. We have enjoyed bringing the catalogue to you, and I hope you will enjoy reading it and participating in what must be one of the nicest events of the year.

I express my appreciation to our staff, the members of which Ray Merena and I consider to be the very finest in the numismatic profession. While the cataloguing was the work of many people, in particular I would like to thank Frank Van Valen, Andrew W. Pollock III, and Barbara Southard, who did much outstanding work. It has been a team effort, and nearly three dozen people have each played a part. Our list of staff members in this catalogue indicates everyone else who helped with the production.

We eagerly look forward to receiving your bid sheet by mail, telephone, or fax—or seeing you at the sale in person.

Sincerely yours,



Q. David Bowers, Chairman
Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc.

*Another fine
Bowers and Merena sale
is about to begin...*



Session One



Session One

Friday Afternoon, May 29, 12:30 PM Sharp.
United States and Colonial Coins. Lots 1-772.

SILVER COMMEMORATIVE COINS

We are pleased to offer a complete set of silver commemoratives from a collection in the deep South which has been off the market for many years. Most of the coins in this old-time collection have attractive frosty surfaces with pleasing golden toning at the peripheries from their long storage in Wayne Raymond "natural" holders.

When commemoratives were first produced as a means to create a unique memento to signify a special event or anniversary, the coins were called souvenirs. Since the first issue was produced, collectors and investors alike have enjoyed commemoratives because they are interesting and are very collectable—there are no impossible rarities. Collecting a silver half dollar commemorative type set involves collecting only 48 different designs from 1892 to 1954, for the early period.

In the early years, coin collectors provided the main market for these issues and that is still the case now. Each coin is different, with its own story to tell. What one collector feels is the most beautiful commemorative ever produced is thought to be unattractive by another collector, with even the "experts" not agreeing on issues or designs. Through the years virtually every new design has created debate and/or criticism among the collecting community.

We are sure that the following commemorative set will whet your appetite for the other magnificent coins described in the Somerset catalogue.

Desirable Gem 1893 Isabella 25c



- 1 **1893 Isabella quarter. MS-66. (PCGS).** A dazzling gem specimen with pewter gray surfaces and golden and electric blue iridescent highlights. Extremely frosty devices with deep mirror fields with many Proof characteristics. A well-struck example. This high-grade example ranks among the top echelon of PCGS-graded coins for this type. It is interesting to note that the Isabella quarter may have actually been a trendsetter for women's rights since it was the first coin minted by the authority of the United States in special recognition of the place of women in the government, the state, and in great social and industrial movements.

This issue, which has always been popular with the collecting community, is significant in that it is the only commemorative coin of the 25-cent denomination.



- 2 **1900 Lafayette dollar. MS-63.** Lustrous and satiny with just a whisper of golden toning at the rims. Designed by Charles Barber, this was the first commemorative coin of the one-dollar denomination.

This design depicts Lafayette and Washington on the obverse, with Lafayette on horseback on the reverse, thus making it the first U.S. coin with the same person represented twice on the same piece.

- 3 **1921 Alabama. 2X2. AU-55, cleaned.** Brilliant with very faint iridescent highlights. This is an excellent opportunity for the budget-conscious collector to acquire this desirable issue.

- 4 **1921 Alabama. Plain. AU-55, cleaned.** A brilliant specimen of this popular issue.

- 5 **1936 Albany. MS-65.** This gem is extremely lustrous with just a hint of golden toning around the peripheries. This was struck to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the granting of a charter to the capital city of Albany, New York.

Superb Gem 1937 Antietam 50c



- 6 **1937 Antietam. MS-66.** Lustrous surfaces shine through mottled golden toning. 18,028 pieces were distributed to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the battle of Antietam, one of the bloodiest single-day battles of the Civil War.

- 7 **1935 Arkansas PDS set. MS-65.** A golden, frosty, and well-matched set with deeper golden toning at the rims. The 1935 Arkansas Centennial half dollars were struck a year early to celebrate the centennial of the admission of Arkansas into the Union in 1836. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 8 **1936 Arkansas PDS set. Average grade MS-64.** Frosty and lustrous with just a whisper of golden toning at the rims. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 9 **1937 Arkansas PDS set. Average grade MS-63 to 64.** Frosty and attractive with deep golden toning at the rims. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 10 **1938 Arkansas PDS set. Average grade MS-63 to 64.** Attractive satiny lustre with only the Denver Mint issue being lightly toned. Just 3,156 pieces of this issue were distributed. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 11 **1939 Arkansas PDS set. Average grade MS-60 to 63.** A lustrous and untuned set. Only 2,104 coins of this set were issued, the lowest distribution figure of the Arkansas series. (Total: 3 pieces)

According to Q. David Bowers', *Commemorative Coins of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*, this issue was advertised in the fall of 1938 and stated to be sold out before the year 1939 began—before the coins were even struck.

- 12 **1936-S Bay Bridge. MS-63.** Lustrous and frosty with golden toning at the peripheries.

The obverse depicts a grizzly bear, the emblem of the state of California, which at first was thought to represent Monarch II, who had spent 26 years of his life at the Golden Gate Park. According to Jacques Schnier who designed the coin, the bear was actually a composite of different animals he observed at the San Francisco and Oakland zoos.

- 13 **1934 Boone. MS-63.** Mostly brilliant and lustrous, with just a hint of golden toning at the edge. This issue was struck to commemorate the 200th anniversary of Daniel Boone. Of the many varieties of the Boone Bicentennial half dollars made from 1934 to 1938. This is the only date with the true bicentennial status.

- 14 **1935 Boone PDS set (with no small 1934). MS-65 to 66.** Frosty with light champagne toning. A perfectly matched set. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 15 **1935 Boone PDS set (with small 1934). MS-64 to 65.** Frosty, with light golden toning. Rare and historical. The 1935-S with the small 1934 is the second rarest commemorative in the entire series from a mintage standpoint. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 16 **1936 Boone PDS set. Average grade MS-64 to 65.** Golden and frosty with a deeper accent at the rims. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 17 **1937 Boone PDS set. Average grade MS-64 to 65.** This trio has lustrous and mostly brilliant surfaces with the Denver and San Francisco issues having darker golden mottled toning. Only 2,500 of the Denver and San Francisco mint issues were distributed. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 18 **1938 Boone PDS set. MS-65 to 66.** This desirable and rare set has brilliant surfaces with mottled toning more prominent on the Philadelphia and Denver mint issues. Only 2,100 of each coin were distributed. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 19 **1936 Bridgeport. MS-64.** A frosty specimen with golden highlights. Well struck and attractive. The coin, designed by Henry Kreis, depicts P.T. Barnum on the obverse and an ultra-modernistic eagle on the reverse.

- 20 **1925-S California. MS-64 to 65.** Dazzling mint lustre with a hint of iridescent toning at the rims. Elusive in gem condition.

- 21 **1936 Cincinnati PDS set. MS-64 to 65.** Lustrous and very frosty with some mottled golden toning. (Total: 3 pieces)

It is interesting to note that the 1936 Cincinnati was produced expressly for the purpose of earning money by sales to collectors. The moving force behind the production of this commemorative was Thomas G. Melish, a numismatist in the city of Cincinnati. The coins were struck at all three mints and were sold only in sets at \$7.75, the highest initial cost of any new type. (The numbers distributed, slightly more than 5,000 of each type, were expressly kept small to increase profitability.)

- 22 **1936 Cleveland. MS-65.** Lustrous with a halo of light golden toning around the rims. This issue was distributed by Thomas G. Melish, the distributor of the 1936 Cincinnati half dollar.

- 23 **1936 Columbia PDS set. MS-66.** A lustrous and attractive set with champagne highlights. (Total: 3 pieces)

A local college student, A. Wolfe Davidson, was commissioned to design the piece, and as is noted in Q. David Bowers' book on commemoratives, this choice was viewed with disdain by the Commission of Fine Arts, which stated that "the models lack artistic merit and are unsatisfactory for translation into a memorial coin"; this was felt to be a typical commentary on a design that was proposed by an amateur.

- 24 **1892 Columbian. MS-62, prooflike.** A delightful specimen with prooflike fields of pewter gray with light iridescent toning overall. A very pleasing example of the first United States silver commemorative issued.

The introduction of this design was met with vociferous criticism. Quoting excerpts from Dave Bowers', *Commemorative Coins of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*, "Two samples of the new World's Fair souvenir coins came from the director of the Mint in Philadelphia this morning to be tested. There was a rush among the Treasury officials to get a look at the first of the new half dollars that had yet been sent to the Treasury. The samples were a disappointment to say the least." The differences of opinion and controversy that surrounded this new souvenir would set a precedent for controversy and criticism of numerous later commemorative issues, which continues to the present day.

- 25 **1893 Columbian. MS-64, prooflike.** Similar to the preceding companion piece but with the fields even more prooflike. These two lots would make a very attractive pair.



- 26 **1935 Connecticut. MS-65.** Lustrous, frosty, with mottled golden toning. A nice example of this gem issue. Designed by Henry Kreis, the modernistic eagle design on the reverse was later modified for use on the Bridgeport half dollar.

- 27 **1936 Delaware. MS-64.** Frosty mint lustre with golden toning more pronounced at the rims.

While the Old Swedes Church is a readily accepted obverse, some numismatists consider the ship side to be the obverse. It is interesting that the coin was dated 1936, struck in 1937, and commemorated a 1938 event.

- 28 **1936 Elgin. MS-64.** Frosty and lustrous with light champagne coloration. Typical strike.

- 29 **1936 Gettysburg. MS-65.** Lustrous surfaces with mottled gold toning. A nice gem example of this Civil War related issue.

This issue was struck to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg, and bore the date of 1936, was struck in 1937, for the anniversary to be observed in 1938.

Gem 1922 Grant With Star



- 30 **1922 Grant With Star. MS-64 (PCGS).** This gem has frosty lustrous surfaces with a hint of gold at the rim. Only 4,256 of this design type were distributed. This is the rarest commemorative half dollar in Mint State.

According to the book, *Commemorative Coins of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*, the With Star variety was apparently produced in error, as the commission had not ordered them. The star has no historical or other meaning.

- 31 **1922 Grant No Star. MS-63.** Frosty with light golden toning at the peripheries. This issue was designed by Laura Gardin Fraser. The same motif is used on the half dollar as is used on the gold commemorative dollar.



- 32 **1928 Hawaiian. MS-63.** Satiny with a whisper of gold at the rim. Elusive in all grades, this Mint State example should elicit strong bidding. The 1928 Hawaiian Sesquicentennial half dollar is the single most desirable silver commemorative type from both the standpoint of scarcity and availability. Only 10,000 of this issue were distributed.



- 33 **1935 Hudson. MS-64.** Dazzling mint lustre makes this gem an attractive specimen. Typical strike. Elusive as only 10,000 pieces were distributed, and of those 10,000 initially only 2,500 were available to the collecting public. The remaining 7,500 were purchased privately, and sold later at a sizeable profit.

- 34 **1924 Huguenot. MS-64.** A frosty and mostly brilliant specimen. While readily available in lower grades, this issue is more scarce in gem condition.

- 35 **1918 Illinois. MS-64.** Full mint lustre with just a hint of golden toning complement this piece. Elusive in gem condition.

- 36 **1946 Iowa. MS-66.** A brilliant and frosty example with light golden toning on the reverse at the rim. Of the 100,000 of this type that were minted for distribution, 500 have been set aside for distribution in 1996, and 500 for distribution in the year 2046.



- 37 **1925 Lexington. MS-65.** This frosty gem example has pearl gray toning. This coin was struck to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the battle of Lexington and Concord and is unique in that up until this date, very few coins had been struck to commemorate an event of truly national significance.

- 38 **1936 Long Island. MS-64.** Frosty with light golden toning. Typical strike.

- 39 **1936 Lynchburg. MS-64.** Frosty with attractive warm golden highlights at the rim. The Lynchburg half dollar has always been slightly scarcer than even the low-mintage figure of 20,000 would indicate.

- 40 **1920 Maine. MS-63.** Lustrous with mottled golden toning. One of two commemoratives promoting the state of Maine (the other is the 1936 York County 50c).

- 41 **1934 Maryland. MS-65.** Deep mint frosty lustre complements this attractive issue. Gem examples are quite elusive, as most of these half dollars were distributed to the general public rather than to the collecting community.



- 42 **1921 Missouri 2★4. MS-63.** Very frosty with pearl gray surfaces and deeper gray toning at the rims. 10,000 of this variety were distributed. While the first coin struck shows the 2★4 incused, the type without the star was actually the first type to be sold.

Gem 1921 Missouri Plain 50c



- 43 **1921 Missouri Plain. MS-64 to 65 (PCGS).** Frosty and lustrous with deep golden toning at the peripheries. Better than average strike. In this lofty state of preservation, the 1921 Missouri half dollar is one of the most elusive of this era. According to the March 1992 PCGS *Population Report* only four coins have been graded higher!



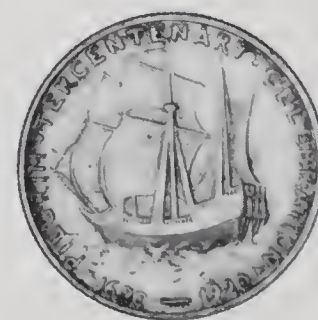
- 44 **1923-S Monroe Doctrine. MS-64 (PCGS).** Exceptionally lustrous for the issue, with mostly brilliant surfaces and gold at the rim. Better than average strike. A high-level example of an issue which is common in lower grades but emerges as a rarity in higher states of preservation.
- 45 **1938 New Rochelle. MS-64.** Attractive full mint lustre with golden highlights at the peripheries. Only 15,266 were distributed.
- 46 **1936 Norfolk. MS-65.** Frosty with attractive golden highlights. The 1936 Norfolk bears five dates as part of the design, none of which was the date of mintage (1937).
- 47 **1926 and 1926-S Oregon Trail pair.** The Philadelphia Mint piece grades MS-64, and is very frosty with just a nuance of iridescent highlights. The San Francisco Mint issue grades MS-65 and is brilliant and very lustrous with light golden toning at the rims. Pleasing examples of the first date of issue of the longest running commemorative series. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 48 **1928 Oregon Trail. MS-65.** Frosty mint lustre with light charcoal toning. 6,028 of this type were distributed.



- 49 **1933-D Oregon Trail. MS-65.** Frosty with warm golden highlights. Only 5,250 were minted. It is felt that this issue was deliberately minted in small numbers to stimulate sales.
- 50 **1934-D Oregon Trail. MS-64 to 65.** Frosty with faint iridescent highlights. Many collectors feel that the Oregon Trail half dollar is the most beautiful and artistic half dollar.
- 51 **1936-P and S Oregon Trail pair.** The Philadelphia Mint issue grades MS-65 and is frosty, mostly untuned. The San Francisco Mint issue grades MS-64 and is frosty with light golden toning. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 52 **1937-D Oregon Trail. MS-64 (PCGS).** Frosty, lustrous, and mostly brilliant surfaces with light iridescent wisps of color. By the time Laura Gardin Fraser designed the obverse for this half dollar, she was already well known for her work on commemorative coins.
- 53 **1938 Oregon Trail PDS set. Average grade MS-64 to 65.** A well-matched set with lustrous surfaces and mottled russet toning. This was the first year the Oregon Trail utilized all three mints. Only 6,000 of each type were distributed. (Total: 3 pieces).
- 54 **1939 Oregon Trail PDS set. Average grade MS-64 to 65.** While the Denver and Philadelphia mint issues have heavy russet toning on both the obverse and reverse, the San Francisco issue is mostly brilliant. This last in the series of Oregon commemoratives had the lowest mintage with only 3,000 of each piece being distributed. (Total: 3 pieces).
- 55 **1915-S Panama-Pacific. MS-60.** Mostly brilliant with a halo of deep golden toning at the rims. 27,000 of this type were distributed and the majority of these were sold to the general public. As a result, relatively few pieces have been carefully preserved, and this issue is elusive in Mint State.



- 56 **1920 Pilgrim. MS-65.** This gem example is frosty with light mottled toning. Since most of the 1920 Pilgrim half dollars were sold to the general public, most of the coins are in circulated condition. A gem example such as this is sure to bring spirited bidding.



- 57 **1921 Pilgrim. MS-65.** Frosty with golden toning in the protected areas. Cyrus E. Dallin, who designed the Pilgrim commemoratives, also created the famous statue of Paul Revere in Boston.

The 1921 Pilgrim commemorative half dollar is exactly the same as the 1920 Pilgrim commemorative with the addition of the date 1921 added in the field on the obverse. This is the first time a variety was specifically produced to increase sales to collectors.

- 58 **1936 Rhode Island PDS set.** Average grade MS-64 to 65. A perfectly matched set with frosty surfaces and halos of gold at the rims. Not usually found in this lofty state of preservation. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 59 **1937 Roanoke.** MS-64. Lustrous and frosty with just a whisper of golden toning at the rims. This attractive high-grade Roanoke is one of just two new commemorative designs dated 1937 (the other being the Antietam).
- 60 **1936 Robinson.** MS-65. Satiny and lustrous with a wisp of golden toning at the rims. Since nearly all examples were originally sold to collectors and dealers, this issue is usually found in Mint State condition. The same reverse is used on both the Arkansas and the Robinson commemorative half dollars.
- 61 **1935-S San Diego.** MS-65. Lustrous with golden highlights. An attractive example.
- 62 **1936-D San Diego.** MS-65. Frosty and lustrous with deep golden toning at the rim. It is interesting to note that the 1936-D issue of the San Diego was made from melted-down 1935-S San Diego half dollars.
- 63 **1926 Sesquicentennial.** MS-63. Frosty with champagne highlights. Typical strike. This issue was coined to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.



- 64 **1935 Spanish Trail.** MS-64. Lustrous and frosty with just a hint of iridescent toning. Well struck and very attractive. The Old Spanish Trail is one of the most desirable commemoratives and has been from the very beginning. Only 10,008 coins were distributed.
- 65 **1925 Stoned Mountain.** MS-65. Lustrous with light golden toning. Attractive in every way.
- 66 **1934 Texas.** MS-64. A frosty specimen with pewter gray surfaces. Struck to commemorate the 1936 centennial of the independence of Texas.
- 67 **1935 Texas PDS set.** Average grade MS-65 to 66. A well-matched set with frosty pearl gray surfaces. The models were prepared by Pompeo Coppini. This issue has remained fairly popular with numismatists. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 68 **1936 Texas PDS set.** MS-65. Similar in appearance to the preceding lot. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 69 **1937 Texas PDS set.** MS-65. Very lustrous with chocolate brown toning. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 70 **1938 Texas PDS set.** MS-65 to 66. While the Philadelphia Mint issue has some wisps of light toning, the Denver and San Francisco issues are mostly brilliant. This issue has the lowest mintage in the series. Just 3,775 PDS sets can be assembled, owing to the low mintage of this Denver Mint issue. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 71 **1925 Fort Vancouver.** MS-64. Full mint lustre is complemented with iridescent highlights at the rim. Typical strike. 14,994 coins were distributed.
- 72 **1927 Vermont.** MS-64. Frosty surfaces with attractive golden highlights. Elusive in gem condition.
- 73 **Complete set of Booker T. Washington commemorative half dollars,** grading MS-64 to 65, beginning with 1946 and continuing through 1951 inclusive. Most of the coins in this offering are brilliant and untuned. (Total: 18 pieces)
- 74 **Complete set of Carver-Washington commemorative half dollars,** grading MS-64 to 65, beginning with 1951 and continuing through 1954 inclusive. Most coins in this group are brilliant and untuned. (Total: 12 pieces)
- 75 **1936 Wisconsin.** MS-65. A frosty gem specimen with golden highlights. Elusive in high grade.
- 76 **1936 York.** MS-65. Full mint lustre with golden highlights. Moderately difficult to obtain in gem condition.

EARLY AMERICAN COINS



- 77 **1652 Massachusetts Bay Colony. Oak Tree shilling.** Noe-3. F-12. 38.5 grains. Die alignment: about 360°. Silver gray surfaces with pale golden highlights. This piece has been clipped down in size, nearly to the weight of a sixpence. The Noe-3 variety is very elusive. It is doubtful that as many as 20 examples could be traced in all states of preservation. Significantly, the magnificent Norweb Collection of Massachusetts silver issues, offered by us at auction in 1987, lacked an example of this variety.
- 78 **1652 Massachusetts Bay Colony. Oak Tree shilling.** N-5. EF-40. 69.9 grains. Die alignment: about 350°. Pale silver gray iridescence in the central areas deepens to a gunmetal-gray shade at the borders. The reverse fields are somewhat porous, but all of the reverse design features show bold definition. The obverse shows a touch of central softness as illustrated. The presently offered example is nearly equal in condition to the Norweb Collection specimen, which was described as being one of the finest known.





- 79 1652 Massachusetts Bay Colony. Oak Tree shilling. N-5. F-12. 66.3 grains. Die alignment: about 350°. Struck on a rough planchet with pitting on the left side of the obverse. Both surfaces exhibit pleasing smoky gray toning. The tree is faint but clearly identifiable.

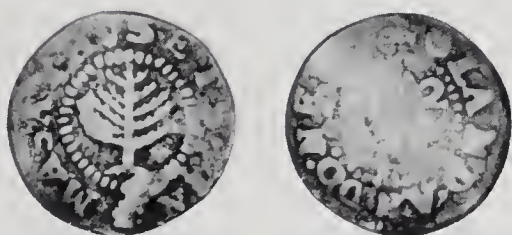


- 80 1652 Massachusetts Bay Colony. Oak Tree sixpence. N-22. VF-20. 24.3 grains. Die alignment: about 350°. An elusive variety considered to be Rarity-6 in all grades. The surfaces are porous with warm gunmetal-gray toning. A scratch can be seen on the reverse between the numerals 1 and 6 in the date. Some of the letters in the legends appear to have been strengthened by tooling. This piece is sold as is. In-person examination is recommended.



- 81 1652 Massachusetts Bay Colony. Pine Tree shilling. N-1. F-12. 56.5 grains. Die alignment: about 350°. Pearl gray toning in the central areas changes to a deeper shade at the borders. The tree is boldly defined, and most of the inscriptions are clearly legible.

Here is one of the most distinctive design types in the Massachusetts Pine Tree series. The obverse can be readily identified by the presence of a pair of tiny pellets, one each on the right and left sides of the tree, just below the branches. This is the only shilling obverse to show such a feature.



- 82 1652 Massachusetts Bay Colony. Pine Tree shilling. N-16. G-4. 58.0 grains. Die alignment: about 360°. Pewter gray toning on the high points changes to a gunmetal shade in the fields. The tree is clear and about half of the obverse lettering is distinct. The reverse shows some central softness as illustrated.

The obverse die state is very advanced, showing a heavy break between the two lowest branches on the left side of the tree and another heavy break by the base of the tree on the right. We consider the Noe-16 variety to be Rarity-4, with an estimated total population of between 75 and 200 pieces.

Exceedingly Rare N-23 Shilling



- 83 Massachusetts Bay Colony. Pine Tree shilling. N-23. VF-25. 67.6 grains. Die alignment: 360°. Deep toning. Close examination reveals some faint hairline scratches between the branches of the tree. Here is one of the rarest varieties in the Massachusetts silver coinage series. We have records of just a tiny number of different examples which we append below. The only specimen, known to us, that is clearly sharper than the presently offered example is the Noe plate coin.

The pieces in the census below are not listed in any particular order:

- 1) **This piece.** No pedigree information is presently available.
- 2) J.W. Ellsworth; J.W. Garrett; Stack's, October 1984, Picker, Lot 33, 69.2 grains.
- 3) Elmer Sears; Bowers and Merena, October 1987, Norweb, Lot 1212, 66.0 grains.
- 4) Bowers and Ruddy, November 1973, Rothert, Lot 177, 63.1 grains.
- 5) T.J. Clarke; Noe plate coin; Breen *Encyclopedia* plate coin.
- 6) A.N.S. Collection.



- 84 1652 Massachusetts Bay Colony. Pine Tree shilling. N-29. G-6. 66.1 grains. Die alignment: 360°. Pewter gray surfaces. About half the tree can be seen and about half the obverse lettering is legible. On the reverse the date and denomination are clear, but the peripheral inscriptions are blurred. Both surfaces are essentially devoid of imperfections such as nicks and scratches. We consider the variety to be high Rarity-3 or low Rarity-4, with an estimated population of about 200 pieces.



- 85 1652 Massachusetts Bay Colony. Pine Tree sixpence. N-33. F-15. 34.8 grains. Die alignment: about 350°. Silver gray toning in the central areas changes to a gunmetal shade at the borders. The obverse is struck somewhat off center as is usual for the variety. Close examination reveals traces of light tooling on the reverse between the numerals 1 and 6 in the date.



- 86 1652 Massachusetts Bay Colony. Pine Tree threepence. N-36. VG-8. 14.1 grains. Die alignment: about 345°. Pewter gray surfaces. This piece is

somewhat wrinkled, possibly as made, and there is a shallow cut at the right side of the tree as illustrated.

Desirable Lord Baltimore Shilling



- 87 (1658) Maryland. Lord Baltimore shilling. Breen-64. VF-20. A lovely example for the grade, toned in intermingled golden and gray shades with blushes of pale blue. The central motifs are quite clear, and all the inscriptions can be clearly read. Much of the dentilation can be seen on both the obverse and reverse. The presently offered specimen is made distinct by a tiny planchet crack at 5:00 relative to the obverse. We estimate that the total population of surviving Baltimore shillings is between 30 and 75 pieces. Worth a generous bid from the advanced Colonial coinage specialist.

Cecil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore is said to have had these shilling pieces struck in England in 1658. Sixpence and fourpence coins were also supplied to the Colony. Various die varieties and patterns are known in the Maryland series and these are listed in Walter Breen's *Encyclopedia*.

- 88 (1658) Idler copy of Lord Baltimore penny. Kenney-2. Proof-60. Sharp frosty devices beautifully complement the mirrorlike fields. Both surfaces are toned in pleasing vivid hues of violet and electric blue. Around Lord Baltimore's bust is the legend "W. IDLER DEALER IN COINS, MINERALS & PHILA."

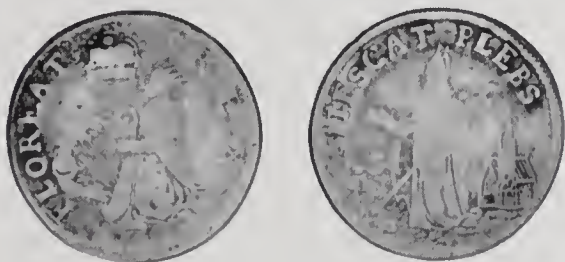


- 89 (1670-1675) Saint Patrick's farthing. B-208. VF-30. 86.0 grains. Die alignment: 360°. Golden brown surfaces. The brass insert or "splasher" in the crown at the top of the obverse is intact and has olive toning. The reverse is somewhat porous.

Walter Breen's research into the series indicates that more than 70 die varieties exist.

- 90 (1670-1675) Saint Patrick's farthing. B-208. F-12. 90.6 grains. Die alignment: 360°. Similar to the preceding, but from different dies.

Rare Silver St. Patrick's "Farthing"



- 91 (1670-1675) Saint Patrick's "farthing." Silver planchet. B-210. VG-8. 117.8 grains. Pleasing silver gray surfaces with some traces of gunmetal iridescence at the borders. The degree of wear on this specimen strongly indicates that it may have served for several years in the channels of commerce. Silver strikings are very rare, and are reportedly quite variable in

weight. Walter Breen remarks in his *Encyclopedia*: that some are "too light for shillings, others too heavy for 15 pence." It is possible that silver impressions from these dies were received in transactions by weight rather than at fixed exchange values.

- 92 (1670-1675) Saint Patrick's farthing. B-212. VF-20. 99.3 grains. Die alignment: 360°. Rough porous planchet with some edge bumps. Both surfaces exhibit golden brown toning. The obverse features a group of "sea beasts" beneath the kneeling figure of the king. In the legend, the word REX is followed by a triangular group of dots.
- 93 (1670-1675) Saint Patrick's farthing. B-212. F-12. 83.3 grains. Die alignment: 360°. Same type as the preceding. Some minor planchet flaws are noted at the rims as made.
- 94 (1670-1675) Saint Patrick's halfpenny. B-199. VG-8. 117.9 grains. Die alignment: about 360°. Pale tobacco brown surfaces, with some old scarcely noticeable pin scratches. The word FLOREAT is divided by the crown to read FLORE-AT.
- 95 (1670-1675) Saint Patrick's halfpenny. B-200. VF-20. 136.7 grains. Die alignment: about 360°. Quite glossy overall, but with some porosity on the lower portions of both surfaces. The obverse legend is punctuated to read "FLOREAT .*. REX".
- 96 (1688) American Plantations token. Newman-1A. B-80. Sharpness of VF-30, net VG-8. 135.5 grains. Die alignment: 360°. The obverse shows some areas of rather severe oxidation or "tin pest." In-person examination is recommended to prospective bidders. On the presently offered variety, Hibernia is abbreviated HB.
- 97 (1688) American Plantations token. N-6F. B-78. Sharpness of AU-55, net VF-20. 143.6 grains. Die alignment: about 30°. Mostly lustrous with pewter gray toning. Some areas of "tin pest" oxidation are noted on both surfaces. In-person examination is recommended.
- 98 (1722) Rosa Americana twopence. B-88. VF-20. 229.3 grains. Die alignment: about 265°. The composition appears to be copper rather than brass. Walter Breen lists this variety as being "very scarce."



- 99 1723 Rosa Americana twopence. B-92. EF-40/VF-20. 245.2 grains. Die alignment: about 170°. The reverse is rather porous, thus accounting for the somewhat incongruously assigned grade. On this variety, a stop follows the word REX in the legend, but not the 3 in the date.



- 100 1723 Rosa Americana twopence. B-96. AU-58. 241.0 grains. Lustrous olive surfaces, with just a faint suggestion of friction on the high points. Rosa Americana issues are quite scarce in this lofty state of preservation. On the presently offered variety there are no stops in the punctuation after either REX or the date.

- 101 1723 Large 3. Rosa Americana penny. B-121. F-12. 137.8 grains. Die alignment: about 180°. There is no stop after the date.
- 102 1723 Small 3. Rosa Americana penny. B-122. VF-20. 112.4 grains. Die alignment: about 190°. Golden brown surfaces with some microscopic porosity. There is no stop after the date.
- 103 1723/2 Large 3. Wood's Hibernia halfpenny. B-152. VF-25. 112.4 grains. Die alignment: about 180°. Glossy chestnut brown surfaces with some minor obverse planchet lamination streaks crossing King George's portrait.
- 104 (1672?) London Elephant halfpenny. No Diagonals. Thick flan. B-186. VF-20. 219.5 grains. Die alignment: 360°. Chestnut brown surfaces with some obverse planchet flaws as made. The weight of this specimen is somewhat lower than those examined by Walter Breen. Pieces seen by him range in weight from 224 to 253.7 grains.

Another example from these dies, having similar planchet flaws, was offered in our sale of the Norweb Collection, October 1987, wherein these flaws were referred to as "cooling fissures." The explanation for these flaws, which resemble planchet lamination streaks, is that the planchets were cast rather than cut from strips of rolled metal. During the cooling process, after casting, it is thought that these fissures developed in the surface, possibly as a consequence of impurities in the metal or uneven cooling.



- 105 (1672?) London Elephant halfpenny. No Diagonals. Thin flan. B-187(?). EF-40. 160.3 grains. Die alignment: 360°. Coined from the same dies as the piece offered in the preceding lot. The obverse is glossy and attractive. The reverse is slightly porous with some softness of definition at the rim below the shield.

The weight of the presently offered example is a bit anomalous. It is well below the range assigned for heavy planchet pieces, but is considerably heavier than expected for most thin planchet specimens. Perhaps future research will improve our understanding of the metrology of the Elephant halfpenny series.

- 106 1760 Voce Populi halfpenny. Zelinka-2A. B-221. VF-20. 118.8 grains. Die alignment: about 170°. Glossy and attractive for the grade. The surfaces exhibit pleasing tan toning. A small oxidation spot is noted by U in POPULI. Walter Breen refers to the variety in his *Encyclopedia* as the "Imperial Head" and speculates that the portrait was intended to resemble "The Young Pretender" Prince Charles Edward Stuart.
- 107 1760 Voce Populi halfpenny. Z-6C. B-223. F-15. 88.4 grains. Die alignment: about 160°. Golden brown toning on the high points changes to a deeper shade in the fields.
- 108 1760 Voce Populi halfpenny. Z-7E. B-227. "VOOE." EF-45. 108.2 grains. Die alignment: about 180°. Golden brown surfaces, but with some heavy rim bumps. The popular "VOOE POPULI" variety, so-called because a die break at the C in VOCE makes that letter resemble an O.
- 109 1760 Voce Populi halfpenny. Z-7E. B-227. "VOOE." VF-20. 96.5 grains. Die alignment: about 180°. "VOOE POPULI" variety. Both the obverse and reverse have warm chocolate brown toning with light porosity.
- 110 1760 Voce Populi halfpenny. Z-13K. B-231. 138.8 grains. Die alignment: about 180°. Tan toning on the high points deepens to a chocolate brown shade in the fields. Struck on a somewhat oval planchet. Walter Breen speculates that the portrait on the obverse is intended to resemble the "Old Pretender" James Francis Edward Stuart. On the reverse, two large rosettes follow the A in HIBERNIA.
- 111 1760 Voce Populi halfpenny. Z-13K. B-231. Value of VG-8, but actually a VF-25 with porosity. 138.7 grains. Die alignment: 180°. Possibly buried in the ground for many years.



- 112 1766 Pitt halfpenny token. AU-50. Copper. AU-50. 85.2 grains. Die alignment: about 170°. Pleasing golden brown surfaces. The variety is considered by some numismatists to be a commemorate medalet honoring William Pitt's efforts to repeal the infamous Stamp Act.



- 113 1766 Pitt halfpenny token. AU-50. Copper. 84.2 grains. Die alignment: about 170°. Same type as the preceding, with some microscopic porosity. High-grade examples such as this are always eagerly sought by advanced colonial coinage specialists.



- 114 1779 Rhode Island Ship medal. Brass. Betts-562. B-1139. EF-40. 156.2 grains. Die alignment: about 170°. Quite nice overall, with some areas of microscopic porosity noted on the obverse. On the presently offered variety, the word "VLUGTENDE" has been effaced from beneath the ship.



- 115 1779 Rhode Island Ship medal. Brass. Betts-563. B-1141. AU-50. 153.0 grains. Die alignment: about 170°. Golden brown toning with some traces of mint color around the design elements. The obverse is the type featuring foliate sprigs beneath the ship. The issue commemorates the victory of British forces over the Americans at Rhode Island in 1778.

• WORLD'S RECORDS •

Bowers and Merena has more world record prices than all other auction firms combined. Of the top 10 world's auction prices we hold eight, including six of the top seven! While you may not be a candidate for a \$725,000 Brasher doubloon (which we sold a few years ago), it is comforting to know the same Bowers and Merena expertise that extends to world's-record rarities also extends to each and every coin in the present catalogue.

Rare Chalmers "Long Worm" Shilling



- 116 1783 Chalmers Shilling. "Long Worm" variety. VF-25. 46.8 grains. Die alignment: about 190°. Pleasing silver gray surfaces. The specimen offered here is somewhat evenly struck as illustrated. The variety is listed as being "Rare" in Walter Breen's *Encyclopedia*.

John Chalmers worked as a silversmith in Annapolis, Maryland in the 1780s, and it is presumed that he would have been well suited to assay silver, prepare planchets, and stamp coins using implements available to him as a silversmith. The die sinker for the Chalmers pieces is tentatively thought to be the silversmith and engraver Thomas Sparrow since the initials TS appear on the reverse of the Chalmers sixpence issue.

Desirable 1783 "Short Worm" Shilling



- 117 1783 Chalmers shilling. Short Worm variety. VF-25. 54.5 grains. Die alignment: about 30°. Attractive glossy medium gray surfaces. A scarcely noticeable hairline scratch is present on the obverse and is mentioned for accuracy's sake. The obverse is struck very slightly off center with the result that the dentils between 8:00 and 10:00 are especially well defined.

- 118 French Colonies. Pair of billon "mousquetaires" of 30 deniers: ☆ 1710-D Lyon Mint, B-280, F-15, with verdigris ☆ 1710-AA Metz Mint, B-282, G-6. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 119 French Colonies. Pair of billon "mousquetaires" of 30 deniers. Struck at the Lyon Mint: ☆ 1712-D, B-286, VF-20 ☆ 1713-D Star After Date, B-289, F-12, this latter variety is listed in the Breen *Encyclopedia* as being extremely rare. (Total: 2 pieces)

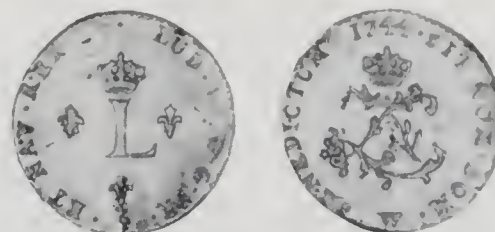
- 120 French Colonies. Selection of "sous marques" or double sols of 24 deniers: ☆ 1738-R Orleans Mint, B-550, F-12, extremely rare ☆ 1739-K Bordeaux Mint, B-496, VF-30, very rare. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 121 French Colonies. Trio of double sols of 24 deniers: ☆ 1739-A Paris Mint, B-391, VF-30 ☆ 1739-W Lille Mint, B-570, EF-45 ☆ 1762-BB Strasbourg Mint, B-634, VF-25. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 122 French Colonies. Group of desirable "sous marques" issues: ☆ 1740-T Nantes Mint, Lion/Pomegranate, B-560, VG-10, extremely rare, Walter Breen remarks that "all seen are in low grades" ☆ 1741-A Paris Mint, B-394, F-15, very rare 1741-BB Strasbourg Mint, B-612, AU-55, extremely rare. This last piece has silvery surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 123 French Colonies. Double sol of 24 deniers. 1742-H. La Rochelle Mint. Voided Star/Cross Pointe. B-477. VF-30, with verdigris. The variety is considered to be a counterfeit, presumably intended for circulation.

- 124 French Colonies. Offering of rare "sous marques": ☆ 1743-K Bordeaux Mint, B-500, VF-25, extremely rare ☆ 1750-A Paris Mint, B-404, AU-50, with silvery surfaces, very rare ☆ 1755-A Paris Mint, B-411, VF-20, very rare. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 125 French Colonies. Double sol of 24 deniers. 1744-W Lille Mint. Heron/Lozenge. B-578. MS-63. A lovely lustrous example. The silvery surfaces are toned in intermingled gold and gray hues. The variety is listed as being rare in Walter Breen's *Encyclopedia*. The presently offered example likely ranks among the finest known.

- 126 French Colonies. Quartette of elusive "sous marques" varieties: ☆ 1744-BB Strasbourg Mint, B-616, VF-35, extremely rare ☆ 1756-BB Strasbourg Mint, 5 over inverted 5 (?), B-628, AU-50, porous surfaces, very rare ☆ 1759-A Paris Mint, B-418, VF-20, extremely rare ☆ 1760-A Paris Mint, B-419, EF-40, extremely rare. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 127 French Colonies. Offering of desirable double sols of 24 deniers: ☆ 1756-BB Strasbourg Mint, 5 over inverted 5(?), B-628, AU-50, with silvery surfaces, very rare ☆ 1761-A Paris Mint, B-420, VF-30, extremely rare ☆ 1762-A Paris Mint, Heron/Cross Potencee, B-421, VF-25, extremely rare. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 128 French Colonies. "Demi Sou" or sol of 12 deniers. 1740-AA. Metz Mint. Breen-689. Variety with no stop after FR. The issue is listed as being "very rare" in Walter Breen's *Encyclopedia*.

- 129 French Colonies. Trio of copper issues: ☆ nine deniers, 1721-H, La Rochelle Mint, B-261, VG-8 ☆ 1767 French Colonies, sol of 12 deniers without counterstamp, VF-20 ☆ 1767 French Colonies, sol of 12 denier with RF counterstamp, F-12. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 130 1773 Virginia halfpenny. No stop after GEORGIUS. MS-62 RB. 111.0 grains. Die alignment: 180°. Variety with 7 harpstrings. The obverse is mostly golden brown with wisps of mint brilliance around the design elements. The reverse is about 40% mint red, with pleasing tan coloration in the remaining areas. Both surfaces exhibit appealing blue and heather iridescent highlights. Most of the Uncirculated examples known are thought to originate from a hoard uncovered in Richmond, Virginia before the Civil War. The hoard was owned by the famous Baltimore collector Col. Mendes I. Cohen for many years, and his descendants sold more than 2,000 of the pieces in 1929.



- 131 1773 Virginia halfpenny. Stop after GEORGIUS. MS-63 RB. 120.7 grains. Die alignment: 180°. Variety with 7 harpstrings. The obverse is mostly golden brown with flashes of mint red around the letters and the central device. The reverse is about 40% red changing to a delightful golden brown shade in the remaining areas.



- 132 1773 Virginia halfpenny. Stop after GEORGIUS. MS-60 BN. 119.1 grains. Die alignment: 180°. Variety with 7 harpstrings. A lovely example having sharp devices and nicely reflective fields. Blushes of blue, pink, and gold toning enhance both surfaces.
- 133 1773 Virginia halfpenny. Stop after GEORGIUS. AU-55. 115.3 grains. Die alignment: 180°. Variety with 7 harpstrings. Dipped long ago and still mostly brilliant, with wisps of pleasing natural iridescence.
- 134 1773 Virginia halfpenny. Stop after GEORGIUS. AU-50. 119.1 grains. Die alignment: 180°. Variety with 7 harpstrings. Dipped in the past and now starting to retone in appealing shades of pink and tan.
- 135 1773 Virginia halfpenny. Stop after GEORGIUS. AU-50. 118.9 grains. Die alignment: 180°. Variety with 7 harpstrings. Carefully dipped long ago. The design elements are sharp and the fields are nicely reflective.
- 136 1773 Virginia halfpenny. Stop after GEORGIUS. AU-50. 116.2 grains. Die alignment: 180°. Variety with 7 harpstrings. Dipped in the past and now retoning in vivid hues of gold and violet.
- 137 1773 Virginia halfpenny. Stops after GEORGIUS. AU-50. 117.5 grains. Die alignment: 180°. Variety with 8 harpstrings. Dipped long ago, and now attractively retuned in hues of pink and gold.

NOVA CONSTELLATIO COPPERS

- 138 Nova Constellatio trio: ☆ 1783 Small U.S., Pointed Rays. Breen-1107, Crosby-2B. F-15. CONSTELLATIO spelling. 104.8 grains. Deep tan with medium tan design elements ☆ 1783 Small U.S., Blunt Rays. B-1109. C-3C. VF-25. CONSTELATIO misspelling. 121.4 grains. Glossy gray-brown surfaces with a few small edge bruises noted for accuracy. ☆ 1785 Script U.S., Pointed Rays. B-1111, C-3B. VG-7. CONSTELLATIO spelling. 118.1 grains. Design elements actually Fine or better, but with coin's edge hammered around its entire circumference. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 139 1785 Script U.S., Blunt Rays. B-1110. C-1B. AU-50. CONSTELATIO misspelling. 126.2 grains. A glossy, deep tan specimen of this popular issue. Strong design elements are in evidence, as is the usual interior die cud above the date on the reverse. Additionally, a very tiny edge clip is noted at 6:30 relative to the reverse. Full obverse dentilation and bold "all-seeing eye" details add to the overall appeal of this sharp and attractive coin. A choice representative piece of the type.
- 140 1785 Script U.S., Blunt Rays. B-1110, C-1B. VF-30. CONSTELATIO misspelling. 120.6 grains. A second attractive example of this popular variety, with hard, glossy surfaces and attractive design details. Some very faint, hardly noticeable hairline scratches are seen on the reverse, but do little to detract from the overall quality of this coin.

- 141 1785 Script U.S., Pointed Rays. B-1111, C-3B. VF-35. CONSTELLATIO spelling. 119.6 grains. Variety with narrow 5 in date. Attractive medium tan surfaces. A small edge clip is noted at 9:00 relative to the obverse, and full "all-seeing eye" details are in evidence. Very slightly off center on the reverse, with tops of LIBE at the coin's edge.
- 142 1785 Script U.S., Pointed Rays. B-1114, C-5E. VF-30. CONSTELLATIO spelling. 127.0 grains. Scanty wreath, widest date variety, and scarce as such. Moderately off center on the obverse, with the edge equator bisecting NOVA. Additionally, a faint scratch can be seen at ONST to the edge. Glossy, medium tan surfaces with some striking weakness on the reverse from 4:00 to 6:00. A pleasing example of this scarce and desirable variety.
- Examples of Ryder 5-E are often found as undertypes for Vermont coppers, and certain Machin's Mills issues in the Connecticut copper series.

MASSACHUSETTS COPPERS



- 143 1787 Massachusetts half cent. Ryder 2-A. AU-58. Rarity-5. 75.8 grains. Repunched U in MASSACHUSETTS. Glossy medium brown surfaces, with all save for the very highest design elements sharply rendered. Choice for the grade, and ideally suited for inclusion in a high-grade Massachusetts copper.
- 144 Pair of Massachusetts half cent varieties: ☆ 1787 R 5-A. F-15. Rarity-3+. 68.4 grains. Several tiny edge nicks are noted ☆ 1788 R 1-B. VF-20. Rarity-3-. 82.1 grains. Chocolate brown, with a faint obverse scratch noted at 4:00. Second 8 in date very high. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 145 Pair of Massachusetts cent varieties: ☆ 1787 R 2b-A. F-15. Rarity-3-. 148.5 grains. "Horned Eagle" variety. Sparce areas of reverse patination are noted ☆ 1788 R 1-D. VF-20. Rarity-3. 160.8 grains. Uniformly porous surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 146 1787 Massachusetts cent. R 2b-C. F-12. Rarity-5. 159.1 grains. A chocolate brown example of this scarce variety, seldom encountered in any grade. Some faint surface marks are noted, commensurate with the grade, including a small dig at the Indian's head area. Usual state of the reverse die, with die crack running from the 1 in the date through the M in MASSACHUSETTS to the rim.

CONNECTICUT COPPERS

The state coinage issues of Connecticut have been one of the most popular areas of early American numismatics, with a long history of appreciation reaching backward in time to the early days of numismatics in this country. The pursuit and enjoyment of the Connecticut copper series was greatly enhanced in 1920, when the American Numismatic Society released Henry C. Miller's landmark study, *The State Coinage of Connecticut*, a comprehensive and enjoyable book that has withstood the test of time admirably. While many new varieties have come to light since Miller's study was published—now some 350 varieties are known—Miller numbers are still used to designate varieties in this series.

The following lots of Connecticut issues contain readily available issues as well as desirable rarities in the series. We urge the interested beginner and expert alike to take advantage of this opportunity to add nice Connecticut coppers to their holdings.



- 147 1785 Connecticut copper. Miller 1-E. Mailed Bust Right. VF-20/F-12. Rarity-5. 132.6 grains. Slightly off center on the reverse, with edge encroaching on E in INDE. Lightly granular surfaces with some planchet fissures, particularly on the reverse. Well-defined obverse features coupled with lightly struck reverse details, as generally seen for this issue. All things considered, an attractive example of this desirable variety.

The reverse of M 1-E is generally seen lightly struck, and often is slightly off center as well.

- 148 1785 Connecticut copper. M 3.2-L. Mailed Bust Right. F-15. Rarity-4. 127.2 grains. Die alignment: 190°. Noticeably low I in AUCTORI on obverse. Lightly granular surfaces with minor fissures on both obverse and reverse surfaces. **Full date**, very unusual for the variety as it is often seen with only tops of the 1785 date numerals on the planchet.

- 149 1785 Connecticut copper. M 3.4-F.2. Mailed Bust Right. F-12. Rarity-2. 147.4 grains. ET LIR variety. A chocolate brown specimen with an obverse fissure in the effigy's hair designs, otherwise visually equivalent, or nearly so, to Taylor:2307.

- 150 Trio of 1785 Connecticut coppers: ☆ M 3.4-F.2. Mailed Bust Right. F-12. Rarity-2. 148.3 grains. ET LIR variety ☆ M 4.1-F.4. Mailed Bust Right. VG-8. for sharpness. Rarity-1. 135.6 grains. African Head variety. Porous, patinated surfaces ☆ M 6.4-I. Mailed Bust Right. VG-8. Rarity-3. 123.8 grains. Light, uniformly porous surfaces, weakly struck at the central reverse details, as often seen. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 151 Another 1785 Connecticut copper trio: ☆ M 3.4-F.2. Mailed Bust Right. VG-8. Rarity-2. 126.9 grains. ET LIR variety ☆ M 4.1-F.4. Mailed Bust Right. F-12. 122.7 grains. African Head variety. Some striking weakness at the peripheries, lightly granular surfaces ☆ M 5-F.5. Mailed Bust Right. F-12. Rarity-4. 151.1 grains. From an early obverse state, with crack just beginning at effigy's bust. Planchet crack and fissure at 7:00 on obverse, through to reverse in corresponding position as struck. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 152 1785 Connecticut copper quartette: ☆ M 3.4-F.2. Mailed Bust Right. VG-8. Rarity-2. 129.4 grains. ET LIR variety, slightly bent ☆ M 4.1-F.4. Mailed Bust Right. F-12. Rarity-1. 131.1 grains. African Head, some striking weakness at rims. Attractive for the grade ☆ M 4.4-C. Mailed Bust Right. F-12. Rarity-3. 126.3 grains. Faintly granular surfaces, with central reverse planchet fissures noted for accuracy ☆ M 6.4-I. VG-8. Mailed Bust Right. Rarity-3. 120.7 grains. From advanced obverse state, with small die break connecting effigy's shoulder to A in AUCTORI. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 153 1785 Connecticut copper. M 6.3-G.1. Mailed Bust Right. Sharpness approaching EF-40, overall value of F-15. Rarity-3. 127.2 grains. Usual die break at E of INDE on the reverse. Visual sharpness equivalent to Taylor:2323, although surfaces moderately granular. A deep tan specimen of this relatively scarce issue.

- 154 1785 Connecticut. M 6.4-I. Mailed Bust Right. VF-20. Rarity-3. 124.5 grains. A chocolate brown specimen with the usual planchet striations in evidence. Obverse die break at effigy's shoulder connects to A in AUCTORI. From a later state of the reverse die, with several small die cracks connecting the letters of ET LIB on the reverse.

1785 M 7.2-D

Low Rarity-7



- 155 1785 Connecticut copper. M 7.2-D. Mailed Bust Left. F-15. **Low Rarity-7**. 129.9 grains. A medium brown specimen with uniformly faint porosity on both sides, not affecting the design detail to any extent. A grand opportunity for the Connecticut copper specialist to obtain this rare and elusive variety, one that was missing from the Garrett Collection, as well as Stack's/M.H.S. sale. Nearly the visual equivalent to Taylor:2333, with all four numerals of the date boldly rendered. Some striking weakness is noted on the reverse at 12:00. Additionally, a faint planchet cutter lip is seen on the reverse from just right of the date and extending over the letters INDE. Typical obverse die crack is noted at the effigy's neck and ribbon area. Save for the minor porosity as previously noted, this coin exhibits no detracting marks. Watch the specialists vie for this one.

Unknown to Henry C. Miller in 1920, this die combination was discovered after publication of *The State Coinage of Connecticut*.

1786 M 5.3-N Hercules Head

The Taylor Coin



- 156 1786 Connecticut copper. M 5.3-N. Mailed Bust Left. VF-20. Rarity-2. 137.9 grains. The Taylor coin, Lot 2358, where it was described as "probably solidly within the Condition Census for the variety." Typically seen surfaces, with flaws running through the center of the obverse (also noted on the Miller and Pine Tree/EAC plate specimens). From a fairly late state of the reverse die, with evidence of severe die clash and some sinking at the center. Attractive golden brown surfaces with microscopic porosity in evidence.

From our sale of the Taylor Collection, March 1987, Lot 2358.

- 157 Pair of 1786 Connecticut coppers: ☆ M 5.4-O.1. Mailed Bust Left. F-15. Rarity-2. 131.3 grains. Medium tan, with a small fissure beneath the A in AUCTORI and an edge crack, as struck, at 1:00 relative to the obverse. Evidence of clashed dies can be seen above the effigy's head on the obverse, where the reverse date line is plainly evident. All legends fully on the planchet ☆ M 3-D.1. Mailed Bust Right. G-4/AG-3. High Rarity-5. 90.2 grains. Pitted surfaces with an edge cut at 9:00 on the obverse. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 158 1787 Connecticut copper. M 1.1-A. Mailed Bust Right. VG-10, perhaps slightly finer. Rarity-3. 118.7 grains. "Smallest Head" variety, with some central striking weakness in evidence. Additionally, some faint striations are noted at the center of the reverse. A pleasing brown specimen, visually appealing for the grade. Popular Machin's Mills issue. One of the most distinctive varieties of the series.

- 159 1787 Connecticut. M 1.2-C. Mailed Bust Right. VF-20, uniform porosity on all surfaces. Rarity-3. Muttonhead or Bradford Head variety. 162.2 grains, relatively heavy when compared to other specimens of this variety. From the intermediate state of the obverse die, after partial regrinding, with weakness

in letters of the legend. On the reverse, full hair, globe, and shield details are evident, although there is some striking weakness in the date and legend areas. All things considered, a quite pleasing specimen of this popular variety with a bare breasted Liberty featured on the reverse.

- 160 Trio of 1787 Connecticut coppers: ☆ M 1.2-C. Mailed Bust Right. AG-3 to G-4, moderate porosity. Rarity-3. 122.8 grains. Muttonhead or Bradford Head variety ☆ M 6.1-M. Mailed Bust Left. EF-40 for sharpness, lightly porous surfaces with inactive patina on both sides. Rarity-1. 125.9 grains. Die alignment: 190°. The popular Laughing Head variety, with attribution number lightly painted in left obverse field ☆ M 15-F. Mailed Bust Left. VF-20, perhaps slightly finer, with faint obverse and reverse scratches in evidence. Rarity-4. 97.5 grains. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 161 Pair of popular 1787 Connecticut copper varieties: ☆ M 4-L. Mailed Bust Left. VF-30, lightly porous. Rarity-1. 110.6 grains. Popular Horned Bust variety, from moderately advanced state of the die with "horn" die break extending to the effigy's breastplate. Quite attractive despite the faint porosity ☆ M 6.1-M. Mailed Bust Left. VF-20. Rarity-1. 104.5 grains. Die alignment: 190°. An attractive specimen of the popular Laughing Head variety, with mahogany and chocolate brown surfaces. An attractive pair of Connecticut coppers. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 162 1787 Connecticut copper. M 4-L. Mailed Bust Left. F-15. Rarity-1. 115.2 grains. Horned Bust variety. Later state of obverse die with "horn" touching effigy's breastplate. Slightly off center to the left on the obverse, affecting the very top of the legend AUCTORI. A pleasing example of this popular variety.
- 163 1787 Connecticut copper. M 6.1-M. Mailed Bust Left. VF-20. Rarity-1. 110.6 grains. Die alignment: about 180°. Laughing Head variety. A medium tan specimen, with some faint old circulation marks commensurate with the grade. An altogether pleasing specimen of this popular variety.
- 164 1787 Connecticut copper. M 11.2-K. Mailed Bust Left. VG-8. Rarity-3. 139.1 grains. Well centered on the obverse, but struck slightly off center on the reverse affecting the tops of INDE. A faint old obverse scratch is noted for accuracy. Obverse die state with crack from rim through CT in AUCTORI and an additional crack extending toward the star above the first C in CONNEC.

1787 M 12-Q 1787/1887 Error



- 165 1787/1887 "Overdate" error. Connecticut copper. M 12-Q. Mailed Bust Left. VF-30. Rarity-5. 146.1 grains. Die alignment: 190°. Very attractive, with "overdate" details plainly evident to the unaided eye. Advanced states of the dies, with reverse cracks extending from the rim toward Liberty's hand and from the rim through the B in LIB to the drapery at the shield. Uniform medium brown with mahogany tones on the design details. Obverse planchet crack seen at 5:00, extending through the rim to a corresponding area on the reverse, affecting the E in INDE; all known examples are on planchets defective in one way or another. Typical obverse weakness at ONN, with a corresponding bulge resulting from die failure in that area. A visually appealing specimen of this very scarce and popular issue, with design details and surface highlights much finer than the grade implies.
- 166 1787 Connecticut copper M 14-H. Mailed Bust Left. VG-8. Rarity-4. 105.3 grains. Die alignment: about 220°. Pheons (arrowheads) at date, the only variety in the entire Connecticut copper series to bear this distinctive marking. A medium tan specimen bearing a few old, scattered marks commensurate with the grade. Slightly off center on the reverse, affecting the top of ET and the seated figure's head. A die cud extends from the rim, nearly covering the

E in ET and virtually touching the branch held in the figure's hand. Faintly porous surfaces.

As to be expected in a coin of this grade, the extra pheon following the T of ET as described in the Pine Tree/EAC catalogue is not evident. This pheon was very indistinct to begin with, and appears only on specimens from a very early reverse state.

- 167 1787 Connecticut copper. M 16.1-m. Draped Bust Left. F-15, perhaps slightly finer. Rarity-4. 137.8 grains. Die alignment: about 250°. AU in AUCTORI distinctly apart from the other letters, E in CONNEC typically weak. A few faint planchet striations are noted on both obverse and reverse. Slightly off center on the obverse, affecting just the tops of NEC. Attractive for the grade.
- 168 Trio of 1787 issues: ☆ M 17-g.3. Draped Bust Left. VG-8, porous. Rarity-4. 138.2 grains ☆ M 19-g.4. Draped Bust Left. F-12. Rarity-3. 144.0 grains. Late state of the reverse die, with crack and large bulge at date area. Some faint planchet fissures, lightly cleaned long ago ☆ M 26-AA. Draped Bust Left. G-6. Rarity-5. 138.8 grains. Obverse edge clip at 5:00, faint, old obverse scratches also noted. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 169 1787 Connecticut copper. M 19-g.4. Draped Bust Left. VF-20. Rarity-3. 137.0 grains. Later state of both dies, with "squiggle" die break in obverse field before effigy's face. Bulge at date fairly well advanced into tops of numerals. Faintly granular surfaces, with reverse sharpness slightly finer than the Taylor coin. A nice representative piece of this popular issue.
- 170 Trio of 1787 Connecticut coppers: ☆ M 30-h.1. Draped Bust Left. F-12. Rarity-2. 115.3 grains. ET LIR variety, faint obverse scratches. Die break from milling through shield on the reverse, no break yet from figure's foot through INDE. Slightly off center, just the tops of the date numerals in evidence ☆ M 31.1-r.4. Draped Bust Left. F-12. Rarity-2. 134.5 grains. Lightly porous ☆ M 31.2-r.3. F-15. Rarity-2. 107.6 grains. Obverse die break slightly more advanced than Miller's description, extending through wreath points on effigy's bust, to cinquefoil above forehead. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 171 1787 Connecticut copper. M 31.1-gg.1. Draped Bust Left. F-15. Rarity-3. 150.0 grains. ET LIR variety. A medium tan specimen with die breaks on the reverse slightly more advanced than those described by Miller. A pleasing example of the popular ET LIR variety.

Several of Miller's reverses are found with the ET LIR spelling, usually caused by breaks in the B in LIB.



- 172 1787 Connecticut copper. M 32.1-X.3. Draped Bust Left. F-12. Low Rarity-6. 137.8 grains. Design details lightly impressed at the obverse center. Faint old scratches on the reverse. Scarce and desirable.
- 173 Pair of 1787 Connecticut coppers, each Rarity-2: ☆ M 32.2-X.1. Draped Bust Left. F-15. 144.7 grains. Medium tan, with areas of attractive mahogany. Spidery obverse die breaks from 1 through brow and into effigy's hair, as on the Pine Tree/EAC plate specimen, with another break beginning between CT in AUCTORI, extending into field, and a third break from milling through third cinquefoil to effigy's hair. Obverse edge clip at 5:00 ☆ M 32.3-X.4. Draped Bust Left. F-12. 125.6 grains. Reverse planchet flaw, as struck, at 5:00. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 174 Interesting pair of 1787 Connecticut coppers, with attribution numbers painted in field: ☆ M 33.2-Z.5. Draped Bust Left. F-12. Rarity-1. 130.3 grains. Usual die break from D in INDE through Liberty's waist. Several reverse bulges in evidence, caused by die sinking from injuries caused by clashing ☆ M 33.7-r.2. Draped Bust Left. VF-20. Rarity-1. 145.0 grains. Attribution painted in obverse field twice, first as 33.7 R-2, then as 33.7 r-2. On the reverse, the B in LIB is punched over a cinquefoil, and faint die breaks are noted beneath this word. Attractive for the grade. (Total: 2 pieces)

According to our consignor, these pieces are from the collection of Henry C. Miller, with the painted attributions being Miller's "trademark."



- 175 1787 Connecticut. M 33.3-W.1. Draped Bust Left. EF-40, perhaps slightly finer. Rarity-4. 143.1 grains. On an unusually broad planchet, measuring 30.2mm at its widest and 29.9mm at its narrowest. All design details well centered on obverse and reverse, with nearly complete milling in evidence on both sides. A glossy, medium brown specimen, one that easily fits the Condition Census for this scarce variety. Nearly the visual equivalent of Taylor:2505, certainly equal to the Stack's/Picker or the Pine Tree/EAC specimens. Immediately recognizable obverse and reverse dies: first N in CONNEC punched too low, then corrected higher in the dies; E from an F punch; on the reverse, the B in LIB is corrected from an R punch. From an early state of the dies, without die cracks as mentioned in the Taylor specimen. Owing to its broadstruck nature, there is a distinct spreading in much of the design elements, particularly the cinquefoils on the reverse. They appear to be sharp and small at the centers with large flat peripheral areas surrounding. Additionally, most of Liberty's design details appear to have slight doubling. Finally, an obverse planchet flaw, as struck, is seen above RI, as noted in the photograph. An altogether appealing and attractive specimen, certainly worthy of strong bidder consideration from advanced Connecticut collectors.



- 176 1787 Connecticut copper. M33.4-q. Draped Bust Left. VF-20, sharpness grade. Rarity-6. 116.7 grains. Easily the visual equivalent of Taylor:2508, said to be "in the lower end of the Condition Census for the variety". Overall sharper than the Pine Tree/EAC example. A deep brown, nearly black obverse with some faint porosity noted at the center. A few very tiny areas of inactive verdigris are noted on the reverse. Obverse and reverse die breaks as described by Miller.

- 177 1787 Connecticut copper trio: ☆ M 33.15-r.1. Draped Bust Left. F-15. Rarity-2. 143.1 grains. Attractive for the grade, with faint, old scratches behind Liberty's head on the reverse noted for accuracy ☆ M 33.17-r.1. Draped Bust Left. F-15. Rarity-3. 143.2 grains. Struck off center on both obverse and reverse, affecting AUC on the obverse and DE in INDE on the reverse, otherwise quite attractive for the grade ☆ M 36-k.4. Draped Bust Left. G-4. Rarity-5. 128.5 grains. Die alignment: about 250°. Slightly off center on both obverse and reverse, with edge equator in lower regions of CONNEC on obverse, and just bases of ET LIB visible on reverse. This relatively scarce variety was not represented in our sale of the Taylor Collection. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 178 1787 Connecticut copper. M 33.27-r.4. Draped Bust Left. VF-20/F-12. Rarity-6. 138.8 grains. Late obverse state, with die break from R to effigy's nose. Slightly off center on the obverse, though not affecting any of

the design details. Some scattered pits are noted for accuracy. The reverse of this issue is generally found weak, caused by a very worn die, but the features on this piece are sharper than usually encountered. Fairly well centered on the reverse, with just the very bottoms of the date numerals at the edge. Visually equivalent to Taylor:2570, reverse slightly finer.

- 179 1787 Connecticut copper. M 33.28-Z.16. Draped Bust Left. F-12. Rarity-4. 155.5 grains. The Snipe Nose variety. From an early state of the obverse die, with horizontal die crack just beginning to widen at effigy's nose. Smooth, glossy tan surfaces, virtually problem-free for the grade. A well-centered coin, exceptionally nice for the assigned grade.



- 180 1787 Connecticut copper. M 33.29-Z.7. Draped Bust Left. EF-45, for sharpness, lightly cleaned long ago. Rarity-6. 171.7 grains, heavier than usual for this variety. From a late state of the obverse die, after clashing, with the U in AUCTION consequently weak. Additionally, a network of intricate die cracks covers the entire obverse surface. Well-defined, well-centered design details are in evidence, with all but the very bottoms of the date numerals completely on the planchet. Glossy mahogany surfaces.



- 181 1787 Connecticut copper. M 33.34-Z.11. Draped Bust Left. F-12. Rarity-6. 145.0 grains. Faintly porous medium tan surfaces, with lighter shades seen on the design high points. Obverse immediately recognizable by the unusual and irregular spacing of the letters and the dash between O and N in CONNEC. Usual reverse state, with die break from rim through descender of T in ET. Some striking weakness is noted on the reverse, although legends and date are completely on the planchet.

- 182 1787 Connecticut copper. M 33.37-Z.9. Draped Bust Left. VF-20. Rarity-4. 136.8 grains. A glossy brown example from advanced states of the obverse and reverse dies, with swelling and evidence of die clash seen on both sides. Additionally, obverse die cracks connect the rim to the O and the second C in CONNEC, while reverse die cracks extend from the cinquefoil directly behind Liberty's head to the letters of ET LIB, and to the cinquefoil at the shield. A second reverse die crack extends from the edge through the second 7 in the date. A pleasing chocolate brown specimen, quite attractive for the grade.

A coin from the Henry C. Miller Collection, with Miller's attribution number painted in the left obverse field.



- 183 1787 Connecticut copper. M 33.38-Z.23. Draped Bust Left. VG-8, uniformly porous surfaces. Rarity-6. 125.4 grains. Struck from this combination after the dies had severely clashed, resulting in heavy damage to both

dies. A deep incusation is noted at the obverse effigy's throat area, as a result of the aforementioned clashed dies. On the reverse, two noticeable bulges are seen, one at Liberty's foot area, not affecting the date, and another at her hand and branch area, obliterating much of this area. Additionally, severely incused obverse details appear on the reverse, including the legend AUCTORI and the obverse effigy's bust outline. Slightly off center on the reverse, with the edge equator affecting the tops of the legend ET LIB. All things considered, a perfectly acceptable example of this rare and desirable variety.

184 Pair of Connecticut issues from consecutive years: ☆ 1787 M 33.39-s.1. Draped Bust Left. VF-20. Rarity-2. 141.3 grains. Middle state of the dies, with obverse bulge mostly contained beneath effigy's chin, reverse crack at 12:00 extending only to Liberty's head ☆ 1788 M 16.1-H. Draped Bust Left. F-15. Rarity-3. 103.4 grains. Die alignment: about 220°. A chocolate brown specimen with some planchet fissures noted on obverse and reverse. Lightly struck obverse, affecting CTO of AUCTORI. Reverse date and legends wholly on planchet, with some weakness at INDE. Usual cracks associated with this die marriage are not noted on this specimen. (Total: 2 pieces)

1787 M 33.41-Z.11 Possibly Finest Known



185 1787 Connecticut copper. M 33.41-Z.11. Draped Bust Left. VF-30. **High Rarity-7.** 154.7 grains. A great rarity in the Connecticut copper series, and at the time of our landmark Taylor Collection sale, **just three examples were known to us**, including the two specimens in the Taylor Collection, and a third in the ANS Collection. Miller had seen an example to describe, which may have been a fourth known specimen, perhaps even the example offered herein. Pleasing tan surfaces, with well-centered design details completely on the planchet. Some very faint porosity is seen at the centers, but is scarcely worth mentioning. Obverse and reverse states as described by Miller for this exceedingly rare die combination, with additional described die break from milling to the left side of third cinquefoil to head, as in

Taylor:2608; additionally, a faint die break extends from the rim through the cinquefoil to the effigy's hair, and a crack is seen beneath the A in AUCTORI, as in Taylor:2609. Not represented in the Pine Tree/EAC sale. Reverse die with break from rim through descender of T in ET. A sharp and attractive example of this desirable rarity, **perhaps the finest currently known to Connecticut specialists**, and certainly a coin that will see spirited bidding activity when it crosses the auction block

As previously mentioned, the two specimens in our landmark Taylor Collection sale were sold at public auction in 1987. Of course, the piece in the ANS Collection is permanently impounded there and currently unavailable to today's collecting community. The pedigree origin of the piece offered here is not known, and it is entirely conceivable that there are more examples of this variety known than the three pieces outlined above and the currently offered example.

- 186** 1787 Connecticut copper. M 37.1-cc.1. Draped Bust Left. F-15. Rarity-4. 152.1 grains. ET LIR variety. Glossy tan surfaces with a hint of faint porosity at the centers. Attribution number painted in left obverse field. Choice and quite attractive for the grade.

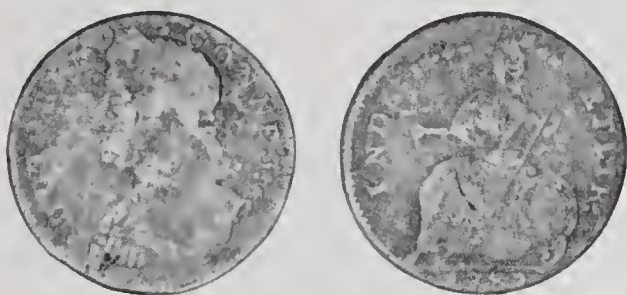
Per our consignor, this piece is from the Miller Collection, with his attribution number painted in the left obverse field.

- 187** Pair of 1787 Connecticut coppers: ☆ M 37.3-i. Draped Bust Left. VG-8. Rarity-3. 133.3 grains. Faint obverse scratches. Patches of inactive verdigris on both sides ☆ M 37.8-k.2. Draped Bust Left. F-12. Rarity-3. 129.7 grains. Die alignment: about 220°. An attractive chocolate brown specimen. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 188** 1787 Connecticut copper. M 37.8-HH. VG-10. Rarity-5. 125.5 grains. Base of B in LIB on reverse missing, creating another ET LIR reverse variety. Glossy orange-brown surfaces with deeper brown toning highlights in the recessed areas. Lightly struck through AUCTORI on the obverse, although a die crack can be seen extending from the effigy's point of bust through AU, and again from the colon and fleuron to the tip of the effigy's wreath. Attractive, and relatively problem-free for the grade.

- 189** 1787 Connecticut copper. M 38-GG. Draped Bust Left. VF-20. Rarity-3. 134.3 grains. Die alignment: about 260°. "AUCIORI" variety. Striking weakness on the obverse at 3:00, affecting NEC, with corresponding weakness on reverse at 12:00, owing to die alignment. A few faint surface marks, commensurate with the grade, are mentioned for accuracy. Medium brown with lighter brown highlights on the high points.

From the Henry C. Miller Collection, as attested to by attribution number 38 GG painted in left obverse field and an M painted in the right obverse field.



- 190** 1787 Connecticut copper. M 39.1-ff.2. G-6. High Rarity-6. 150.4 grains. Two Errors variety, obverse spelling AUCTOBI, reverse spelling ET LIR. Medium tan to darker brown surfaces, lightly porous on both sides. Typical reverse strike, with virtually no detail in the area of Liberty's pole hand. A very scarce Connecticut variety.

- 191** 1787 Connecticut copper. M 43.1-Y. F-12, perhaps slightly finer. Rarity-2. 116.0 grains. "CONNFC" variety. Lightly granular surfaces.

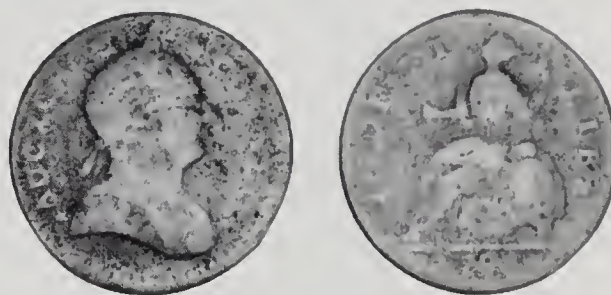


- 192** 1787 Connecticut copper. M 46-BB. F-12. Low Rarity-6. 148.6 grains. A medium tan specimen, lightly struck at the obverse bottom and, correspondingly, at the reverse top. From a moderate state of the obverse die, with C closed by break, tail of R joined to neighboring I in AUCTORI. Some striking weakness at the reverse center, generally considered typical of this die pair.

- 193** 1787 Connecticut copper. M 47-a.3. F-15, lightly porous. High Rarity-6. 131.2 grains. Die alignment: about 200°. Dark brown surfaces verging on black, well-defined design details barely affected by porous surfaces. Visually equivalent to or perhaps slightly finer than Taylor: 2673. Date mostly on flan, letters and punctuation readily legible.

- 194** 1788 Connecticut copper. M 2-D. Mailed Bust Right. VF-30. Rarity-1. 105.3 grains. Die alignment: 135°. Deep golden brown surfaces, struck on a noticeably oval planchet. Lightly struck on the obverse at TORI and on the reverse at INDE, otherwise strong design details for the issue. Some planchet fissures are noted at the centers as struck. Quite attractive for the grade.

From a relatively early state of the obverse die, with wedge-shaped break beneath shoulder just outlined on its left side, and a small crack from the point of the effigy's bust to the rim. Moderate state of the reverse die, with break from rim through right side of I in LIB just reaching the field, and crack from B arcing past inner points of star immediately following, across shield, terminating at Liberty's globe.



- 195** 1788 Connecticut copper. M 5-B.2. Mailed Bust Right. VG-8. Rarity-6. 100.7 grains. Uniform lightly porous surfaces, no visible under-type. From early state of obverse die, without bulge usually seen from first C across the center, reaching to the final C. Overall, fairly attractive for the grade.

In our sale of the Taylor Collection, two examples of the 1788 M 5-B.2 variety were offered, Lots 2697 and 2698, both of which were overstruck on Nova Constellation coppers.

- 196** 1788 Connecticut copper. M 7-E. Mailed Bust Left. VF-30. High Rarity-5. 92.3 grains. Die alignment: 170°. Struck slightly off center, with the edge encroaching on AUCTORI on the obverse, and INDE ET on the reverse. Glossy tan surfaces with some faint reverse fissures noted for accuracy. A most pleasing specimen of this rare and desirable issue, with full design details in evidence, although lightly impressed in places.

- 197** 1788 Connecticut copper. M 13-A.1. Mailed Bust Left. G-6. Rarity-5. 163.4 grains, rather heavy for the issue. Die alignment: about 270°. "CONNLC" variety. Struck moderately off center, with only the base of the A in AUCTORI on the planchet, with CONNLC fully on the planchet. On the reverse, the off center shift is toward 3:00, with the word LIB completely off the planchet. However, the reverse die crack is faintly seen, extending from 2:00 to 7:00. A medium tan specimen, lightly granular in appearance, with a few old contact marks noted for accuracy.

- 198** Pair of 1788 Connecticut coppers: ☆ M 16.1-D. Draped Bust Left. VG-8. Rarity-2. 112.5 grains. Die alignment: about 220°. Slightly off center on the reverse, affecting the tops of INDE. A die crack extends from the rim through B to the shield, and a faint bulge affects the I in LIB ☆ M 16.3-N. Draped Bust Left. G-6. Rarity-2. 112.7 grains. Die alignment: about 190°. Dark brown surfaces verging on black. Microscopic porosity noted on both sides. Struck from a clashed obverse die, with Liberty's branch hand and knee area plainly visible in the field before the effigy's bust. Early state of the reverse die, without the visible break that later appears on this combination. (Total: 2 pieces)

♦ MAXIMUM EXPENDITURE ♦

If you wish to limit your total expenditure, please fill in the maximum amount you wish to spend in the "Maximum Expenditure" box at the upper portion of your bid sheet. You can then submit bids for amounts up to eight times the amount of the maximum expenditure. This is a personal service and an Auctions by Bowers and Merena customer representative will personally attend to your bid sheet by bidding from the auction floor, buying lots for your account until your authorized expenditure is reached. While we will do our best in your behalf, due to the speed of the auction sale and the sometimes crowded conditions, we cannot be responsible for failure to execute such a bid properly. Due to the bookkeeping involved, this service is offered only to bidders with maximum expenditures of \$1,000 or more. "Maximum Expenditure" and "One Lot Only" bidding can be combined.

Unique Bolen Neo Eboracus Overstrike

Struck Over 1821 Quarter Dollar



199 1787-dated Indian and New York arms. Silver copy by Bolen. Boldly struck over an 1821 quarter dollar. MS-63.

Obverse with Indian standing, holding a tomahawk and bow, with the inscription LIBER NATUS LIBERTATEM DEFENDO surrounding. Reverse with State Arms of New York, date 1787 below, and inscription EXCELSIOR. One of just two silver specimens struck, and believed to be unique as an overstrike on an 1821 quarter. The date 1821 can be boldly seen under magnification below the globe element on which the eagle is perched. With magnification nearly all the inscriptions of the quarter dollar under type can be made out clearly. The quarter dollar must have been a very high-grade piece, certainly an example with original mint lustre.

The reverse die displays a large cud break incorporating CUS as well as denticles to the upper right and left.

In his reference, *Struck Copies of Early American Coins*, Richard D. Kenney stated that two silver impressions, 40 copper, and five brass were struck in 1869, after which the dies were cancelled and deposited with the Boston Numismatic Society.

Bolen's work is exquisite and is a close copy of the original, differing in only a few elements such as the following:

1. The star projects under the extremity of the Indian's right foot on the copy, while it does not extend that far in the genuine.
2. Bolen has the ground line touching the Indian's foot.

3. There are nine feathers in the headdress of Bolen's copy, whereas the genuine has only seven.

Apparently, Kenney never saw an actual example struck in silver for he notes in his book that copper pieces weigh 1.50 grams and brass pieces weigh 9.55 grams. The present piece weighs 103.7 grains.

The New England gentleman from whose vault this piece came valued it at \$6,000; bidding will commence at \$3,000.

From an old-time New England collection; this piece has been in a bank vault for many years and now comes on the market to delight a new generation of connoisseurs.

John Adams Bolen (1826-1907), of Springfield, Massachusetts, was one of the best known numismatically-oriented engravers of the mid 19th century. Bolen issued a listing of his own works, in which the piece offered here was No. 36, expressing regret at having made them, "as I have been informed that they have been worn or rubbed and made to look old and then sold as genuine. I spent a great deal of time on them; on one I worked from a genuine coin, on the others from very fine electrotypes. They are all very scarce now. They were not a financial success to me."

As Kenney relates, Bolen was well respected among numismatists and belonged to a number of groups including the Springfield Antiquarian Society and the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society. He had "completely honorable status," as Kenney related. Bolen created such items as a whim, not intending that they deceive anyone. Of course the presently offered piece in silver wouldn't have deceived anyone anyway, as the originals are in copper.

Bolen produced a wide corpus of interesting tokens and medals in addition to those imitating colonial coins. A number of his properties are preserved today in the collection of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston.

NOVA EBORAC COPPERS



200 1787 Nova Eborac. Breen-986. VF-20. 135.1 grains. Medium Head variety, reverse figure to left. A glossy deep tan example with some striking

weakness and wear at the peripheral legends, although well-defined design details are in evidence at the centers. A popular New York issue, visually attractive and aesthetically appealing for the grade.

201 1787 Nova Eborac. B-986. F-12. 137.2 grains. Medium Head, reverse figure to left. Lightly porous, with some obverse fissures noted. Struck slightly off center on the obverse, with edge encroaching on NOVA. Some striking weakness on the reverse, as often seen for this issue.

NEW JERSEY COPPERS

- 202 Trio of 1787 New Jersey coppers: ☆ Maris 6-C. VG-8. Rarity-4. 143.7 grains. Morristown Mint. Faint old scratches in evidence on the obverse ☆ M 32-T. F-15, evenly porous surfaces. Rarity-1. 148.3 grains. Rahway Mint. ☆ M43-d. VG-10. Faint obverse scratches. Rarity-1. 150.7 grains. Rahway Mint. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 203 Group of 1787 New Jersey coppers: ☆ M 6-D. VF-20, porous. Rarity-1. 143.4 grains. Morristown Mint. From late state of reverse die, with advanced cud and crack at lower tip of shield ☆ M 56-N. VF-30. Rarity-1. 107.0 grains. Machin's Mills issue. Camel's Head variety. A deep brown specimen with some planchet roughness noted on both sides, and a small edge clip at 8:00 relative to the obverse ☆ M 63-s. VF-30. Weak at the centers, as usually seen for this issue. Rarity-1. 136.7 grains. Morristown Mint. On a large, broad planchet. Attributed to Walter Mould. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 204 Pair of New Jersey coppers from the Rahway Mint, from consecutive years of issue: ☆ 1786 M 14-J. VF-20. Rarity-1. 149.2 grains. Dark mahogany surfaces, faintly porous with light patina in evidence ☆ 1787 M 46-e. VF-20. Rarity-1. 157.5 grains. Olive-brown surfaces with faintly granular appearance. Strong evidence of die clash seen on the obverse, with shield and legend details from the reverse die plainly evident. Additionally, a noticeable bulge is seen above the date. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 205 Trio of 1786 New Jersey coppers from the Rahway Mint: ☆ M 14-J. F-12. Rarity-1. 149.4 grains. Medium tan surfaces with some faint pitting noted for accuracy ☆ M 15-J. VG-10. Rarity-2. 159.4 grains. Lightly porous surfaces ☆ M 15-L. VG-8. Rarity-3. 143.7 grains. Obverse edge holed and partially repaired at 7:00. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 206 1786 New Jersey copper. M 15-T. F-15. Rarity-4. 148.7 grains. Rahway Mint. Struck slightly off center affecting the tops of REA on the obverse, and UNUM on the reverse. Deep tan and pale mahogany surface highlights, lightly granular with some traces of old patina remaining. Considered "rather scarce" by Dr. Maris.



- 207 1786 New Jersey copper. M 16-L. F-12. Rarity-1. 141.9 grains. Rahway Mint. Protruding Tongue variety. **Boldly double struck**, on a glossy, problem-free tan planchet. First obverse and reverse strikes properly centered, with the second strike off center at 12:00 on the obverse, and at 6:00 on the reverse. "Protruding Tongue" plainly evident, as is the often seen large rim cud at 3:00 on the obverse. Attractive for the grade.

- 208 Trio of 1786 New Jersey coppers, each from the Rahway Mint: ☆ M 16-L. F-12. Rarity-1. 145.9 grains. Protruding Tongue variety. Glossy, iridescent rose and olive green surfaces, with a small edge cut noted at 11:00 on the reverse. Advanced state of the dies, with "Protruding Tongue" break prominent, as is the usual obverse rim cud at 3:00. Additionally, a prominent area of swelling is noted at the truncation of the horse's neck, as well as at NO in NOVA ☆ M 18-M. F-15. Rarity-1. 155.0 grains. Bridle variety. A medium tan specimen struck from rusted dies, with many faint cracks and "pebbly" surfaces in evidence. As a result of the porous dies, the "Bridle" die crack is only faintly represented ☆ M 23-P. VG-10. Rarity-2. 162.3 grains. A medium tan specimen with a plentitude of very tiny circulation marks in evidence on both surfaces. From a late state of the obverse die, with a large die break seen above C in CAESAREA, and an additional large rim cud above EA. The date numerals of this distinctive variety are very small and are spaced regularly, with the last two digits embedded in the base of the plow. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 209 Pair of 1786 New Jersey coppers, each from the Rahway Mint: ☆ M 16-L. VG-8, porous. Rarity-1. 139.0 grains. Die alignment: 170°. Protruding Tongue variety. Traces of black patina are noted on the reverse ☆ M 23-P. VG-8. Rarity-2. 143.9 grains. From an earlier state of the obverse die than the coin in the previous lot, with just the die cud above C in CAESAREA in evidence. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 210 1786 New Jersey copper. M 17-K. VF-35, for sharpness, but heavily porous and cleaned long ago. Rarity-4. 145.5 grains. Rahway Mint. Porous rough surfaces, as previously mentioned, with value approximating that of F-12 or thereabouts.

- 211 1786 New Jersey copper. M 17-b. F-15. Rarity-4. 148.5 grains. Obverse attributed by Walter Breen to James F. Atlee at Rahway; reverse attributed to parties unknown, or Matthias Ogden and Gilbert Rindle at Elizabethtown. Deep golden brown surfaces with some pitting noted, particularly on the reverse. From a later obverse state, with pronounced swelling at the center.

Elusive 1786 M 19-M Copper

Rarity-6



- 212 1786 New Jersey copper. M 19-M. VF-20. **Rarity-6**. 162.2 grains. Rahway Mint. From a very distinctive obverse die, with the 1 in the date leaning boldly to the left, on a diagonal. Medium mahogany in color, with the faintest of porosity seen on the surfaces. A very scarce issue, with Dr. Maris having seen just four or five pieces in his day.

- 213 1786 M 21-O. F-15. **Rarity-6**. 137.7 grains. Rahway Mint. Considered rare in any grade. Technical grade approaching the VF-20 range, although the surfaces are quite rough and the coin is slightly bent.

- 214 Trio of 1786 New Jersey coppers, each from the Rahway Mint: ☆ M 21-P. VG-8. Rarity-4. 136.9 grains. Porous, pitted surfaces ☆ M 23-R. VF-20. Rarity-3. 140.8 grains. Deep brown surfaces verging on black, with some faint scratches noted at the lower left of the reverse shield ☆ M 24-P. VF-25. Rarity-2. 177.8 grains, quite heavy for the issue. Chocolate brown obverse and medium tan reverse, with an old, faint gouge on the shield mentioned for accuracy. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 215 1786 New Jersey copper. M 24-P. VF-30. Rarity-2. 152.6 grains. Rahway Mint. Smooth, hard, iridescent olive-brown surfaces. Some striking weakness at the reverse center, as always seen for this die combination. Well centered and sharply detailed, with the tiniest of rim nicks at 9:00 on the reverse mentioned solely for accuracy. Full obverse and reverse denticles are noted. A very pleasing specimen of this popular issue, with overall eye appeal approaching the quality of Taylor:2192.



- 216 1786 New Jersey copper. M 25-S. F-12. **Rarity-5**. 125.7 grains. Rahway Mint. A deep golden brown specimen with faintly porous surfaces that do not affect the design details. Typical late state of the reverse die, with apostrophe-like break extending to the border from the upper left of the R, described by Maris as a defect in the die. Quite scarce, and appealing for the grade.



- 217 1787 New Jersey copper. M 43-Y. VF-20. Rarity-5. 143.9 grains. Rahway Mint. Deep mahogany surface coloration. A sharper strike than usually encountered in this die combination, with strong peripheral details including nearly complete denticulation. A Condition Census piece, easily equivalent to or slightly finer than Taylor:2225, which was called "among the finest known of this variety." An attractive piece for the grade, and an ideal opportunity for the advanced New Jersey collector.

- 218 1787 New Jersey copper. M 44-d. Rarity-3. Sharpness of VF-30, probably retuned to its present glossy gray-brown color. Called the "Sleigh Runner" by Dr. Montroville W. Dickeson from the appearance of the plow beam, which is straight and then curves upward at the end. From a late state of the obverse and reverse dies, with a faint crack connecting the bases of the NO in NOVA, and another extending from the rim through the C in CAESAREA. Additionally, a faint old scratch through SARE on the obverse appears to be a significant die break, but careful examination discloses otherwise. The reverse die break is quite prominent, forming a fork at the center of the shield, and a prominent projection extends from the shield's edge to the lower right star.

- 219 1787 New Jersey copper. M 45-e. VG-8. Rarity-5. 144.4 grains. Rahway Mint. Dark granular surfaces, obverse slightly off center toward 8:00. Typical weakness seen on the reverse.

The date features of M 45-E are quite distinctive, with an a I replacing the 1 in the date, and the bases of both 7s in the date curving slightly to the right at the bottom.



- 220 1787 New Jersey copper. M 46-e. EF-40. Rarity-1. 144.8 grains. Rahway Mint. A glossy medium brown specimen with hard, attractive surfaces. From an advanced state of both dies, after heavy clashing. A prominent bulge is seen at the date on the obverse, with incused shield and letter devices prominently displayed. Additionally, a die crack extends from the rim to the A in NOVA. On the reverse, evidence of die clashing is seen, particularly at the PL in PLURIBUS. A lovely coin, finer in overall quality and appearance than Taylor:2230.



- 221 1787 New Jersey copper. M 46-e. Sharpness of EF-45, overall value of VF-35 or thereabouts. Rarity-1. 142.2 grains. Rahway Mint. From the same advanced obverse and reverse die states as the previous lot, with prominent die bulge and clashing in evidence on obverse, and peripheral clashing evidence seen on the reverse. Smooth olive-brown surfaces, naturally retuned after an old cleaning. A reverse planchet flaw is noted at 11:00, affecting UR in PLURIBUS. Technically finer than Taylor:2230.

- 222 Pair of 1787 New Jersey coppers: ☆ M 46-e. VF-20. Rarity-1. 147.1 grains. Rahway Mint. Late obverse and reverse die states, after clashing, with prominent bulge at date and shield details visible on the obverse, with peripheral clashing evidence seen on the reverse. Pleasing medium tan surfaces ☆ M 56-n. F-15. Rarity-1. 104.1 grains. Machin's Mills. "Camel Head" variety. **Overstruck on a Connecticut copper**, as often seen for the die combination. Liberty's branch hand, from the reverse of the Connecticut copper host coin, extends prominently from the base of the horse's neck on the obverse. A planchet fissure is also seen in that area, and is mentioned solely for accuracy. A very pleasing pair of New Jersey coppers, worthy of strong bidder support. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 223 Pair of 1787 New Jersey coppers: ☆ M 46-e. F-12. Rarity-1. 147.0 grains. Rahway Mint. Another specimen of this popular issue, also from the heavily clashed state of the dies, with prominent die bulge at date and peripheral clashing evidence seen on both sides ☆ M 56-n. G-6. Rarity-1. 137.5 grains. Machin's Mills. "Camel Head" variety. **Overstruck on a Connecticut copper**, with the date and date line of the host coin plainly evident at 9:00 on the obverse. Lightly impressed reverse details, with a scattering of old planchet marks noted for accuracy. Another nice pair of New Jersey coppers. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 224 Pair of 1787 New Jersey coppers, each from the Rahway Mint: ☆ M 48-f. F-15. Rarity-3. 164.3 grains. Die alignment: 170° Diameter: 29.1mm, broader than usually seen. A microscopically porous specimen, with pleasing golden tan surfaces. From an advanced state of the reverse die, with a diagonal break across the shield. Some minor reverse edge marks are noted ☆ M 48-g. VF-20. Rarity-1. 161.4 grains. Die alignment: 170°. Glossy olive-brown surfaces. Some peripheral striking weakness is noted on the reverse, particularly at E PLU. A minor edge clip is noted at 11:00 relative to the obverse. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 225 1787 New Jersey copper. M 48-f. VG-8, perhaps slightly finer. Rarity-3. 174.3 grains, very heavy for the issue. Rahway Mint, with obverse die attributed to Atlee, reverse die attributed to Goadsby. Obverse recolored to brilliant copper sheen, otherwise surfaces medium tan to brown. Advanced state of obverse die, with cud appearing at rim above RE of CAESAREA. Typical state of reverse die, weak at the center, with diagonal break in shield. All things considered, quite attractive for the grade.

- 226 Pair of 1787 New Jersey coppers, each a product of the Rahway Mint: ☆ M 48-G. VG-10. Rarity-1. 146.5 grains. Obverse edge bruise noted at 5:00 ☆ M 53-j. VG-8. Rarity-3. 178.2 grains, heavy for the issue. Struck on a noticeably oval planchet, being 27.9mm at its widest axis, and just 26.5mm at its narrowest point. Despite its oval appearance, all design details are reasonably well centered. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 227 1788 New Jersey copper. M 50-f. VG-8. Rarity-4. 150.2 grains. Attributed to Thomas Goadsby. Horse's Head to Left variety. A distinctive design type that is a perennial favorite with specialists in the New Jersey copper series. Medium golden brown surfaces, lightly porous with some faint striations noted on the reverse. All design details well centered and sharp for the grade. Overall, an attractive specimen of this popular and desirable type coin.



- 228 1787 New Jersey copper. M 56-n. F-12, perhaps slightly finer. Rarity-1. 104.3 grains. Machin's Mills. Camel's Head variety. **Obviously overstruck on a Machin's Mills copper**, as often seen for this variety. At the center of the obverse, the host coin's central details are noted, in particular the effigy's hair ties. On the reverse, the date line of the host coin is plainly evident, with the numeral 8 plainly evident at the lowest point of the shield. Additionally, the lap and arm area of the Liberty motif are plainly evident. Unfortunately

none of the host coin's peripheral legends are in evidence. Here is an intriguing coin with an undertype that is, perhaps, attributable by an advanced specialist in the Machin's Mills issues.

- 229 Trio of 1787 Morristown Mint issues: ☆ M 61-p. G-6, porous. Rarity-5. 135.2 grains. PLURIBS variety ☆ M 62-q. F-12, for sharpness. Rarity-1. 139.8 grains. Porous surfaces with evenly distributed patina ☆ M 63-q. G-6, porous. Rarity-1. 144.8 grains. Deep brown, faintly porous surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

VERMONT COPPERS



- 230 1785 Vermont copper. Ryder-2, Bressett-1A. Landscape type. EF-40. Rarity-2. 109.8 grains. VERMONTS spelling. Struck well off center on obverse and reverse, with just the bottoms of PUBLICA discernible on the obverse, and with reverse edge equator affecting the midway mark of STELLA, as well as the tops of QU in QUARTA. A golden brown specimen from a middle state of the obverse die, with crack at the 8 in the date not yet V-shaped. Some striking weakness is seen on the obverse, particularly at NT in VERMONTS, correspondingly on the reverse at DE in DECIMA.

- 231 1785 Vermont copper. R-3, B-2B. Landscape type. F-12. Rarity-4. 111.1 grains. Well centered, with all but a few of the obverse and reverse denticles on the planchet. Lightly porous surfaces. VERMONTS spelling. A few minor edge marks are noted for accuracy.

Ryder-2 and Ryder-3 share very similar design details although there are some minor differences that aid in the attribution of the varieties. Perhaps chief among these differences is seen on the reverse of Ryder-2, where a six-pointed star can be found directly under the final A in QUARTA. On the reverse of Ryder-3, rays from the central design are found in this position, with the six-pointed star to the right of A.



- 232 1786 Vermont copper. R-6, B-4D. Landscape type. VF-20. 122.6 grains. Die alignment: 360°. Readily identifiable VERMONTENSIVM obverse variety, with fourth tree from left floating in mid air above the mountain. Additionally, the tree farthest to the right is also detached, although its trunk is on a lower plain, parallel to the horizontal edge of the mountain. Some faint obverse and reverse fissures are noted, as is an old scratch across the central detail. The reverse of this interesting piece is struck some 15% off center, with just the bottoms of QUA in evidence, and the bottoms of IMA also visible. A most unusual example of this popular issue. The obverse and reverse dies were misaligned laterally.



- 233 1786 Vermont copper. R-6, B-4D. Landscape type. VF-20. 128.7 grains. Faintly porous and lightly struck, with medium tan surfaces.

Two noted obverse diagnostics of Ryder-6 include the previously mentioned "floating tree" and a boldly repunched U in PLUBICA.

- 234 1786 Vermont copper. R-8, B-6E. Landscape type. F-15. 109.5 grains. Generally found on defective planchets; save for a few old circulation marks, this coin is a nice exception to that rule. VERMONTENSIVM spelling on obverse. Some central weakness is noted. Deep golden brown surfaces. Ryder-8 is the final Ryder variety in the "landscape" issues.

Sharp Baby Head Variety



- 235 1786 Vermont copper. R-9, B-7F. Baby Head variety. EF-40. 118.2 grains. Quite sharp for the issue. Medium tan surfaces on both sides. Planchet rough and irregular, as almost invariably seen for this issue. Finer than Garrett:557; the F-15 example we sold in March 1989, Lot 5074; sharper in places than Taylor:2063; finer than the Taylor duplicate, Lot 2064.

The reverse of Ryder-9 is usually encountered with a "coin turn" of 180°, although variants are not unusual for this issue. The piece offered here, for example, has a die alignment of 20° or just slightly past a "medal turn."



- 236 1786 Vermont copper. R-9, B-7F. Baby Head variety. Sharpness of VF-20, value of F-12. 119.0 grains. Die alignment: about 225°. A chocolate brown specimen with typical planchet defects seen, and some small areas of patina mentioned for accuracy. A popular and desirable issue. The notation 1C is painted in the left obverse field.



- 237 1786 Vermont copper. R-9, B-7F. Baby Head variety. Sharpness of VF-25, value of, perhaps, F-12. 122.5 grains. Die alignment: about 250°. Porous dark brown surfaces verging on black, with some heavy fissures noted, particularly on the reverse. Ideally suited for the beginning Vermont collector.

- 238 1786 Vermont copper. R-11, B-9H. Mailed Bust Left. F-12. 120.3 grains. On a typically porous planchet, with some striking weakness affecting the right side of the obverse and reverse. Most of date on planchet on the reverse. A pronounced planchet cutter rim is seen on the obverse from 3:00 to 7:00. A near visual equivalent, for sharpness of design, to Taylor:2066.

Numismatic research has shown that the obverse of Ryder-11 is actually a later die state of Ryder-15.

- 239 1787 Vermont copper. R-12, B-11K. Mailed Bust Right. F-12. 111.8 grains. George III style, after the British royal halfpence of this same era. Smooth and glossy tan surfaces, struck slightly off center on the reverse, with just the tops of the date numerals in evidence. A reverse die break is noted at 12:00, extending from the denticles toward Liberty's head. No trace of undertype seen.

Specimens of Ryder-12 are often found struck on Nova Constellatio coppers.

Sharp 1787 Ryder-13 BRITANNIA Variety



- 240** 1787 Vermont copper. R-13, B-17V. **BRITANNIA** variety. AU-50, obverse, better than average details on the reverse. 115.8 grains. Glossy obverse surfaces, toned light tobacco and deep olive. Reverse surfaces uniformly light tobacco brown, save for one darker spot at 5:00. Sharply struck on the obverse, typically soft on the reverse, from a die which had seen considerable use before it was employed to strike this combination. Early state of obverse die, with cud below the ornament on the effigy's breast just beginning. Finer than Garrett:561; Norweb:1278 and 1279; and examples in our March and September 1990 sales. Additionally, finer than at least eight others seen in private collections. About equivalent to the Taylor coin, Lot 2069, in terms of technical grade. One of the great classic issues from Machin's Mills.

From our sale of the Dr. Gordon Smith Collection, September 1986, Lot 778; our sale of the Matlock Collection, March 1991, Lot 1061.

As noted in our description of Lot 1061 in the Matlock Collection of March 1991, an attribution number was originally painted in the center of the obverse. The latest owner of this piece has seen fit to carefully remove this number from the obverse. Careful examination under high magnification reveals absolutely no traces of this endeavor.



- 241** 1787 Vermont copper. R-13, B-17V. **BRITANNIA** variety. EF-40, or slightly finer, with typical reverse features fainter than the obverse design details. 121.2 grains. Rich tan surfaces with a hint of mahogany at the reverse center. Some minor fissures are seen on each side. Advanced state of the obverse die, with rim cud enveloping portions of the effigy's breastplate. Reverse details sharper than generally seen, nearly visually equivalent to Taylor:2069. Overall, a choice and desirable example of this popular issue.

This die combination features a Vermont obverse die, one that was not used in any other combination. The reverse die was made at Machin's Mills for use in striking counterfeit British half pennies, and was inadvertently muled.



- 242** 1787 Vermont copper. R-13, B-17V. **BRITANNIA** variety. VF-20. Typical reverse. 104.2 grains. Rough tan surfaces with some pits and tiny fissures noted on both sides. Sharpness of VF-20 on the obverse, slightly finer, with reasonably well-defined central details on the reverse and weak peripheral legends as always seen.

- 243** 1787 Vermont copper. R-13, B-17V. **BRITANNIA** variety. VF-30 for sharpness, with typical reverse state. 127.4 grains. Lightly porous planchet with some fissures in evidence on both sides, as often seen for this issue. Medium brown surfaces, slightly off center on the reverse at 2:00.
- 244** 1787 Vermont copper. R-14, B-10K. Mailed Bust Right. G-6, uniformly porous. 116.5 grains. Deep chocolate brown surfaces, with full, if faint, design details in evidence.



- 245** 1788 Vermont copper. R-16, B-15S. Mailed Bust Right. Sharpness approaching AU-50. 93.4 grains. A medium brown specimen with glossy, hard surfaces. Some striking weakness is noted at the centers, as always found on Ryder-16. A large planchet crack, as struck, is noted from 2:00 on the obverse rim to the center of the effigy's portrait, and correspondingly on the reverse (see photo). A choice and attractive specimen of this popular variety, with the previously mentioned planchet crack adding to the charm of this lovely coin.

The 1788 Ryder-16 issue is the most plentiful of the 1788 Mailed Bust Right Vermont coppers.



- 246** 1788 Vermont copper. R-16, B-15S. Mailed Bust Right. VF-30. 98.0 grains. Lightly struck at the centers, as always seen for this die combination. A lovely medium tan specimen with smooth, glossy surfaces and strong peripheral detail. A nice representative piece for the type.



- 247** 1788 Vermont copper. R-17, B-14S. Mailed Bust Right. VF-30, for sharpness. Rarity-5. 103.0 grains. Die alignment: 190°. Pale golden brown surfaces, with faint, uniform porosity hardly affecting the design details. Weak at the centers as typically seen for this issue. An altogether pleasing example of this very scarce variety.
- 248** Pair of 1788 Vermont coppers: ☆ R-25, B-16U. Mailed Bust Right. F-12. 104.5 grains. Very early obverse die state, break at top of mail just beginning. Glossy, smooth brown surfaces ☆ R-27, B-18W. Mailed Bust Right. VF-30, for sharpness, on a rough, porous planchet. 108.2 grains, light for the issue. Distinctive reverse variety, with INDE ET to the left of the seated figure, and LIB to the right, the only Vermont reverse with ET immediately to the left of the head. (Total: 2 pieces)

Scarce 1788 R-31 Copper

Rarity-5 Issue



- 249 1788 Vermont copper. R-31, B-24U. GEORGIUS III REX, Bust to Right. VF-20, perhaps slightly finer. Rarity-5. 117.1 grains. Die alignment: 150°. In this combination, the reverse is always very weak and grading is by the obverse only. Slightly off center, with the obverse edge nearly encroaching on GEORGIUS, and with just the bottoms of INDE on the reverse still on the planchet. Probably in the *Condition Census* for the issue, which is currently thought to be AU-55 to VF-30. Medium brown surfaces with golden brown toning highlights on the high points. Virtually problem-free surfaces, with one or two tiny circulation marks noted for accuracy. The reverse of this attractive piece is sharper than generally found, and overall the piece is visually and aesthetically finer than Taylor:2090. Watch the Vermont copper specialists vie for this beauty when it crosses the auction block.

This is one of the more famous Machin's Mills issues, representing the no doubt inadvertent use of an obverse die intended for a counterfeit British halfpenny and a reverse die intended for a Vermont issue.

NORTH AMERICAN TOKEN

- 250 "1781" North American token. Breen-1144, Haxby-Willey 15. VF-20. 118.2 grains, slightly heavier than usual. Die alignment: 360°. Unevenly struck, as nearly always seen, with some weakness on the reverse at RCE in COMMERCE. A "back-dated" issue, most likely minted by William Mossop, Jr., at his private mint in Dublin, Ireland.

BAR COPPER



- 251 "1785" Bar copper. Breen-1145. F-12. 76.7 grains. A glossy tan specimen, virtually problem-free save for wear. Diagnostic "spur" is seen at the extreme right end of the second reverse bar, with faint vestiges of a tiny die crack between the sixth and seventh bar. Thought to be modeled after buttons from the uniforms of the Continental Army.

According to Walter Breen, Crosby quotes Charles Ira Bushnell as attributing these to Wyon's Mint in Birmingham.

AUCTORI PLEBIS COPPER

- 252 1787 Auctori Plebis copper. Breen-1147. Draped Bust Left. VF-20. 113.8 grains. A popular adjunct to the American colonial series, owing to the similarities between this obverse and that of some Connecticut copper issues. Generally encountered with some weakness of strike, particularly on the obverse. A chocolate brown specimen with some faint obverse pitting noted for accuracy. Usual state of reverse die with faint cracks above and around the seated figure's head. Date mostly off planchet, as nearly always seen.

MOTT TOKENS

Uncirculated Mott Token



- 253 1789 Mott token. Breen-1020. Plain edge, thick flan. MS-60. 163.0 grains. Die alignment: 360°. A glossy brown specimen of this popular issue, with generous amounts of mint red in the recessed areas. Some weakness of the central details is noted, as often seen for this issue. An early state of the reverse die, with the usual cud just forming at the upper left corner of the clock. Choice for the grade, and certain to elicit active bidder participation.
- 254 1789 Mott token. B-1020. Plain edge, thick flan. VF-30. 164.7 grains. Die alignment: 360°. Glossy tan and olive surfaces. Advanced state of the obverse die, with cud at upper left corner of clock encroaching upon ampersand in that area. Aesthetically appealing, with attractive detail for the grade.



- 255 1789 Mott token. B-1025. Ornamented edge, thin flan. AU-50. 107.6 grains. Die alignment: 360°. From a very advanced state of the reverse die, with cud now expanded and encompassing D in GOLD, as well as the ampersand in that area of the die. Glossy brown surfaces with iridescent hues of pale blue and violet in evidence. Some weakness of strike is noted at the centers, particularly on the reverse. Struck slightly off center on the reverse, with the edge ornaments encroaching upon the tops of the letters at 9:00. An attractive example of this very rare issue, and a great opportunity for the specialist in this series.

Recent numismatic research points to a later date of issue than the 1789 date given on the token. Dave Bowers has given good proof that the tokens were actually issued in 1839, on the 50th anniversary of the Mott firm in New York City.

KENTUCKY TOKENS

Mint State "Kentucky" Token

Diagonally Reeded Edge

The Garrett Coin



- 256 (1792-1794) Kentucky token. Breen-1162, Dalton & Hamer-59b, County of Lancashire. MS-63, prooflike. Milled (diagonally reeded) edge. Probably Rarity-5 or Rarity-6 (not Rarity-4 as was thought). 149.2 grains. Glossy brown mirrorlike surfaces with iridescent blue in and around the

design details. Sharply rendered features add to the aesthetic appeal of this piece. Early reverse state, with bulge and die crack barely noticeable at central scroll. Diagonally reeded edge coins are very rare.

From our sale of the Garrett Collection, October 1980, Lot 1532; obtained by T. Harrison Garrett from the Aulick Collection.



- 257 (1792-1794) Kentucky token. B-1156, D&H-59. MS-62, prooflike. Rarity-3. 187.2 grains. PAYABLE IN LANCASTER, LONDON, OR BRISTOL edge variety. A glossy tan specimen with highly reflective fields. Reverse die state slightly more advanced than previous lot, with central bulge and crack through scroll more obvious. Another lovely example of this popular issue.



- 258 (1792-1794) Kentucky token. B-1155, D&H-59c. MS-60. Rarity-3. 153.2 grains. Plain Edge variety. A third lovely specimen of this popular issue, with highly reflective golden brown fields and sharply rendered design details. Same reverse die state as the previous lot, with faint crack extending across scroll.

The "Kentucky" token derives its name from the reverse features, where a pyramid of 15 stars, appears, each with the abbreviation of an American state. The K for Kentucky is at the apex of this triangle.

- 259 (1792-1794) Kentucky token. B-1155, D&H-59c. AU-50. 154.2 grains. Plain edge. A pleasing, lightly circulated example of this popular issue.

The "Kentucky" tokens, circa 1792-1794, are a product of Westwood's Mint in Birmingham, England. Engraved by John Gregory Hancock, Sr., they were issued for use as circulating currency in the county of Lancashire, a northern English county where such famous cities as Liverpool and Manchester are located.

FRANKLIN PRESS TOKEN

- 260 1794 Franklin Press token. Breen-1165, Dalton & Hamer-307a, Middlesex County. EF-45. 115.0 grains. Plain Edge variety. From later state of the obverse die, with interior cud seen at center of press, extending into right field. Glossy brown surfaces with iridescent shades of pale blue in evidence.

It is generally assumed that these pieces were manufactured for Watt's Printing Works in London, where Benjamin Franklin worked between January and July 1726. Many years later, in 1768, Benjamin Franklin revisited the press during one of his many visits to London, by which time the firm of Cox & Bayliss owned the establishment.

TALBOT, ALLUM & LEE CENTS



- 261 1794 Talbot, Allum & Lee cent. Breen-1029. NEW YORK reverse variety. AU-50. 163.5 grains. PAYABLE AT THE STORE OF edge variety. A chocolate brown specimen with pale golden toning highlights in the recessed areas. On the reverse, a die crack begins at the rim at 9:00, extending through the L in TALBOT, and from there zigzags through the ship's rigging.

- 262 1794 Talbot, Allum & Lee reverse (LIBERTY & COMMERCE) with John Howard obverse. Dalton & Hamer-56, County of Hampshire. VF-25. 122.0 grains. PAYABLE IN LONDON edge style. A chocolate brown specimen with some central striking weakness, as often seen for this die combination.

The Talbot, Allum & Lee reverse featuring LIBERTY & COMMERCE was used extensively in the British conder token series, most often seen coupled with D&H-56 (the piece offered here) and also seen with D&H-25, with bust of Admiral Earl Howe on the obverse. John Howard, F.R.S., was a philanthropist of great note in England. Born February 9, 1726, he died suddenly on January 20, 1790, from a severe fever. He was best noted, perhaps, for his intense interest in British prison reform, and is still considered the father of that movement to this day.

- 263 1794 Talbot, Allum & Lee cent. B-1028. Without NEW YORK reverse variety. F-15. 143.4 grains. PAYABLE AT THE STORE OF edge variety. Glossy deep brown surfaces, verging on black. Very rare variety, actively sought by specialists in the field. Generally found in grades from Good to Fine, often with some planchet roughness, as seen in a few places on the piece offered here.

MS-64 1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent



- 264 1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee cent. B-1035. Thick planchet. MS-64 RB. 153.4 grains. WE PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER ONE CENT edge variety. Boldly struck with generous amounts of mint red remaining on both surfaces. Elusive in this lofty state of preservation.

From Wayte Raymond's sale of April 14, 1911, Lot 309. Accompanied by handwritten ticket, no doubt in the hand of the original purchaser.



- 265 1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee cent. B-1035. Thick planchet. MS-60, prooflike. 152.6 grains. WE PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER ONE CENT edge variety. Glossy brown, highly reflective surfaces, with splashes of iridescent blue in the recessed areas. Very choice for the grade, and worthy of strong bidder consideration.

CASTORLAND DEMI ECU

- 266 1796 Castorland demi ecu. Gold restrike. Breen-1069. MS-60. Lightly polished. Cornucopia and 30R on edge. 301.3 grains. A brilliant and attractive 20th-century restrike of the rare and desirable (in original form, that is) Castorland demi ecu. From copy dies extremely close to the original, however, there are some distinct differences noted, particularly in the legends (see note).

The history of the Castorland Settlement is quite interesting, and certainly a brief history of that settlement would be none the worse for the retelling.

On June 28, 1793, a group of 41 would-be settlers met at the Paris home of Pierre Chassanis to form the Compagnie de New York. The company seal bore a beaver as its device (in French "castor") nibbling at a maple tree, with CASTORLAND in the exergue. Trustees of the company, with other settlers, took a ship for America, and arrived on September 7, 1793. Their destination was a tract of 630,000 acres occupying much of present Lewis and Jefferson counties on the Beaver River in New York State. The colonists were not met with open arms, and in an attempt to become self-sufficient almost immediately, they set about building a mill, a forge, and a canal. In the process, they founded two villages, Castorville, now known as Castorland, and Carthage. Epidemics ran rampant through the colony, killing most of the cattle during the excessively severe winters of 1794-1795 and again in 1795-1796. Misfortune upon misfortune plagued the colony and in the spring of 1796, most of the colony's funds were stolen. As a result of these frequent episodes, many of the surviving colonists abandoned their holdings and departed, some returning to France, still others heading for Louisiana and such other areas of the continent which were perceived as friendly to French immigrants. The Compagnie finally dissolved on July 1, 1814, and its Swiss creditors took complete control of everything. Today, nothing remains of this upstate New York colony, save for a few local names and a scant supply of surviving coins.

While only a restrike, this lovely gold demi ecu is a vivid reminder of the harsh trials our country's forefathers underwent while expanding the boundaries of our great nation.

On the original dies, the F in FRANCO is low, while the 1 in the date is embedded in a denticle. On the reverse, the S in SALVE is low, and the UG in FRUGUM touch. The modern issues, from copy dies, have a more uniform appearance to the obverse and reverse legends.



- 267 1783 Washington "Georgius Triumpho" token. B-1184. VF-25. 114.3 grains. Die alignment: about 170°. Pleasing chestnut brown surfaces. Close examination reveals a hairline scratch in the field by P in TRIUMPHO. The variety is thought to commemorate the triumph of the United States in its war of independence from Britain. This issue is nearly always seen in lower grades.
- 268 1783 Washington "Georgius Triumpho" token. B-1184. VF-20. 121.1 grains. Die alignment: about 180°. A second example of this popular variety. Some light scratches are noted on George's cheek, and a pair of reverse rim bumps can be seen at 1:00.
- 269 1783 Washington token. Large Military Bust. B-1203. F-12. 108.7 grains. Die alignment: 180°. Golden brown toning with blue and violet highlights.
- 270 1783 Washington token. Large Military Bust. B-1203. F-12. 106.6 grains. Die alignment: 180°. Lightly porous surfaces with some oxidation spots on the reverse.
- 271 1783 Washington token. Large Military Bust. B-1203. F-12. 107.5 grains. Die alignment: 180°. Chocolate brown toning. Attractive for the grade!



- 272 1783 Washington token. Small Military Bust. Engrailed edge. B-1201. AU-50. 120.8 grains. Die alignment: 180°. Hard glossy surfaces. The devices are sharp and the fields are quite lustrous. Worth a generous bid from the numismatist who desires aesthetically pleasing pieces.
- 273 1783 Washington token. Draped Bust without button. Large Date. Engrailed edge. Restrike. B-1193. Proof-50. 146.2 grains. Die alignment: 180°. Tobacco brown toning with intermingled sea green and heather highlights.
- 274 1783 Washington token. Draped Bust without button. Small Date. Plain edge. B-1190. F-15. 109.3 grains. Die alignment: about 170°. A tiny obverse rim bump is noted at 5:00 and mentioned for accuracy.
- 275 1783 Washington "UNITY STATES" cent. B-1188. VF-30. 112.7 grains. Die alignment: about 190°. A popular variety produced in the early 19th century.
- 276 (Circa 1815-1820?) Washington "Double Head Cent." B-1204. EF-40. 132.1 grains. Die alignment: about 170°. Lightly porous surfaces with a few small oxidation spots. The presently offered piece is somewhat heavier than those listed by Walter Breen (which range in weight from 124 to 129 grains).



- 277 1791 Washington cent. Large Eagle. B-1206. Dalton & Hamer Middlesex-1049. MS-60, prooflike. Edge lettered: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. 193.8 grains. Die alignment: 1800. The sharply struck devices nicely complement the reflective fields. Both surfaces are toned in pleasing sea green and violet hues. A few small carbon spots are noted, and these are about all that prevented us from assigning the MS-63 grade classification.
- 278 1791 Washington cent. Large Eagle. B-1206. Dalton & Hamer Middlesex-1049. AU-55. Edge lettered: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. 186.4 grains. Die alignment: 1800. Warm golden brown toning with appealing blushes of faint violet iridescence. The surfaces are hard and glossy. Worth a generous bid.





- 279 1792 Washington piece. Idler copy of Peter Getz's pattern half dollar in copper. Kenney-1. Proof-60. The devices are sharp and the fields are slightly reflective. Both surfaces exhibit attractive warm golden brown toning.

The Idler pieces can be easily distinguished from original strikings. On the Idler issue the letters in the legends and the stars are somewhat larger. The spacing of the legends and the stars is also different. Finally, the word "copy," expressed in small raised letters, is present to the left of the eagle's tail.



- 280 1793 Washington "Ship" halfpenny. B-1225. D&H Middlesex-1051. Anglesey edge. EF-45. 164.9 grains. Die alignment: 1800. Hard glossy golden brown surfaces with traces of mint lustre visible around the letters, numerals, and central devices.



- 281 1795 Washington "Grate" halfpenny. Large buttons. Copper. B-1271. D&H Middlesex-283a. MS-64. 143.9 grains. Die alignment: about 200°. Diagonal reeding, with the edge reeds sloping down to the right from the obverse. The large buttons variety is several times rarer than the next. Very sharply struck with smooth satiny fields. The surfaces are mostly golden brown with traces of mint color around the letters, numerals, and central devices. Outstanding both technically and aesthetically.

- 282 1795 Washington "Grate" halfpenny. Small buttons. Copper. B-1270. D&H Middlesex-284. VF-25. 142.3 grains. Porous surfaces with a scattering of tiny nicks on the obverse.

- 283 (1795) Washington. "Liberty and Security" penny. Copper. Plain rims. B-1254. D&H Middlesex-243. Value of VF-20, but with the sharpness of EF-40. 293.1 grains. Die alignment: 180°. Chocolate brown toning. Some scattered marks and digs can be seen on both sides, and a small letter "K" is carved below the shield on the reverse.

- 284 1795 Washington. "Liberty and Security" half penny. Copper. London edge. B-1260. D&H Middlesex-1052a. VF-20. 121.5 grains. Die alignment: 180°. Tobacco brown surfaces.



- 285 (1792-1795) Washington "Success" token. Brass. Reeded edge. B-1286. 64.0 grains. EF-45 to AU-50. Attractive olive toning. Much original mint lustre still survives in the fields. Walter Breen notes that Washington's portrait on this variety has a "Bob Hope" nose.



- 286 (1792-1795) Washington "Success" token. Brass. Plain edge. B-1287. 59.6 grains. EF-40. Olive toning. Same dies as the preceding. This plain edge variety is listed as being very rare.

In this advanced die state a heavy bisecting obverse crack extends from the rim at 10:00, crosses the top of Washington's head to the front of his nose, and passes to the rim again at 3:00.



- 287 (Circa 1790s) Washington "North Wales" token. Copper alloy. Plain edge. B-1295. VF-30. Thin Flan variety. 88.3 grains. Die alignment: about 160°. Golden brown surfaces. The central devices show weak detail definition as made. Late die state with obverse break before face.



- 288 (Circa 1790s) Washington "North Wales" token. Copper alloy. Plain edge. B-1295. VF-20. Thin Flan variety. 91.3 grains. Die alignment: about 160°. Microscopically porous surfaces. Some hairline scratches are noted at the top of Washington's head. Die state as preceding.

FUGIO CENTS

- 289 Trio of 1787 Fugio cent varieties, each Rarity-5: ☆ Kessler-Newman 1-B. F-12. 138.7 grains ☆ KN 12-U. VG-10. 139.3 grains ☆ KN 15-H.1. VG-10. 151.0 grains. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 290 **Group of 1787 Fugio cents, each Rarity-6:** ☆ KN 1-L. G-6. 149.5 grains ☆ KN 15-V. Sharpness of VF-30, but with some scratches and planchet defects. 176.3 grains ☆ KN 16-H.1. G-5. 140.5 grains ☆ KN 18-H.1. F-12. 143.5 grains ☆ KN 20-R. VG-10. 156.3 grains. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 291 **Varied grouping of 1787 Fugio cents:** ☆ KN 3-D. G-4. Rarity-4. 137.6 grains ☆ KN 9-P. G-5. Rarity-4. 140.1 grains ☆ KN 11-B. Value of VF-25, with display of clash marks and scratches on reverse. Rarity-4. 149.9 grains ☆ KN 12-M. G-4. Rarity-4. 142.4 grains ☆ KN 13-X. VG-10. Rarity-1. 145.1 grains ☆ KN 15-Y. AG-3. Rarity-3. 154.7 grains. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 292 **1787 Fugio cent. KN 4-E. VF-20. Rarity-5. Club Rays, UNITED STATES variety.** 133.2 grains. A medium tan specimen with some minor surface roughness noted on each side. A scarce and desirable variety in the Fugio cent series.
- 293 **Group of 1787 Fugio cents:** ☆ KN 6-W.1. AG-3. Rarity-5. 157.3 grains ☆ KN 8-X. AG-3, plugged at center. Rarity-2. 126.8 grains ☆ KN 13-N.1. G-5. Rarity-6. 161.2 grains ☆ KN 15-K.1. G-5. Rarity-7. 141.2 grains. Edge nicks ☆ KN 17-S.1. G-6. Rarity-5. 140.5 grains ☆ KN 19-Z.1. G-4. Rarity-5. 155.2 grains ☆ KN 20-X. G-4. Rarity-5. 133.6 grains ☆ KN 21-I. VG-8. Rarity-5. 158.8 grains. This group bears the consignor's attribution numbers, and interested bidders may want to double check these numbers. (Total: 8 pieces)
- 294 **Group of 1787 Fugio cents:** ☆ KN 7-T. G-6. Rarity-5. 154.5 grains ☆ KN 10-T. G-5. Rarity-5. 129.5 grains ☆ KN 13-R. G-7. Rarity-5. 130.6 grains ☆ KN 14-O. G-5. Rarity-5. 151.2 grains ☆ KN 16-N.1. G-5. Rarity-5. 147.0 grains. Lightly bent ☆ KN 22-M. G-7. Rarity-5. 167.6 grains. (Total: 6 pieces)

Mint State Fugio Cent



- 295 **1787 Fugio cent. KN 11-X. MS-64 brown. Rarity-6. Pointed Rays, STATES UNITED variety.** 135.2 grains. Faint traces of original mint red can still be seen on the glossy medium tan and iridescent blue surfaces. Struck from the heavily clashed state of both dies, evidence of which is plainly visible, particularly on the obverse. A lovely Mint State specimen, worthy of strong bidder support from the Fugio cent specialist and colonial type collector alike.



- 296 **1787 Fugio cent. KN 12-M. VF-30. Rarity-6. Pointed Rays, STATES UNITED variety.** 159.8 grains. Lightly granular olive green surfaces. Visible evidence of die clash appears on both sides. Relatively strong design details for the grade, perhaps weakened slightly by the granular surfaces. A scarce and desirable issue.



- 297 **1787 Fugio cent. KN 12-X. AU-50. Rarity-4. Pointed Rays, STATES UNITED variety.** 169.4 grains. Hard, glossy, lustrous tan surfaces, with diagnostic obverse die crack at 12:30, descending due south through the sun's rays above the hourglass. On the reverse, a faint die crack extends from 6:00 due north through the union of the links directly above it. Some minor striking weakness is noted, with FUGIO less sharply impressed than other obverse details. An attractive specimen for the collector seeking a high-grade specimen of Fugio cent coinage.



- 298 **1787 Fugio cent. KN 13-R. VF-30. Rarity-7. Pointed Rays, STATES UNITED variety.** 140.9 grains. Medium tan surfaces, with strong design details overall, although some faintness of strike is noted at the reverse center. A scarce variety, virtually problem-free for the grade. Evidence of die clash is noted on both sides.

Mint State Fugio Cent KN 13-X, Rarity-4



- 299 **1787 Fugio cent. KN 13-X. MS-63, brown. Rarity-4. Pointed Rays, STATES UNITED variety.** 150.1 grains. Probably from the Bank of New York Hoard, as examples of KN 13-X were heavily represented in that group. Hard, glossy, golden brown obverse surface splashed with traces of mint red. Some faint weakness of strike is noted on the reverse, where dusky shades of sky blue mute the lustrous golden brown surfaces. A very choice example of this readily available variety, with aesthetic appeal solid enough to please even the fussiest of Fugio cent collectors.
- 300 **1787 Fugio cent. KN 18-U. VF-20. Rarity-5. Pointed Rays, STATES UNITED variety.** 154.1 grains. A medium tan specimen with faintly granular obverse and reverse surfaces. Evidence of die clash is noted on both sides of this scarce variety.

♦ PLAN TO PARTICIPATE! ♦

Plan to participate in this sale. Many months of activity have gone into the preparation of this catalogue, and now it is in your hands. Before you are thousands of interesting coins. Plan to participate. It's a great way to add to your collection! Bid by mail (as most of our clients do) or attend in person. Either way, we look forward to hearing from you!

1787 Fugio Cent, Newman 104-FF

"New Haven Restrike" in Silver



- 301 1787 Fugio cent. Newman 104-FF. AU-50. Rarity-6. 178.9 grains. Typical state of the dies, with small break on obverse from first cinquefoil to F in FUGIO. Usual reverse state, with traces of die rust in fourth through sixth links, and traces in seventh and eighth links noted. Very attractive for the issue, perhaps lightly brushed long ago. An important opportunity for the Fugio cent specialist.

1787 Fugio Cent in Gold

Newman 103-EE, One of Two Known



- 302 1787 Fugio cent. Newman 103-EE. Douglas 98-XX, Breen-1345. Gold. EF-40, overall sharpness grade, with striking weakness at obverse center owing to die sinking in that area. **Rarity-8. Bushnell fantasy.** 210.5 grains. Die alignment: 180°. Diameter: 28mm. An exceedingly rare Bushnell fantasy piece, **one of two pieces from this die pair, in gold, currently thought to exist.** From an extremely advanced state of the obverse die, more so than Norweb:3563, which was an advanced obverse state of N 103-EE, a specimen struck in silver. Literally dozens of obverse die cracks are noted here, including three or four bold cracks through the date area, and several more that extend through and under FUGIO. Additionally, several more distinct die cracks are seen in the area of the motto MIND YOUR BUSINESS. In this late state, the obverse die is extremely close to total failure, as witnessed by prominent bulges at the center of the obverse design, resulting from severe die sinking. The reverse designs are whole and intact, with many of the central radials visible on the stars in the design. Some weakness is noted at the center, particularly at the ES in STATES. Careful examination of the reverse reveals no die cracks or signs of sinking on that side. The Fugio cent in gold has long been recognized as a great rarity in the series, and has long been a popular adjunct to the Fugio cent copper series. We predict that strong bidding activity will take place when this rare and unusual piece crosses the auction block.

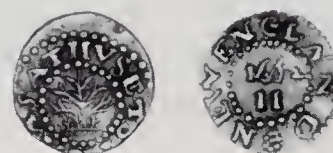
In his *Encyclopedia*, Walter Breen gives the following pedigree information for a similar piece, quite possibly this coin: Parmelee:661; Frossard; Brand; private collection. Breen also states: "Obverse said to be severely broken and bulged in center." Only the reverse of Parmelee:661 is plated in that catalogue, therefore positive identification is not established by this cataloguer.

MASSACHUSETTS SILVER COINAGE

1662 Oak Tree Twopence

Choice Noe-30, Rarity-4

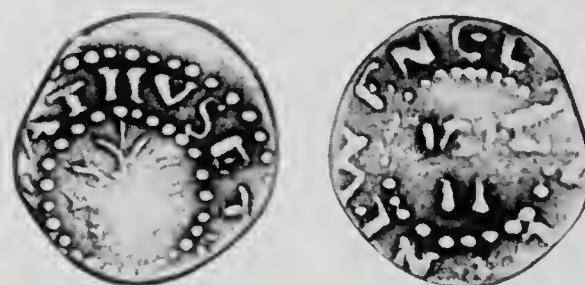
Condition Census



- 303 1662 Massachusetts Bay Colony. Oak Tree twopence. Noe-30. EF-45 to AU-50. **Rarity-4.** 12.2 grains. Die alignment: 360°. Sharply struck and aesthetically appealing. Obverse features slightly off center, as often seen for this issue, with complete inner beaded circle and tree design, as well as ASATHVSET nicely on the planchet, although just the bottoms of S IN M are seen on the planchet. The reverse is perfectly centered, with nearly full denticles seen at the peripheries. Attractive steel blue and gray toning graces the surfaces of this lovely Oak Tree twopence. **Perhaps the second finest known** of this popular variety, with an Uncirculated example in a private collection the finest known. Nicer, for instance, than Norweb:1186. A very faint planchet "wrinkle" is noted, a result of the minting process. A choice specimen that is worthy of strong bidder support from the Massachusetts silver specialist, as well as the advanced colonial type set collector.

Desirable 1662 Oak Tree Twopence

Noe-31.5, Rarity-7



- 304 1662 Massachusetts Bay Colony. Oak Tree twopence. N-31.5. F-15. **Rarity-7.** 11.7 grains. Die alignment: 360°. A silver gray specimen of this desirable variety, one of seven or eight pieces currently thought to exist. Type with advanced die break at date, giving the appearance of 1672 in date. Off center on the obverse, as nearly always seen, with ATHVSET on the planchet, and the beaded inner circle in contact with the rim at 7:00. Well centered on the reverse, although the tiniest of planchet clips is noted at 2:00. A great Massachusetts silver rarity, missing from such sales as Garrett, Roper,

Robison, and Picker. A rare and elusive variety, one that will excite the advanced specialist in the series.

As mentioned by Noe in his study of the series, all varieties of the 1662 twopence issues are successive stages of recutting of one pair of obverse and reverse dies. The Oak Tree twopence is the only type in the series not dated 1652, a fact that is easily explained. This denomination was authorized on May 16, 1662, and bore that date. Other denominations were officially authorized on May 26-27, 1652, and consequently the shillings, sixpences, and threepences of the NE, Willow, Oak, and Pine Tree types bear the 1652 date.



- 305 1652 Massachusetts Bay Colony. Pine Tree threepence. N-36. VF-30. **Rarity-5.** 15.1 grains. Die alignment: 360°. A well-centered specimen, with some faintness of strike noted on the obverse at 9:00. Pale silver gray surfaces with golden highlights in the recessed areas. Only faintly off center on the reverse, with the rim faintly touching D NE in the legends. A nice representative example of the type.



- 306 1652 Massachusetts Bay Colony. Pine Tree shilling. N-11. VF-20. Large Planchet. **Rarity-5.** 69.2 grains. Die alignment: 360°. Distinctive variety with each N in the obverse and reverse legends punched incorrectly in the dies, resulting in backward letters in the legends. Basically well centered, although lightly struck at 6:00 on each side, where the planchet is broad and slightly out of round. Attractive golden gray surface highlights and strong obverse tree design details add to the aesthetic appeal of this piece.



- 307 1652 Massachusetts Bay Colony. Pine Tree shilling. N-25. VF-20. Small Planchet. **Rarity-5.** 64.9 grains. Die alignment: 360°. A medium gray specimen with some areas of darker obverse toning. Basically well centered on both sides, with some obverse striking weakness noted from 9:00 to 12:00, and moderate reverse weakness affecting just the N in ENGLAND. A few minor edge clips do not upset the aesthetic balance of this attractive piece. Diagnostic reverse die crack through N and pellet, and from there through D to the rim. Faintly granular reverse surfaces, mentioned for accuracy. Nearly equal, visually, to Norweb:1214.

MARYLAND SILVER COINAGE

Desirable Maryland Fourpence Large Bust and Shield Variety



- 308 (1658-1659) Maryland fourpence of Cecil Calvert, Second Lord Baltimore (1609-1675). Dies 1-A. Breen-74. VF-30, perhaps slightly finer. **Rarity-5 to Rarity-6.** 28.9 grains. Die alignment: 170°. Scarce and desirable, as are all of Cecil Calvert's Maryland issues. Struck slightly off center on the obverse, with the rim affecting the very tops of ILIVS. From advanced reverse die state with large cud joining shield to V in the denomination, IV. Medium silver gray surfaces with hints of deeper silver and pale gold among the legends. Choice for the grade, with a few scattered surface marks noted for accuracy. An elusive silver issue which is, more often than not, missing from advanced colonial cabinets. We are pleased to offer this delightful example of Cecil Calvert's Maryland fourpence coinage, and stiff bidding competition is expected when this rare and desirable piece crosses the auction block.

ROSA AMERICANA COINAGE

- 309 1722 Rosa Americana penny. Breen-113, Nelson-5. GEORGIUS obverse, VTILE DVLCI reverse. F-12. 107.5 grains. Rare Short Ribbons obverse variety. Brassy gold obverse surfaces matched with olive-brown reverse highlights. Some planchet granularity is seen. A few scattered circulation marks are noted for accuracy.

WOOD'S HIBERNIA COINAGE

- 310 1723 Hibernia halfpenny. Breen-157. No pellet before H, double pellet after date. MS-63 RB. 118.1 grains. A glossy, medium tan example with hints of mint red in evidence, particularly on the obverse. An interesting network of die cracks can be seen on both sides, affecting GEORGIUS and GRATIA on the obverse, with several obvious cracks noted in the exergue on the reverse, and another extending from Hibernia's foot to the H, with another over the date. A tiny fissure, as struck, is noted at the effigy's cheek on the obverse.

From our sale of the Boyd, Brand, & Ryder Collections, March 1990, Lot 1026.

This interesting variety features two pellets, joined at their equators, immediately following the date on the reverse. This interesting feature is plainly evident with the unaided eye.

- 311 1723 Hibernia halfpenny. B-161. No pellet before H, no pellet after date. EF-45, traces of mint red. 121.2 grains. Attractive, glossy brown surfaces with traces of mint red among the reverse legends. An attractive specimen of this scarce variety, one that is ideally suited for inclusion in a colonial issue type set.

- 312 Pair of popular halfpenny issues: ☆ 1723 Hibernia halfpenny. B-155. No pellet before H, pellet after date. VF-20. 111.8 grains. Die breaks at date, with lower loop of 2 filled and tail extending from bottom of 3 in date. Some faint scratches noted on reverse ☆ 1773 Virginia halfpenny. B-181. No pellet after S. VF-20. 101.1 grains. Seven harp strings. (Total: 2 pieces)

VOCE POPULI FARTHING



- 313 1760 Voce Populi farthing. Large Letters variety. Nelson-1. VF-20. Rarity-5+. 43.6 grains. Deep brown surfaces with mahogany toning highlights. Faint, uniform porosity is noted overall. Some weakness of strike is noted at the centers, although a good portion of the central details and peripheral legends are clearly evident. Slightly off center on the obverse, affecting the tops of OPULI. Scarce and desirable.

PITT TOKEN

- 314 1766 Pitt token. VF-20. 81.4 grains. Pleasing for the grade, with partial silvering seen on both obverse and reverse.

NOVA CONSTELLATIO COPPERS

- 315 Pair of 1783 Nova Constellatio types: ☆ Small U.S., Pointed Rays. Breen-1107, Crosby 2-B. VF-30. CONSTELLATIO spelling. 138.7 grains. Well centered and sharp with glossy brown surfaces ☆ Small U.S., Blunt Rays. B-1109, C 3-C. VG-8. CONSTELATIO misspelling. 121.6 grains. Edge break above ER on reverse, some peripheral weakness is noted. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 316 1785 Nova Constellatio copper. Script U.S., Pointed Rays. B-1113, C 4-C. F-12. Rarity-6. CONSTELLATIO spelling. 105.9 grains. A scarce and desirable issue, eagerly sought in all grades. Conspicuously absent from such fine collections as Roper and Norweb. Some peripheral weakness is noted, particularly at LLAT on the obverse. Smooth tan surfaces with well-defined central details. Considered by some to be the second rarest variety in the series.

MASSACHUSETTS COPPERS

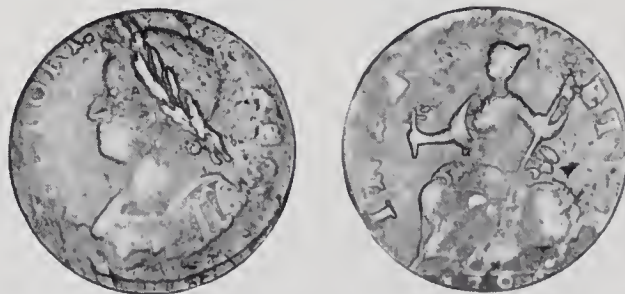
- 317 1787 Massachusetts half cent. Ryder 4-C. VF-20. Rarity-3-. 74.4 grains. Glossy dark brown surfaces with attractive design details.
- 318 1787 Massachusetts half cent. R 4-C. F-12. Rarity-3-. 66.6 grains. Chocolate brown surfaces with some faint obverse scratches noted for accuracy.
- 319 Starter set of Massachusetts coppers: ☆ 1787 half cent. R 1-D. F-15. Rarity-4 ☆ 1788 half cent. R 1-B. F-12. Rarity-2 ☆ 1788 cent. R 1-D. F-15. Rarity-2 ☆ 1788 cent. R 2-B. G-6 to VG-8. Rarity-2 ☆ 1788 cent. R 6-N. F-12. Rarity-2 ☆ 1788 cent. R 10-L. F-15. Rarity-1 ☆ 1788 cent. R 12-A. Poor.

Flan heavily striated. Rarity-3 ☆ 1788 cent. R 12-M. VG-8. Rarity-2 ☆ 1788 cent. R 13-N. G-6. **Rarity-4.** Each of the coins in this group has faint surface problems, with such things as small digs, edge bruises, surface porosity, and planchet fissures noted. In-person examination of this lot is urged. (Total: 9 pieces)

- 320 1787 Massachusetts cent. R 6-G. EF-40, lightly porous surfaces. **Rarity-4.** 155.9 grains. A deep olive-brown specimen with lightly granular surfaces, and a few faint edge marks noted for accuracy. A relatively scarce issue in the Massachusetts copper series.
- 321 1787 Massachusetts cent. R 6-G. VF-20. **Rarity-4.** 162.0 grains. An attractive specimen of this very elusive issue, with glossy tan surfaces and many design details remaining. Worthy of strong bidder participation.
- 322 Pair of Massachusetts cents: ☆ 1787 R 2b-A. F-15. Rarity-3-. 142.1 grains. Horned Eagle variety. A chocolate brown specimen with mahogany toning highlights. Microscopically porous surfaces ☆ 1788 R 2-B. EF-40. **Rarity-4.** 154.4 grains. A medium tan specimen with darker brown toning at the reverse center. A touch of inactive verdigris is noted at the bottom of the shield on the reverse. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 323 Selection of Massachusetts copper: ☆ 1787 cent. R 2b-A. VF-20. Rarity-2. Horned Eagle variety. Moderately granular surfaces ☆ 1787 cent. R 6-G. VF-25. **Rarity-4.** Some surface porosity ☆ 1788 cent. R 3-A. VF-25. **Rarity-4.** Several tiny reverse edge cuts noted ☆ 1788 cent. R 3-E. G-4/F-15. **Rarity-2** ☆ 1788 cent. R 4-G. F-15. **Rarity-4** ☆ 1788 cent. R 8-C. F-15. **Rarity-3.** Faintly porous. (Total: 6 pieces)

CONNECTICUT COPPERS

- 324 1785 Connecticut copper. Miller 1-E. Mailed Bust Right. VG-8 to F-12. **Rarity-5.** 129.3 grains. Dark golden brown surfaces with some planchet granularity noted on both sides. Small edge clip noted on obverse at 9:00 to 10:00. Miller attribution number painted in left obverse field. Obverse state with cud forming beneath effigy's chin. Reverse very slightly off center toward the upper left, as often seen in this die combination.
Said to be ex Miller:2074
- 325 1785 Connecticut copper. M 6.3-G.2. Mailed Bust Right. F-15 to VF-20, overall technical grade. **Rarity-4.** 125.1 grains. On a broad, slightly oval flan. Iridescent gold and olive surface highlights, perhaps lightly cleaned long ago. Usual die break above E in INDE on the reverse. Some faint surface marks are noted on both sides, otherwise nearly the visual equivalent of Taylor:2323, which compared favorably to the Pine Tree/EAC specimen.
- 326 1786 Connecticut copper. M 5.7-H.1. Mailed Bust Left. VF-30. **Rarity-5.** 152.2 grains. Die alignment: 270°. Glossy brown surfaces with some areas of inactive verdigris noted on the reverse. Later state of obverse die, with heavy die crack across effigy's head, and crack from rim through first N and cud forming over second N of CONNEC. Some faint planchet fissures are noted on reverse, visually equivalent to Taylor:2366, perhaps slightly finer. All things considered, a reasonably attractive example of this scarce and popular issue.



- 327 1786 Connecticut copper. M 5.8-F. Mailed Bust Left. VF-25. **Rarity-5+.** 145.2 grains. Deep gray-brown on both sides. Struck slightly off center at 12:00 on the obverse, affecting just the tops of RI CO in that area. Die states

slightly earlier than Taylor:2369/70, with AUCTORI on obverse and INDE on reverse still legible.

Said to be from the Stepney Hoard, one of only three of this variety contained therein.



- 328 1787 Connecticut copper. M 4-L. Mailed Bust Left. VF-30. Rarity-1. 138.6 grains. Horned Bust variety. Middle state of the obverse die, with large, crescent-shaped horn not yet attached to effigy's mail. Glossy tan surfaces, virtually problem-free for the grade. An attractive specimen of this popular issue.

- 329 1787 Connecticut copper. M 6.1-M. Mailed Bust Left. VF-20. Rarity-1. 114.9 grains. Laughing Head variety. Sharpness perhaps slightly finer than VF-20, with uniformly granular surfaces in evidence. Well-centered design details on golden brown surfaces.



- 330 1787 Connecticut copper. M 8-N. Mailed Bust Left. F-15. Rarity-4. 149.0 grains. Struck slightly off center on both sides, with ORI CO affected on the obverse, and ET LIB affected on the reverse. Rich honey brown surfaces, perhaps faintly porous, with pale golden design details offset in a pleasing cameo effect. Visually finer than Taylor:2410, thus finer than the Pine Tree/EAC 1975 specimen, which was called Condition Census for the variety. A pleasing specimen for the Connecticut copper enthusiast.



- 331 1787 Connecticut copper. M 10-E. Mailed Bust Left. VF-20. Low Rarity-6. 134.7 grains. Die alignment: 90°. A visually appealing example of this rare and desirable variety, visually finer and sharper overall than Taylor:2416. Obverse die breaks more advanced than the Taylor specimen, also more advanced than the Pine Tree/EAC specimen. Obverse die break extends through AUCTORI at the top, continuing in an arc above the effigy's head, terminating at the first C in CONNEC. Glossy deep tan surfaces with some planchet fissures, as struck, noted for accuracy, as is a faint, barely noticeable obverse scratch. All things considered, a most pleasing example of this desirable issue.

- 332 1787 Connecticut copper. M 11.2-K. Mailed Bust Left. VF-20, perhaps slightly finer. Rarity-3. 134.8 grains. Nearly the visual equivalent of Taylor:2420, particularly on the reverse. Slightly off center on the reverse, affecting just the very tops of DE. A glossy medium brown specimen with some planchet striations, as struck. A few well-hidden, faint reverse scratches are noted for accuracy. A pleasing example of this popular die combination.

1787 M 12-Q

1787/1887 Error



- 333 1787/1887 Connecticut copper. M 12-Q. Mailed Bust Left. F-12, perhaps slightly finer for the issue. **Rarity-5.** 105.0 grains. Die alignment: 220°. The scarce and popular variety with first 7 in date punched over an erroneously placed 8. From typical obverse state, with severe clash in the area of CONN, and a large interior die break at the tops of NNE. M 12-Q is frequently found on rough planchets. While mildly fissured, the example offered here is not as rough as generally seen. Indeterminate reverse die state, owing to planchet fissure at edge above B, which obscures any sign of a die crack. Attribution number painted on edge.

Ex Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil M. Brand (purchased in 1909); New Netherlands Coin Company; private collector in 1952; in that collection since then.

- 334 1787 Connecticut copper. M 13-D. Mailed Bust Left. VF-30, for sharpness. Uniform light porosity on surfaces. Rarity-4. 118.4 grains. Die alignment: 170°. Comma-shaped die break above R on obverse in a state equivalent to Taylor:2424, with tail of die break extending through top of O as well. A swelling is noted in the obverse field before the effigy's face. Chocolate brown surfaces nearly free of handling marks. A nice example of this scarce and popular issue.

- 335 1787 Connecticut copper. M 14-H. Mailed Bust Left. VG-10. Rarity-4. 109.6 grains. **Boldly double struck.** Hard, glossy medium tan and olive surfaces play host to boldly doubled features on both sides. On the obverse, the legends are boldly doubled, as is the effigy's wreath area. On the reverse, the legends and the seated Liberty are doubled, and a second date line clearly underlines the existing date, with the pheons (arrowheads) at the date plainly evident. Owing to doubling in the area after ET on the reverse, it is not clear whether the faint pheon occasionally found there is evident.

From the Henry C. Miller Collection, with attribution number painted in left obverse field.

- 336 Desirable trio of 1787 Connecticut coppers: ☆ M 17-g.3. Draped Bust Left. F-12. Rarity-4. 144.0 grains. Late state of the obverse die, with plainly evident crack through and above CONNEC. Smooth golden brown surfaces ☆ M 32.5-aa. Draped Bust Left. VG-8. Rarity-4. 169.0 grains. INDE/FU variety. Obverse state with die cracks at final C in CONNEC. Legends and date complete on both sides. N/U details plainly evident on reverse. An obverse planchet fissure is noted at the effigy's head area ☆ M 33.17-r.1. Draped Bust Left. F-12. Rarity-3. 124.1 grains. Struck from clashed dies with peripheral evidence visible on both sides. Glossy tan surfaces with some faintness of strike at the centers. Reverse rim breaks evident above ET LIB. A tiny edge clip is noted at 1:00 relative to the obverse. B in LIB struck over cinquefoil. Altogether an attractive group of scarcer varieties. (Total: 3 pieces)

The attentive reader will certainly take note of the second coin offered in this lot. This variety, the scarce and desirable INDE/FU issue, was described in our Taylor Collection catalogue in the following manner: "The engraver assigned to cut the letters of the reverse legend into this die probably had just completed work on a Fugio die and, his mind preoccupied, initially punched the letters FU into the beginning of what should have been INDE of the Connecticut copper legend. Catching his mistake before he went any further than those two errors, he corrected them by partially lapping the crossbars of the F and overpunching the N over the incorrect U. The corrections, however, were not strong enough to obliterate the mistakes, and we are left with this variety which is, as has been said before, one of the most distinctive in the series."

- 337 Pair of 1787 Connecticut coppers: ☆ M 30-hh.1. Draped Bust Left. F-12. Rarity-2. 139.0 grains. Lightly granular surfaces, attribution number painted in left obverse field ☆ M 32.2-X.1. Draped Bust Left. VF-35. Rarity-2. 129.4 grains. Slightly off center on both sides, with edge equator to centers of ORI on the obverse, and all but the tops of the date numerals off the flan on the

reverse. A medium tan specimen with some planchet roughness on the obverse at 11:00 and some darker toning on the reverse. Considerably finer than Taylor:2479; nearly the visual equivalent of Pine Tree/EAC:280. (Total: 2 pieces)

The first is reportedly from the Hays, Miller, Ryder collections.

- 338 Trio of 1787 Connecticut coppers, each Rarity-2: ☆ M 31.1-r.4. Draped Bust Left. F-12. 125.1 grains. Attractive for the grade, nicely struck and well centered on medium tan surfaces ☆ M 33.9-s.2. Draped Bust Left. VF-20, for sharpness. Surfaces lightly porous. 130.3 grains. Middle state of obverse die with crack at C of AUCTORI extending to rim. Small edge clip at 12:00 relative to the obverse ☆ M 43.1-Y. Draped Bust Left. F-15, lightly porous. 136.0 grains. CONNFC variety. Nicer than the grade implies. (Total: 3 pieces)

Uncirculated 1787 M 32.4-X.5 Possibly Finest Known



- 339 1787 Connecticut copper. M 32.4-X.5. Draped Bust Left. MS-60, perhaps slightly finer. Rarity-6. 123.3 grains. Die alignment: 190°. High in the Condition Census for the variety, perhaps the finest specimen currently known. A newly discovered specimen of this elusive variety. Smooth and glossy medium brown surfaces glow warmly with pale blue iridescent lustre. Some faintness of strike is noted at the centers, and at the reverse rim from 9:00 to 11:00. Generous amounts of obverse and reverse denticulation surround well-centered legends and date. While not as sharply struck as Pine Tree/EAC:283, the surfaces are much finer than that specimen. Also finer than the Taylor, Brand, and the ANS specimens. Virtually problem-free for the grade, with the great aesthetic appeal and physical quality that make for exciting bidding whenever Connecticut copper specialists gather. A prime example of this very scarce variety.

This lovely piece has reposed unattributed for many years in our consignor's collection, and regrettably has no traceable pedigree. However, when quality specimens of M 32.4-X.5 are discussed in the future, it is almost certain that Somerset:339 will be long remembered as the starting point for this coin's pedigree.

- 340 1787 Connecticut copper. M 32.5-aa. Mailed Bust Left. VF-20. Rarity-4. 153.6 grains. Die alignment: 280°. INDE/FU variety. Obverse state with die crack extending from rim through final C in CONNEC to effigy's hair ribbon. Some striking weakness is noted, as often seen for this variety. Additionally, some obverse fissures are seen, as is a larger fissure on the reverse beneath Liberty's branch arm, although it does not affect the design details in any way. Basically well centered, with nearly complete date in evidence.

1787 M 33.2-Z.5 Condition Census



- 341 1787 Connecticut copper. M 33.2-Z.5. Draped Bust Left. AU-55. Rarity-1. 136.8 grains. Glossy brown surfaces with traces of mint red evident in the protected areas. Technically finer than Taylor:2499, though perhaps not as sharply struck. Injuries to the dies from clashing account for the numerous faint die breaks on the obverse and reverse, including the diagnostic horizontal break from D to Liberty's waist. Reverse die sinking at the center, also a result of the damage. Easily among the finest known for this variety, and certainly high in the Condition Census. A prize for the advanced collector of Connecticut coppers.

From our sale of the Chris Schenkel Collection, November 1990, Lot 5697.

- 342 1787 Connecticut copper. M 33.5-T.2. Draped Bust Left. F-15. Rarity-5. 134.6 grains. Skeleton Hand variety. Attractive for the grade, although some surface fissures are noted, particularly on the reverse. Distinctive Skeleton Hand details plainly evident on Liberty's pole hand. A pleasing specimen of this scarce and desirable variety.

- 343 1787 Connecticut copper. M 33.7-r.2. Mailed Bust Left. F-12. Rarity-1. 131.1 grains. B in LIB on reverse struck over a cinquefoil. Faint traces of lacquer seen on the obverse.

- 344 1787 Connecticut copper. M 33.11-gg.1. Draped Bust Left. G-6. Rarity-6. 141.4 grains. ET LIR reverse. From a late state of both dies, with large rim break reaching toward effigy's bust, encompassing A in AUCTORI. A second large die break extends from the rim above TO on the obverse, and a third is seen at 5:00 to 6:00 at the effigy's drapery. On the reverse, a die break extends from the rim at 9:00 through the D and Liberty's branch hand to her waist. Another break is noted in the field behind Liberty's head. Glossy tan surfaces that are, save for wear, basically problem-free. A nice specimen for the Connecticut copper die specialist.

1787 M 33.29-Z.7 High Condition Census



- 345 1787 Connecticut copper. M 33.29-Z.7. Draped Bust Left. EF-40, for sharpness, although the surfaces are microscopically porous when viewed under low magnification. Rarity-6. 153.2 grains. Well struck and well

centered, with legends and date sharp and strong. U in AUCTORI weakened by die clash, as always seen for this combination, with additional evidence of that clash seen in that area. Typical obverse state, with faint die crack extending from field diagonally to a point beneath the effigy's eye. Finer than the Taylor and Norweb specimens, as well as the Miller and ANS pieces. A planchet cutter mark is noted on the reverse above Liberty's head. A grand opportunity for the Connecticut copper specialist to obtain this Condition Census example of a Rarity-6 issue. Attribution number painted on edge.

According to our consignor, this coin's pedigree can be traced to the collections of Dr. Hall and Virgil Brand.

This Condition Census example of M 33.29-Z.7 has the attribution number 33-38 Z-7 painted on the edge. A casual examination of obverse 33.29, that offered here, shows distinctly different characteristics than obverse 33.38, that painted on the edge. Chief among these differences is the placement of the first cinquefoil in relation to the bust.



- 346 1787 Connecticut copper. M 33.31-gg.2. Draped Bust Left. VG-8. **Rarity-7.** 134.7 grains. Porous olive-brown surfaces, struck partially off center with obverse edge at top of effigy's head and central through CO in CONNEC. On the reverse, the date is completely off the planchet, although all of the other design details are in evidence. One of several ET LIR varieties in the series. A rare and desirable variety, certain to be of interest to the advanced Connecticut copper specialist.

- 347 1787 Connecticut copper. M 33.34-Z.11. Draped Bust Left. VF-20. **Rarity-6.** 150.5 grains. Medium brown surfaces with golden highlights on the high points. Obverse die immediately recognizable by the unusual and irregular spacing of the letters, as well as the dash between O and N in CONNEC. Usual obverse and reverse states, with break from rim to top of wreath, and reverse break from rim through descender of T in ET. Several tiny reverse rim cuts are noted for accuracy. At the VF-20 level, this piece might be classed within the Condition Census for the variety.

From our sale of the Chris Schenkel Collection, November 1990, Lot 5705 (part).

- 348 1787 Connecticut copper. M 33.37-Z.9. Draped Bust Left. F-12. **Rarity-4.** 124.4 grains. CONNFC variety. From later state of dies, after clashing. Bulge in field before obverse effigy's face, as well as a distinct impression of the reverse figure's branch hand. On the reverse, a bulge is seen at the figure's branch hand, and several die cracks extend through Liberty's head area and the legend ET LIB. Slightly off center on both sides, mainly affecting the date area, where just the top half of the numerals is in evidence.



- 349 1787 Connecticut copper. M 36-l.1. Mailed Bust Left. VF-20. **Rarity-5.** 120.8 grains. Hard medium tan surfaces with some central striking weakness as typically seen for this variety. Nearly the visual equivalent to Taylor:2624 (a piece with slightly finer detail, although the planchet was very rough in places). Minor reverse planchet roughness noted at 12:00, doing very little to detract from the overall appeal of this piece.



- 350 1787 Connecticut copper. M 37.6-k.4. Draped Bust Left. VF-20. **Low Rarity-6.** 143.2 grains. From die states considerably later than Taylor:2635. Large obverse bulge all but obscures CTORI in the legend. On the reverse, a prominent bulge encompasses the 1 in the date, as well as Liberty's feet, nearly reaching the 1 in INDE. The usual edge failure on the reverse is noted at 11:00 to 12:00, where the coin is prominently bulged. Dark brown surfaces with steel gray toning highlights. A tiny obverse fissure is noted in the effigy's hair, and again at the point of the effigy's bust. High in the Condition Census for the variety, **perhaps the third finest specimen extant.** Another great opportunity for the specialist who seeks rare Connecticut copper varieties in attractive states of preservation.

Reportedly from the Dr. Hall Collection, with attribution number painted on edge.

- 351 1787 Connecticut copper. M 37.8-k.2. Draped Bust Left. VF-20. **Rarity-3.** 147.4 grains. Die alignment: 220°. Sharp for the grade, with well-centered legends and devices. Medium tan to darker tan surfaces, some microscopic porosity noted, as well as tiny fissures and one old obverse scratch at the top of the effigy's head.

- 352 1787 Connecticut copper. M 38-l.2. Draped Bust Left. VF-20. **Rarity-4.** 124.2 grains. AUCIORI obverse variety. Early obverse state, with very faint breaks at effigy's drapery, typical reverse state, with die crack extending from rim at 12:00 through Liberty's face. A glossy, medium tan specimen showing some signs of weakness at the centers, and a few trivial planchet flaws noted on the reverse. A tiny edge clip can be seen at 11:00 relative to the obverse. A visually appealing piece for the specialist and neophyte alike.

- 353 1788 Connecticut copper. M 10-C. Mailed Bust Left. F-12. **Rarity-6.** 109.9 grains. A well-centered, medium tan specimen, **overstruck on a Nova Constellatio copper**, with peripheral legends of the host coin blending nicely with those of the Connecticut copper. An attractive piece, and save for wear, virtually problem-free for the grade. Equally attractive as a type example for the date, as well as for research by the advanced specialist.

- 354 1788 Connecticut copper. M 14.1-L.2. Draped Bust Left. VF-20, lightly porous. **High Rarity-6.** 114.9 grains. Die alignment: 360°, perfect medal turn. Obverse and reverse microscopically granular, visually finer overall than Taylor:2718, being from the same advanced reverse die state as that piece, shattered into three separate pieces and imminently unusable. Reverse break originally not described by Miller. Rare and desirable, and even in this modest state of preservation, sure to see spirited bidding activity.

- 355 1788 Connecticut copper. M 15.1-L.1. Draped Bust Left. VF-20. **Rarity-5.** 122.8 grains. Obverse variety easily recognized by boldly repunched second N in CONNEC. From advanced state of the dies, after clashing, with vertical clash mark evident in field before obverse effigy's face. A medium tan coin with mostly glossy surfaces, and a planchet crack, as struck, on the obverse at 8:00. Struck on a broad planchet, with edge denticles long and distorted on the left side of the coin. A scarce and desirable variety, one that is very attractive for the assigned grade.

NOVA EBORAC COPPER



- 356 1787 Nova Eborac copper. Breen-986. Medium Head. Reverse figure seated left. VF-20. 111.8 grains. A chocolate brown specimen with medium golden highlights on the high points. Some striking weakness on reverse, as nearly always seen for this issue. Quite pleasing overall, with some claims to an even higher grade.

MACHIN'S MILLS ISSUES

- 357 1771 Machin's Mills. Imitation halfpenny. Vlack 2-71A. F-12. Rarity-4. 117.2 grains. Die alignment: 180°. A medium brown specimen with the date 1770 lightly scratched on the obverse beneath the effigy's bust. Faint porosity can be seen on the surfaces. A product of Thomas Machin's mint in Newburgh, New York.

- 358 1778 Machin's Mills. Imitation halfpenny. V 12-78B. VF-20. Rarity-3. 100.3 grains. Die alignment: 170°. Crudely minted, with planchet cutter marks around most of the reverse rim, and a small planchet clip at 6:00 relative to the obverse. Lightly granular surfaces do very little to affect the overall design detail. Some faint, old scratches are noted to the right of the date on the reverse.

As many of our readers are already aware, Machin's Mills was a mint that operated on the shore of Orange Lake in what is now Newburgh, New York. In 1784 Thomas Machin, late of the Continental Army, built a house at Orange Lake, which later became known as the Mint House. From this house, Machin and various partners were responsible for many early copper issues, including imitation halfpennies patterned closely after the style of British George III coppers, as well as issues bearing devices of the Connecticut, and Vermont series.

NEW JERSEY COPPERS

On June 1, 1786, the New Jersey colonial legislature granted to Thomas Goadsby, Albion Cox, and Walter Mould authority to coin coppers of a specified weight. This grant extended through June of 1788, on condition that "one-tenth part of the full sum they shall strike in coin" be delivered to the Treasurer of New Jersey. The majority of the coins were produced at mints in Morristown, Rahway, and Elizabethtown, while still others in the series were produced in Newburgh, New York, and various other small mints scattered about the area.

- 359 Trio of New Jersey coppers from consecutive years of issue: ☆ 1786 Maris 15-L. VF-20. 151.0 grains. Medium tan surfaces with a few circulation marks noted for accuracy. Faint obverse scratches are also noted, as is a tiny edge clip at 10:00 ☆ 1787 M 48-g. VF-25. 159.6 grains. Die alignment: 150°. Lightly cleaned long ago. Struck from clashed dies, with prominent shield details evident on obverse ☆ 1788 M 78-dd. Fair-2 to AG-3. 134.6 grains. Running Fox variety. Vertical scratches noted on reverse shield. Areas of patina seen on obverse. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 360 1786 New Jersey copper. M 23-R. VF-30. Rarity-3. 165.3 grains. Rahway Mint. Light mahogany and chestnut brown toning on pleasing surfaces, perhaps a bit granular at the centers. A small mark is noted on the obverse between OV of NOVA, serving as a pedigree mark for this piece. A nice coin for the New Jersey copper enthusiast.



- 361 1786 New Jersey copper. M 24-P. EF-40. Rarity-2. 153.8 grains. Rahway Mint. A deep tan specimen with attractive chocolate brown highlights in the recessed areas. Struck slightly off center on the reverse, although not affecting the legends or design in any way. Smooth, glossy surfaces with a touch of faintness at the reverse center, as generally seen for this issue. Sharpness and quality easily equivalent to Taylor:2192. A lovely representative piece for the grade, one that should see spirited bidding activity when it crosses the auction block.

1786 Maris 24-R

Among the Finest Auctioned
Ex Stickney; Ryder; Boyd



- 362 1786 New Jersey copper. M 24-R. VF-30. Rarity-6. 157.5 grains. Rahway Mint. From the perfect state of both dies. A few tiny scattered marks are noted on both sides, but they do not detract at all from the pleasing appearance of this coin. Maris knew only of his own specimen when he composed his *A Historic Sketch of the Coins of New Jersey* (1881); at the time Ryder purchased this piece, he knew of only two examples in existence. **Condition Census**, certainly among the finest auctioned, and nicer than Taylor:2193; the Sherr coin; specimens in our sales of January 1985, January 1986, September 1988, and November 1989; Picker:204; Stack's sale of May 1989, ex Spiro; Stack's sale of May 1991, Lot 184, ex Picker; as well as specimens in several private collections.

From Henry Chapman's sale of the Matthew Adams Stickney Collection, June 25, 1907, Lot 281; to Ryder; to Boyd. Ryder's ticket accompanies this lot.



- 363 1787 New Jersey copper. M 43-d. F-12. Rarity-1. 161.4 grains. Rahway Mint. Not particularly rare or beautiful, but **boldly double struck on both sides**. On the obverse one complete set of legends and devices is evident, with generous portions of the second strike in evidence. The same holds true for the reverse. An old edge cut is noted on the reverse at 9:00. A nice coin for the specialist in New Jersey error coins.

- 364 Pair of 1787 New Jersey coppers from the Rahway Mint: ☆ M 44-d. F-12. Rarity-3. 150.9 grains. Sleigh Runner variety. On a small, dark oval planchet, with a large flaw, as struck, affecting VA C on obverse, through the rim to the reverse shield area ☆ M 46-e. F-15. Rarity-1. 146.9 grains. From heavily clashed state of the dies, with prominent bulge affecting tops of date numerals and base of horse's neck, and prominent shield details plainly evident on the obverse. Uniform light tan surfaces, with some faint reverse scratches noted for accuracy. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 365 Pair of 1787 New Jersey coppers: ☆ M 46-e. VF-30. 150.4 grains. Rahway Mint. Lightly striated chocolate brown planchet. Typical state of dies, with clash evident on obverse. Some faint reverse scratches noted for accuracy ☆ M 56-n. VF-20, lightly porous. 116.8 grains. Machin's Mills. Camel Head variety. Not overstruck. (Total: 2 pieces)

1787 Maris 48-g

Condition Census The Stickney Coin



- 366 1787 New Jersey copper. M 48-g. AU-58. Rarity-1. 152.9 grains. Die alignment: 170°. Rahway Mint. Deep golden tan at the centers, with deeper chocolate brown halos at the rims. Central design details and peripheral legends are sharply rendered on lightly striated obverse and reverse surfaces. Struck from the clashed state of the obverse die, with one set of marks visible. From the perfect state of the reverse die. A lovely New Jersey copper, one with aesthetic appeal and strong numismatic character.

From Henry Chapman's sale of the Matthew Adams Stickney Collection, June 25, 1907, Lot 303; to Ryder; to Boyd.

- 367 1787 New Jersey copper. M 52-i. VF-20. Rarity-3. 132.2 grains. Rahway Mint. Attractive glossy surfaces graced with a natural blend of tan and chocolate brown. A nice coin for the beginning New Jersey copper collector.
- 368 Pair of 1787 New Jersey coppers from different mints: ☆ M 52-i. F-15. Rarity-3. 144.5 grains. Rahway Mint. Medium tan surfaces ☆ M 64-t. F-12. Rarity-1. 137.2 grains. Morristown Mint. Faint, old obverse scratches on pleasing deep tan surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 369 1787 New Jersey copper. M 55-m. VF-30. Rarity-4. 146.5 grains. Rahway Mint. Variety with U in PLURIBUS over erroneous S. In its original form, the die read "PLURIBSS" then was corrected. Medium to dark brown surfaces, uniformly porous overall. Reverse die crack extends from rim between BU to uppermost point of shield. At or very near the low end of the Condition Census for the variety.

- 370 Pair of New Jersey coppers: ☆ 1787 M 55-m. F-12. Rarity-4. 140.8 grains. Rahway Mint. U in PLURIBUS over erroneous S. From the perfect states of both dies ☆ 1788 M 77-dd. F-15. Rarity-2. 153.1 grains. Attributed by Walter Breen to John Bailey, New York City. Running Fox variety. Dark brown surfaces verging on black. (Total: 2 pieces)



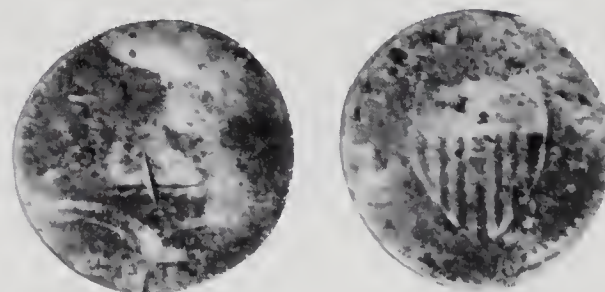
- 371 1787 New Jersey copper. M 56-n. EF-40. Rarity-1. 124.2 grains. Machin's Mill. Camel's Head variety. A chocolate brown specimen with glossy surfaces and no visible undertype. A few scattered surface marks, commensurate with the grade, are mentioned solely for accuracy. A most pleasing specimen of this popular issue, ideally suited for inclusion in a high-grade colonial type set.

- 372 1787 New Jersey copper. M 56-n. VG-8. Rarity-1. 84.3 grains. Machin's Mill. Camel's Head variety. Hard, well-worn surfaces. Unevenly struck on a light-weight planchet without apparent undertype. Deep tan to medium brown surfaces. Surprisingly, very few contact marks for the grade.

- 373 1787 New Jersey copper. M 62-q. F-12. Rarity-1. 135.8 grains. Die alignment: 190°. Morristown Mint. Smooth light brown surfaces. Some central weakness is noted, very typical for this issue. Later state of the obverse die, with crack extending from the rim at the right of the date across the tip of the plowshare and into the field immediately above. A few scattered marks, commensurate with the grade, are seen but do not detract significantly from the overall appearance of the piece.

Elusive 1787 M 71-y

High Rarity-6



- 374 1787 New Jersey copper. M 71-y. G-4, lightly granular tan and orange surfaces. **High Rarity-6**. 121.3 grains. Die alignment: 140°. Uncertain mint, possibly Elizabethtown. From very advanced state of the obverse die, with a large, swollen die break encompassing much of the obverse surface from 11:00 to 2:00 on the edge and extending well into the horse's muzzle area, then extending in a triangular shape beneath the horse's muzzle, nearly as large as

the major break above it (more advanced, for instance, than Frontenac:229). Probable undertype with Seated Liberty, as multiple impressions of a branch hand can be seen in the left obverse field. A few scattered marks are noted for accuracy, most notably a small, shallow cut on the horse's neck. Rare and elusive, not in such collections as Norweb, Picker, and Roper. An acceptable example of this well-known rarity.



- 375 1788 New Jersey copper. M 75-bb. F-12, uniformly porous surfaces. Rarity-4. 128.4 grains. Attributed to John Bailey, perhaps Morristown Mint. Running Fox variety. Typically seen obverse die state, with clear rim cud forming on reverse above UNUM. Lightly porous olive-brown surfaces relatively mark free save for a small planchet defect on the reverse bottom. Running Fox details are faint but completely legible. Overall a reasonably nice example of this popular and distinctive variety.

VERMONT COPPERS



- 376 1785 Vermont coppers. Ryder-2, Bressett-1A. Landscape variety. VF-20. Rarity-2. 125.8 grains. VERMONTS. Rough and porous planchet quality with gold and deep brown tones on both sides. Moderately advanced state of the obverse die, with V-shaped break at plow extending to 8 in date and above toward landscape, although not as advanced as Taylor:2055.



- 377 1787 Vermont copper. R-13, B-17V. Mailed Bust Right. EF-40/G-4. Usual reverse state. Rarity-1. 123.8 grains. BRITANNIA variety. Die alignment: 170°. Glossy brown obverse surfaces with a hint of roughness at the rim above MON. Moderately advanced state of the obverse die, with cud at point of bust extending into neck area, and die crack beneath bust extending upward through the effigy's neck and cheek, with other breaks noted in field before effigy's face. Typically seen reverse, porous and striated, with weakness of detail as nearly always seen. Deep golden brown surfaces. A prime example of this readily available variety, certainly suited for beginning and advanced Vermont copper collectors alike.
- 378 1787 Vermont copper. R-14, B-10K. Mailed Bust Right. VF-20. 117.2 grains. Die alignment: 210°. Glossy tan surfaces, relatively well struck for the issue. A scattering of faint contact marks, commensurate with the grade, do not disturb the overall aesthetics of this piece. Advanced state of reverse die, with die crack from rim at 12:00 extending downward into Liberty's head. Well centered, with just the very top of ET on the reverse affected by edge. The right choice for the collector actively seeking a Mailed Bust Right Vermont copper.

- 379 1788 Vermont copper. R-16, B-15S. Mailed Bust Right. VF-30. 111.9 grains. Typical central weakness, weaker on the reverse. Pleasing medium brown surfaces. Scattered obverse marks are noted, particularly in the area of the effigy's neck. Some tiny areas of verdigris are noted on the reverse, and some planchet roughness is seen in the area about Liberty's figure. Actually finer than its description sounds, and in-person viewing is suggested.
- 380 1788 Vermont copper. R-18, B-19X. Mailed Bust Right. VG-8, faint porosity. 104.3 grains. ET LIB INDE reverse type. Probable undertype of counterfeit Irish halfpenny, regnal enumerator III seen beneath effigy's bust. Faintly porous dark brown surfaces with faint old scratches.
- 381 1788 Vermont copper. R-20, B-10L. Mailed Bust Right. F-12. Rarity-4. 121.6 grains. Usual faintness of strike at the reverse center. A medium tan specimen with deeper brown surface highlights. Hard, glossy surfaces with one or two faint reverse hairline scratches noted for accuracy. A faint obverse die break connects the rim with the M in VERMON, while a reverse die crack reaches from the rim through the E in INDE to the branch in Liberty's hand. Very attractive for the grade, and a nice representative of the type.
- 382 1788 Vermont copper. R-27, B-18W. Mailed Bust Right. VF-20. 118.3 grains. Reverse variety with ET immediately to left of Liberty's head, the only Vermont copper with this reverse type. Medium brown, lightly porous surfaces with glossy iridescent pale blue highlights on the high points. A few reverse planchet pits are noted for accuracy. A nice piece for the beginning Vermont collector.

EARLY AMERICAN TOKENS

- 383 "1789" Mott token. VF-20. 105.3 grains. Die alignment: 360°. Thin flan. An obverse edge clip is noted at 9:00, affecting the peripheral legends there and at 4:00 on the reverse. Late state of the obverse die, with advanced die break encompassing D & in the GOLD & SILVER legend. Rim marks are noted at 3:00 and 9:00 on each side. Glossy, chocolate brown surfaces.
- 384 (1792-1794) Kentucky token. Breen-1155, Dalton & Hamer-59c, Lancashire County. AU-55. 154.4 grains. Tower standard. A glossy brown specimen with sharpness approaching that of the Uncirculated grade level. Early die state with prominent bulge and crack at scroll just beginning. A choice specimen for the attentive early American token collector.



- 385 1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee cent. Breen-1036, thinner flan. MS-63 RB. 146.8 grains. WE PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER ONE CENT edge. Generous amounts of mint red remain in the protected areas of this lustrous and glossy copper token. Sharp and attractive, very choice for the grade.



- 386 1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee cent. B-1035, thick flan. MS-63, brown, prooflike. 157.4 grains. WE PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER ONE CENT edge. Highly reflective golden brown surfaces graced with splashes of iridescent lavender, sky blue, and gold. This particular specimen is considered

to be of the Proof format by Walter Breen, and indeed, this specimen is boldly struck with frosty design motifs against mirror fields. Many prooflike examples exist of this token, as well as others associated with the firm of Peter Kempson & Co., of Birmingham, England. Whether the prospective buyer decides "prooflike" or "Proof" designation for this piece, one thing is certain, a handsome coin will make its way into an astute collector's cabinet.

CASTORLAND DEMI ECU



- 387 "1796" Castorland demi ecu restrike. Proof-60 to 63, copper, from original dies circa 1846-1860. Breen-1065. 135.0 grains. Plain edge with CUIVRE and "pointing hand" mint director's symbol imprinted thereon. Lustrous deep tan mirror surfaces graced with iridescent shades of violet and sky blue. From the original dies, with the following diagnostics: First A in AMERICANA considerably lower than M; 1 in date embedded in denticle directly beneath; on the reverse, S in SALVE considerably lower than A; M in MAGNA below AG; UG in FRUGUM touch. Early state of the reverse die as used for restrikes, with bulge in field at PARENS and die rust at urn's handle. **Struck from clashed dies**, with much of the obverse word AMERICANA visible in the leaves of the reverse tree. Additionally, much of the design details, particularly the peripheral legends, are boldly restruck, with three or more impressions showing at various places around the rim. An attractive specimen with some unusual die characteristics.

WASHINGTON PIECES

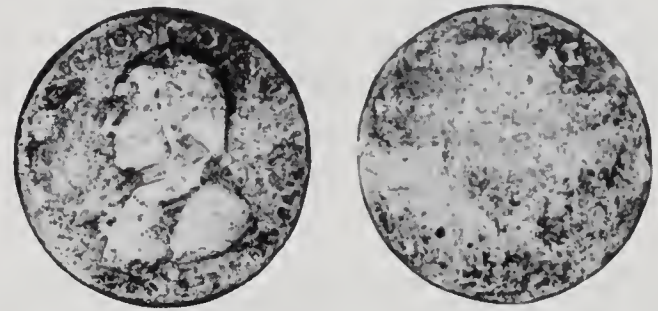
Proof 1783 Washington & Independence

Draped Bust, No Button
Engrailed Edge



- 388 1783 Washington & Independence cent. Breen-1193, Baker-3. Taylor restrike in copper, engrailed edge. Proof-63, RD. 147.0 grains. Draped Bust, No Button obverse. Reflective red surfaces and frosty devices enhanced with splashes of iridescent violet and sky blue. A sharp and lovely specimen worthy of strong bidder support.
- From the Thomas Hall Collection, acquired by Virgil Brand in 1909; later to New Netherland's Coin Company, where it was purchased in 1952 by a private collector, with whom it has remained ever since.*

Washington Born Virginia Second Reverse Die Style



- 389 (1792) Washington Born Virginia. Second Reverse die. Copper. G-4/Fair-2. 141.7 grains, wholly within weight tolerances for a coin of this grade. Dark brown and porous, lightly pitted on both sides, a result, perhaps of having spent some time in the ground. Breen-1239, second reverse die style, with 1775 below ICAN, a notable rarity among the early American issues, a piece that should excite both advanced and novice collectors alike.
- 390 (1795) George Washington. Liberty and Security penny. Breen-1254, Dalton & Hamer-243, Middlesex County. Baker-30. VF-30, overall sharpness grade. 298.4. A faint, shallow semicircular cut arcs across the right hand portion of both sides of the piece, with little or no physical or aesthetic disturbance noted. AN ASYLUM FOR THE OPPRESS'D OF ALL NATIONS edge style.

FUGIO CENTS

- 391 1787 Fugio cent. Kessler Newman 1-B. F-12. Rarity-5. Cross after date. 140.4 grains. UNITED STATES reverse. Medium tan surfaces with darker brown highlights in the recessed areas. From boldly clashed dies, as usually seen. Faintly porous surfaces.
- 392 1787 Fugio cent. KN 4-E. VF-30. Rarity-5. Club Rays, UNITED STATES variety. 148.4 grains. A well-struck example of a variety that is often encountered with weakly impressed designs. Full obverse details are plainly noted at the sun and sun dial area, with full and sharp MIND YOUR BUSINESS admonishing us today as it did more than 200 years ago. One planchet flaw is noted at the exact center of the reverse seal, actually affecting quite little of the legends or WE ARE ONE in that area of the design. Hard, glossy surfaces, perhaps lightly cleaned long ago, since retuned to shades of pale tan and gold. Desirable and elusive.
- 393 1787 Fugio cent. KN 7-T. VF-25, very faintly porous. Rarity-4. Fine Rays, STATES UNITED variety. 161.9 grains. Later obverse die state with die crack at rim extending from 1:00 through the sun's rays to the top of the sundial. A faint, old scratch is noted on the reverse. Uniform olive-brown.

• SEND YOUR BID SHEET EARLY! •

The early bird gets the worm, and likewise, the early bid sheet often gets the coin. In the case of tie bids, the earliest bid received wins! And, believe us, in each sale we handle there are many tie bids. We urge you to send your bid sheet early!

1787 KN 11-B Fugio Cent

Choice Uncirculated



- 394 1787 Fugio cent. KN 11-B. MS-63 RB. Pointed Rays, UNITED STATES. 124.2 grains. From the heavily clashed state of the dies, with design impressions from opposite sides clearly readable on each side of this attractive coin. Rich golden brown surfaces play host to generous amounts of frosty red lustre. Uncirculated examples of KN 11-B were found in large quantities in the Bank of New York hoard, although more Uncirculated examples of KN 13-X were in that hoard. **Rarity-6** for the grade. It is difficult to imagine a piece with more aesthetic appeal to be found at this grade level.

Some time in 1788, a keg of Fugio cents, with perhaps as many as 5,000 pieces therein, was deposited at the Bank of New York, 48 Wall Street, where the keg remained unopened until 1856. When the bank moved to more spacious quarters, the keg was rediscovered and bank officers began distributing samples of its contents to VIPs and favored depositors. As late as the 1950s there were reports of occasional friends of bank officers still receiving these specimens, many with accompanying leaflets. About 1948, the final remnant of this group, some 1,641 pieces, became the subject of a monograph by Damon G. Douglas. Many of the Uncirculated specimens of Fugio cents known to today's collectors came from this hoard.

- 395 1787 Fugio cent. KN 13-X. EF-45. **Rarity-2**, at this grade level. Pointed Rays, STATES UNITED. 176.6 grains. Hard glossy tan obverse and microscopically porous medium brown reverse. An attractive example, for the grade, of this readily available Fugio cent variety. Ideally suited for the beginning Fugio cent collector.



- 396 1787 Fugio cent. KN 21-I. F-15. **High Rarity-5**, very elusive in all grades. Pointed Rays, UNITED STATES. 143.8 grains. Hard tan surfaces. From the heavily clashed state of the dies, with strong evidence of this seen on both sides. On the reverse, the legends FUGIO and MIND YOUR BUSINESS are plainly seen, as are the date and sun motif. Attractive for the grade, with strong central design details in evidence.

1787 Fugio Cent KN 104-FF

New Haven Restrike In Copper



- 397 1787 Fugio cent. New Haven Restrike. Copper. KN 104-FF. MS-60. 146.3 grains. Examples in copper, brass, silver, and gold known from these dies. Glossy tan surfaces with splashes of mint red and iridescent blue. Typical reverse die state, with evidence of rusted dies noted in the reverse links, particularly those from 3:00 to 6:00. A choice representative example of this popular issue, one that is both aesthetically appealing and numismatically desirable.

- 398 **Early American pair:** ☆ 1767 French Colonies sou. Counterstamped RF. VF-20. 186.1 grains. Glossy brown, choice for the grade ☆ 1783 Washington & Independence. UNITY STATES reverse. VF-20. 109.4 grains. Light tan and pale golden surfaces; usual planchet striations. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 399 **Pair of early American tokens:** ☆ (1792-1794) Kentucky token. Plain Edge. Br-1155, D&H-59c. VF-20. 152.7 grains. Deep brown surfaces with some old, inactive patina seen at hand and scroll on reverse ☆ 1794 Talbot, Allum & Lee cent. NEW YORK variety. VF-30. PAYABLE AT THE STORE OF edge variety. 156.7 grains. CE in COMMERCE on obverse tooled from coin's surface. (Total: 2 pieces)

HALF CENTS



- 400 1793 Liberty Head Facing Left. Breen-3. VG-7. **Rarity-3**. A very pleasing example of this one-year design type struck during the first year of coinage production at the Philadelphia Mint. This pale tan example is ideal for the collector with a moderate budget. One very small rim bruise is noted on the obverse and mentioned for accuracy.



- 401 1794 Liberty Cap. B-1a. VF-35. **Rarity-3**. Substantial existing detail indicates a grade of EF-45 from the standpoint of sharpness. The dark brown surfaces display very faint porosity providing for the assigned net grade of VF-35. A particularly satisfying example of this popular issue.
Breen die state II. Traces of clash marks at the chin of Miss Liberty.



- 402 1794 B-2b. F-15. **Rarity-2**. Contrasting two-tone coloration on the obverse, with the high points being a pleasing tan and the balance a darker brown. The reverse is predominantly tan. This specimen displays remarkably smooth surfaces. The edges of 1794 half cents were lettered in two different sizes. This example, as do most, displays small edge lettering.

Die state III, with heavy clash marks in front of the face and neck.



- 403 1795 Lettered Edge, Punctuated Date. B-2a. F-15. **Rarity-3**. Smooth chestnut brown surfaces. Several die chips are noted on the obverse including the large comma-shaped chip between the 1 and 7 of the date, giving rise to the name "Punctuated Date."

Die State II, with the obverse and reverse swelling at their earliest stages.



- 404 **1795 Plain Edge, Punctuated Date. B-4. VF-25. Rarity-3.** Another lovely example of this popular variety. The reverse is from Breen's die state III, with the central details very weak. We note a small vertical reverse scratch in the right central portion inside the wreath. The planchet was very minutely clipped before striking, with the clipped portion affecting only the obverse denticulation at 9:00, along with the corresponding portion of the reverse.



- 405 **1795 Plain Edge, Punctuated Date. B-4. Net F-15. Rarity-3.** Sharpness grade: VF-30. Some minor porosity, most notably at the upper portion of the reverse, provides for the small deduction in grade.

- 406 **Trio of half cent issues:** ☆ 1795 B-5a. Sharpness of VF-30, minor porosity with an old reverse scratch. Value of F-12. Rarity-3 ☆ 1806 Small 6, Stemless. B-3, C-1. EF-45. Rarity-1 ☆ 1837 Low-49. EF-40. This token issue is part of the series of privately issued Hard Times tokens of the late 1830s and early 1840s. As this is the only Hard Times token of the half cent denomination, it is often included as part of a collection of half cent issues, an idea popularized by Wayte Raymond when he designed the "National" albums in the 1930s (Total: 3 pieces)



- 407 **1795 Plain Edge, No Pole. B-5a. VF-30. Rarity-3.** Smooth and slightly reflective pale tan surfaces intermingled with areas of dark reddish color on the obverse and reverse. A few microscopic points of green corrosion are noted for accuracy. A minute planchet flaw on the edge below the date is also noted. Overall, an aesthetically pleasing example of this scarce die marriage.
Die state I as listed by Breen.

- 408 **1795 B-5a. VG-8, Rarity-3.** The surfaces display very faint porosity, with the central reverse area weakened by the bisecting die crack characteristic of this issue.

Breen-6b Plate Coin



- 409 **1795 B-6b. Rarity-6. VG-10. 109.0 grains.** Current Condition Census notes indicate that this coin is tied with two others for sixth finest known of the sub-variety. This particular specimen displays sharpness of VF-30 with very rough, dark surfaces. It is estimated that perhaps not more than 18 examples of the Breen-6b variety are known to exist. This very important opportunity is expected to be well received by the half cent collecting community.

- 410 Quintette of half cents spanning 60 years: ☆ 1797 1/1 variety. B-1. G-6. Rarity-2. Sharpness of F-12 with minor surface roughness ☆ 1804 Plain 4, Stemless. B-10. VF-35. Rarity-1 ☆ 1829 B-1. AU-50. Rarity-1 ☆ 1851 B-1. AU-50. Rarity-1 ☆ 1857 B-1. MS-62. Rarity-2. Last year of issue. Pale orange and steel blue iridescence. (Total: 5 pieces)



- 411 **1797 B-1c. VF-25. Rarity-2.** Struck on a Talbot, Allum & Lee cent which was cut down to half cent size. The visible undertype can be clearly identified as a 1794 TAL token with NEW YORK. Very smooth medium brown surfaces enhance the desirability of this fascinating coin.

Walter Breen, in his *Encyclopedia of United States Half Cents*, identifies three types of planchet stock for the early half cents. He has labeled these as R stock, S stock, and T stock. Specifically these labels refer to rolled copper in the case of R stock, error large cents cut down to form half cent planchets in the case of S stock, and T, Talbot, Allum & Lee tokens which were cut down to form half cent planchets.

- 412 **1797 B-2. VG-7. Rarity-3.** Smooth, remarkably problem-free surfaces. This die variety is listed in the *Guide Book* simply as the Plain Edge variety.

Classic 1797 Lettered Edge



- 413 **1797 Lettered Edge. B-3a. F-15. Rarity-4.** Sharpness of VF-30 with dark, finely porous surfaces. The popular Lettered Edge variety of 1797 has been known to exist for well over a century and has always been considered a rare variety. Today, perhaps 75 to 100 examples are known in all states of preservation. The offering of the present specimen is significant to both die variety collectors and *Guide Book* variety collectors.



- 414 **1802/0 Reverse of 1802. B-2. F-15. Rarity-3.** Half cents dated 1802 are the scarcest of all Draped Bust design half cents, and among the scarcest of all half cents throughout our Mint's history. This specimen displays the sharpness of VF-25, but is dark and porous as is nearly always found. This is verified by the fact that 1802 is the only year of half cents which is strictly unknown in Mint State condition. In fact, the finest known of this year grades only EF-40.



- 415 **1804 B-6. AU-55.** Pleasing glossy golden brown surfaces, with some wisps of faded mint red in the protected areas. The obverse features the popular and distinctive "Spiked Chin" portrait of Liberty. The die state of the reverse is very advanced with heavy rim breaks over UNI and MERICA.

- 416 Assortment of attributed half cent varieties, mostly different dates: ☆ 1806 Large 6, With Stems, B-4, VF-20 ☆ 1807 B-1, VF-30 ☆ 1828 13 Stars, B-2, MS-60 RB ☆ 1832 B-3, VF-35, cleaned ☆ 1835 B-1, AU-55, whizzed ☆ 1835 B-2, MS-62 BN. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 417 Trio of attributed Classic Head varieties: ☆ 1809 B-5, EF-45, the variety with 9 over an inverted 9 in the date ☆ 1825 B-1, EF-40, the reverse die alignment is about 225° rather than 180° as is usually seen on U.S. coins ☆ 1826 B-1, EF-45, with a pair of obverse spots. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 418 1811 B-1. VF-25. Chocolate brown toning. Close examination reveals a few trivial rim marks on the reverse. A heavy die break connects the first four stars on the obverse. The 1811 has long been considered a scarce date in the half cent series. Examples grading better than F-15 are by no means easy to find.



- 419 1833 B-1. MS-64 RB. An aesthetically pleasing example exhibiting warm golden brown toning with delicate blue highlights. Flashes of original mint color can be seen around the stars, letters, and numerals. The devices are sharp and frosty and the fields are smooth and satiny. Worth a generous bid from the collector who appreciates specimens having nice eye appeal.



- 420 1855 B-1. MS-64 RD. A blazing gem example having sharp devices and frosty surfaces. Most of the design features show bold definition with the exception of a few obverse stars. Possibly from a hoard of Uncirculated examples said to have been discovered in the 1930s by the famous coin dealer Thomas L. Elder.

Rare 1856 Half Cent Variety



- 421 1856 B-1. MS-63 BN. Rarity-5. Sharply struck. The tobacco brown surfaces exhibit pale violet highlights. The elusive Breen-1 variety is made distinctive by the presence of a tiny rust pit at the top of the I in UNITED. It is estimated that no more than 75 examples of the die combination still exist.
- 422 1856 B-2a. MS-60. Grayish brown surfaces.

LARGE CENTS

Popular 1793 Chain AMERI Cent



- 423 1793 Chain "AMERI." cent. Sheldon-1. VG-8/F-12. Rarity-4. Golden brown toning with some microscopic porosity on both surfaces. Miss Liberty's head is nicely outlined and a considerable amount of hair detail can be seen. The word LIBERTY is fully legible. The date is visible, but very faint. On the reverse all major design details are clearly defined. The legend is abbreviated to read UNITED STATES OF AMERI., this being the only cent variety in the U.S. series to have such a feature.



- 424 1793 Chain cent. S-3. VG-7. Tobacco brown surfaces. There are some rim bumps present on the obverse as illustrated.

This obverse portrait of Miss Liberty is made distinctive by the sharp wedge-shaped character of the bust truncation. On all of the other obverses of the Chain cent design type, the truncation is slightly curved. This single feature is sufficient to enable identification of the S-3 variety, even when other design features are heavily worn.

- 425 Type set of 1793 cent issues: ☆ Chain cent, S-3, AG-3, sharpness of VG-10, but heavily porous ☆ Wreath cent, S-6, G-4, with a reverse scratch ☆ Liberty Cap cent, S-13, value of Fair-2, but actually a G-5 coin that has been holed and plugged. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 426 1793 Chain cent. S-4. G-5. Glossy brown surfaces with pale blue and gold highlights. The Liberty Head motif is clear, and the obverse inscriptions are plainly visible. On the reverse, the denomination and the chain show strong definition, but the legend is faint. The vine and bars edge ornamentation is about as sharp as could be desired for the grade.



- 427 1793 Wreath cent. S-8. VG-8. Cleaned long ago. The surfaces are now mostly coppery red fading to tan. A pair of tiny obverse rim marks are noted at 9:00, and should enable the next owner to identify this specimen at any point in the future.

Here is one of the most distinctive varieties in the Wreath cent series. The horizontal character of the foliate stem above the date and the triangular shape of the bow on the wreath enable the knowledgeable large cent specialist to identify the Sheldon-8 variety very quickly.

Impressive 1793 S-9 Wreath 1c



- 428 **1793 Wreath cent. Vine and Bars Edge. S-9.** Value of VF-30, but actually an AU-50 example that shows light porosity on both the obverse and reverse. The surfaces exhibit warm chocolate brown toning. Most of Miss Liberty's hair and facial details are boldly defined, and the beading at the obverse border is complete and full. On the wreath most of the foliage is sharp and all of the berry sprays are clearly visible. The legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA shows just a touch of softness at the U and at the final A in AMERICA.



- 429 **1793 Wreath cent. Vine and Bars Edge. S-10.** G-6. Attractive golden brown toning on smooth hard surfaces. The Liberty Head motif is boldly delineated, and the obverse inscriptions are fully legible. On the reverse, the wreath is sharp for the grade and the legend is clear. Some softness at the center of the reverse obscures most of the word ONE in the denomination.

Fine 1793 S-11c Cent



- 430 **1793 Wreath cent. Lettered Edge. S-11c.** F-12. Pleasing chestnut brown surfaces. Struck about 5% off center as illustrated. A few scattered rim bumps can be seen on both the obverse and reverse.

The Sheldon-11 die combination comes with three different edge types, all of which are popularly collected by large cent specialists:

- 1) Vine and Bars Edge. S-11a. A very scarce variety, currently considered to be Rarity-4+.
- 2) Edge inscribed ONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR, followed by two leaves. Rarity-4.
- 3) Edge inscribed ONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR, followed by a single leaf. Rarity-3.

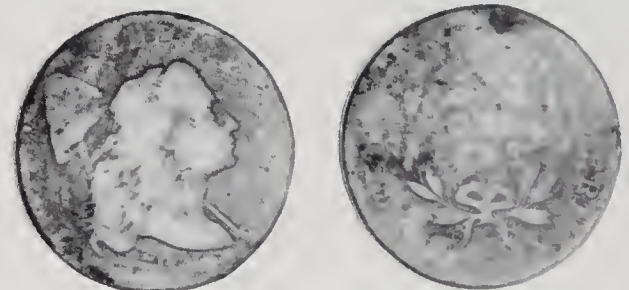


- 431 **1794 Head of 1793. S-17a.** G-4. **Rarity-5.** Porous surfaces with a scratch on Miss Liberty's cheek and a heavy rim cut at 3:00 on the reverse. It is estimated that no more than 75 examples of the variety still exist. Dr. Sheldon considered the die combination to be Rarity-6.

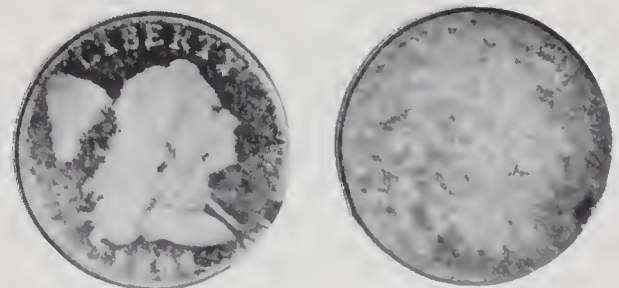
- 432 **Selection of 1794 cents:** ☆ S-18b, Fair-2, damaged, **Rarity-4** ☆ S-22, G-5, porous ☆ S-30, AG-3, reverse damage ☆ S-69, VG-8/G-4, with a few reverse rim bumps, **Rarity-4** ☆ S-72, VG-10. (Total: 5 pieces)



- 433 **1794 S-19a. G-4. Rarity-6.** Cleaned long ago and now retoned in shades of gold and pink. Both surfaces are somewhat porous. Here is a rare variety with an estimated population of no more than 30 examples.
- 434 Grouping of 1794 die varieties: ☆ S-20, G-4, porous surfaces with an obverse cut ☆ S-28, VF-20, golden brown toning with an obverse edge bump at 4:00 ☆ S-57, VG-10, porous with an obverse lamination flaw ☆ S-63, G-4, hard glossy surfaces ☆ S-71, G-6, with minor edge bumps. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 435 Assortment of 1794 cents: ☆ S-21(?), AG-3, pitted surfaces ☆ S-24, VG-6, porous ☆ S-49, VG-10, porous ☆ S-56(?), AG-3 ☆ S-64, VG-10/G-5, scratched on both sides. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 436 Offering of attributed 1794 varieties: ☆ S-23, VG-8, **Rarity-4**, porous ☆ S-32, VG-7, porous with obverse scratch ☆ S-44, G-5, polished and porous with reverse pitting ☆ S-54, G-4, porous ☆ S-59, G-6, porous with edge bumps ☆ S-61, VG-10, **Rarity-4**, porous. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 437 Selection of 1794 cents: ☆ S-25, AG-3, with attempted puncture on obverse ☆ S-31, VG-7, corroded surfaces ☆ S-49, VG-8, porous ☆ S-55, VG-8, scratched with rim bumps ☆ S-65(?), VG-7/AG-3. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 438 1794 cent offering: ☆ S-26, VG-7, porous ☆ S-42, VG-8, porous with a reverse edge bump, **Rarity-4** ☆ S-47, VG-10, somewhat porous, **Rarity-4** ☆ S-55, G-5, oxidized surfaces ☆ S-58, VG-8, scratched and pitted ☆ S-67, somewhat porous with a reverse scratch. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 439 Sextette of 1794 cent varieties: ☆ S-28, VG-10/G-4, corrosion on reverse ☆ S-29, G-6, corroded ☆ S-44, F-15, glossy overall with some obverse pitting ☆ S-46, G-4, porous ☆ S-60, G-6, porous ☆ S-70, G-5, lightly porous. (Total: 6 pieces)



- 440 **1794 S-38. G-5. Rarity-5+.** Chestnut brown toning with light porosity and some minor pitting. Here is scarce variety with an estimated population of no more than 75 pieces. Dr. Sheldon considered the variety to be Rarity-6 when he wrote Penny Whimsy back in 1958.



- 441 **1794 S-66. G-4/BS-1. Rarity-6.** The rare "Split Pole" variety. Porous surfaces, with an obverse edge cut at 4:00.

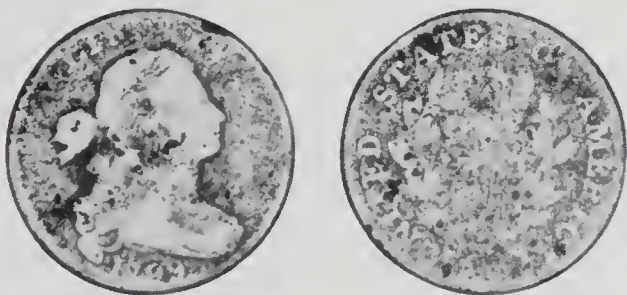
- 442 1794 S-68. AG-3/BS-1. **Rarity-5.** Porous with reverse pitting. The obverse can be easily recognized by the presence of a heavy bisecting die crack.



- 443 1795 S-78. VF-25. Smooth hard glossy brown surfaces. The obverse rim is softly defined between 1:00 and 4:00 as illustrated. Quite attractive overall.
- 444 Quartette of attributed 18th-century varieties: ☆ 1795 Lettered Edge, S-75, AG-3, heavily porous ☆ 1795 Plain Edge, S-78, VF-20, with some minor pitting and a hairline scratch on Miss Liberty's cheek ☆ 1797 No Stems, S-131, G-6 ☆ 1797 S-137, VF-20, this last piece is nicely centered with porous surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 445 Offering of Draped Bust type large cents: ☆ 1798 S-168, F-15, with some small oxidation spots on the obverse ☆ 1800, 80/79 Overdate, S-194, F-12 ☆ 1802 S-225, F-15, with some obverse corrosion ☆ 1802 S-227, VG-10, with two or three minor pin scratches on the obverse ☆ 1803 S-258, VF-25 with porosity. (Total: 5 pieces)



- 446 1799/8 Overdate. S-188. F-2. Porous surfaces and golden brown toning. This piece is accompanied by a Walter Breen certificate dated October 1, 1964, which reads in part as follows:
"This certifies that I have examined the accompanying coin and unhesitatingly declare it to be a specimen of the regularly seen 1799/98, Sheldon 188."
The presently offered lot will be sold as is. In-person examination is recommended.



- 447 1799 S-189. AG-3. Porous and pitted, but with a clear date. This piece is sold as is. In-person examination is recommended.
- 448 1802 "1/000" Fraction. S-228. VG-8.

Condition Census 1803 S-248 1c



- 449 1803 S-248. EF-40. **Rarity-4+.** An attractive golden brown example having strong design detail and hard glossy surfaces. The presently offered specimen is tied for fifth place in the Condition Census for the variety, which is listed as: 60-60-50-45-40-40. Worth a generous bid!

- 450 Grouping of Draped Bust and Classic Head varieties: ☆ 1803 Small Date and Fraction, S-250, F-15 ☆ 1803 Small Date, Large Fraction, S-260, F-15, porous ☆ 1807/6 Overdate, S-273, G-4, porous ☆ 1807 S-276, VG-8, porous with some obverse marks ☆ 1807 S-276, G-5 ☆ 1808 S-278. AG-3, with a pair of obverse rim nicks. (Total: 6 pieces)



- 451 1804 S-266b. VG-7. Chocolate brown toning on porous surfaces. This is the intermediate die state having a rim break over RTY in LIBERTY, but not over RICA on the reverse.
- 452 1810/09 Overdate. S-281. VF-25. Very slightly porous. Both the obverse and reverse have warm brown toning. Classic Head cents were coined only in the years from 1808 to 1814 inclusive, and consequently are popular with type collectors as well as large cent specialists.
- 453 1816 Newcomb-4. EF-40. Golden brown toning with traces of frosty lustre at the borders.
- 454 1818 N-10. MS-60. Tobacco brown surfaces with pale blue and violet highlights. Most of the design elements are sharp with the exception of a few of the obverse stars. The fields are smooth and satiny.
- 455 Selection of Coronet type large cents: ☆ 1826 N-7, VF-30, with a reverse rim bump at 3:00 ☆ 1834 N-3, EF-40, with a shallow lamination flaw by the 12th star ☆ 1840 Small Date, N-1, VF-30, porous ☆ 1856 Slant 5, N-4, AU-55, dipped and now beginning to retone ☆ 1856 Upright 5, N-12, AU-50. (Total: 5 pieces)



- 456 1831 N-3. MS-64 BN. A lovely gem example having excellent centering and smooth glossy fields. Most of the design details are sharp with the exception of the first seven or eight obverse stars. Outstanding both technically and aesthetically.

From Stack's sale of the Philip G. Straus Collection, May 1959, Lot 320.



- 457 1836 N-3. AU-50. Pleasing tan surfaces. This is the rare early die state without the rim break over the sixth star.

- 458 1838 N-1. AU-58. Golden brown toning enhances the frosty surfaces. Some light "cabinet friction" is about all that keeps this lovely specimen out of the Uncirculated category.



- 459 1838 N-13. EF-45. Dipped long ago and now retuned in an appealing tan shade with flashes of coppery red remaining in the protected areas. The die state is advanced with a rim cud by the first star as illustrated. This die state is very elusive, possibly **Rarity-6**.

- 460 1840 Large Date. N-9. AU-50. Warm tobacco brown surfaces. This distinctive variety can be readily identified by the presence of a heavy bisecting obverse die crack which extends from the rim near the fourth star, crosses Miss Liberty's head and the 11th star, and touches the rim again at 4:00.

- 461 1841 N-6. AU-50. Lightly cleaned in the past and now retuned in a pleasing chestnut brown shade. Quite scarce in the upper echelons of preservation.

- 462 1845 N-6. AU-53. Olive toning. Close examination reveals some shallow pin scratches on the obverse.

- 463 1846 N-5. MS-60. Fully lustrous, with golden brown toning. Pale heather iridescent highlights enhance the reverse. Our consignor's notes indicate that this piece is from the French and Allenburger Collections. The presently offered example is tied as fourth finest known in the Condition Census of the die variety: 67-64-62-60-60-58-55. Accompanying the coin is the box in which Dr. French reportedly housed this piece. The box is labelled "1846/Not in A" in gold leaf, this signifying that the variety was not listed in the Andrews reference on large cents. The Andrews attribution guide was superseded in the 1940s by the publication of *The United States Copper Cents of the Years 1816-1857* by Howard Newcomb.

From the French and Allenburger Collections.

- 464 1850 N-2. MS-60 BN. The obverse shows evidence of having been cleaned long ago. The variety is very scarce in the Uncirculated condition. It is doubtful that more than 20 pieces grading MS-60 or better could be traced.

Uncirculated 1850 N-5 Cent



- 465 1850 N-5. MS-60 BN. Lustrous and attractive. Magnification reveals a pair of scarcely noticeable hairline scratches on Miss Liberty's cheek. The variety is considered to be **Rarity-4**, and according to the Condition Census published

in a recent edition of *Copper Quotes*, the presently offered example is tied as third finest known. Worth a generous bid from the advanced late-date specialist.

Gem MS-65 1855 N-4 1c



- 466 1855 Upright 5s. N-4. MS-65 RD. A splendid frosty gem example virtually as nice as the moment it came from the dies. Here is a lovely candidate for inclusion in a superb type set of 19th-century federal coppers.

- 467 1855 Upright 5s. N-12. MS-62 BN. Golden brown surfaces. Although, not particularly rare overall, high-grade examples such as this appear to be very elusive. According to the Condition Census for the variety published in a recent edition of *Copper Quotes* by Robinson, only six examples are listed as being MS-60 or better, and only one piece is listed as being finer than MS-61.

- 468 1856 Slanted 5. N-14. MS-62 RB. Mostly tan with some flashes of mint red around the design elements. The reverse has a scattering of tiny spots and flecks.

SMALL CENTS

Desirable 1856 Flying Eagle 1c



- 469 1856 Flying Eagle cent. Breen Reverse "D." MS-62. Lustrous and sharply struck with all the eagle's plumage details defined to full advantage. The design features on the reverse are about as bold as could be desired. Both surfaces are toned in a pleasing olive-brown shade. Here is the key issue in the small cent series. Always in high demand!

Dr. Judd writes that 200 1856 Flying Eagle cents were sent by the Mint to S.D. Campbell of the House of Representatives, and that another 100 were sent to the secretary of the Treasury James Guthrie. Mintage records for the variety indicate that more than 600 pieces were produced in 1856, and current estimates are that between 1,500 and 2,000 specimens were minted total, including restrikes c. 1858-1860.

Walter Breen in his *Encyclopedia of United States and Colonial Proof Coins* describes four distinctly different reverses. The reverse of the presently offered piece is designated as "Reverse D," which is characterized by having relief veins in the maple leaves. The E's in ONE CENT are nearly closed. The tip of the leaf closest to C in CENT is well above the base of that letter. The tip of the leaf closest to T in CENT is about even with the base of the T. The upper fork of each ribbon tip is longer and thicker than the lower fork.

- 470 1859 MS-63 (NGC). Mostly brilliant with wisps of delicate natural iridescence on the high points. The surfaces are lustrous and most of the design features show bold definition except for the tips of a few feathers in Miss Liberty's headdress. Here is a popular one-year design type (with laurel wreath reverse) worthy of a generous bid!
- 471 Quartette of desirable small cent issues: ☆ 1867 VF-25 ☆ 1910 MS-63 ☆ 1912 MS-60 ☆ 1931-S EF-40, cleaned. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 472 1870 AU-50. Cleaned long ago and now beginning to retone. Scarce in all grades!
- 473 1872 MS-62 RB. Lustrous with blushes of attractive gold and heather toning. Some tiny flecks on both surfaces are about all that keep this piece out of the "gem" category.



- 474 1877 MS-63 RB. The obverse is golden brown. The reverse is about 30% mint red, with violet and blue toning in the remaining areas. A shallow mark is present on Miss Liberty's cheek as illustrated. Here is the key issue in the Indian cent series. Only 852,500 examples were issued, the lowest production figure for any date in the Indian cent series prior to 1909.



- 475 1879 Proof-65 RD. A blazing gem having frosty, sharply struck devices and nicely reflective fields. Only 3,200 Proofs were coined during the year, and it is doubtful that more than just a small percentage of the survivors could match the quality of the piece offered here!
- 476 1879 Proof-64 RD. The frosty cameo devices contrast beautifully with the mirror fields. Magnification reveals a few tiny flecks, and these are about all that prevented us from assigning the MS-65 grade classification.
- 477 Quartette of high-grade Indian cent issues: ☆ 1882 Proof-63, cleaned ☆ 1891 Proof-63 RB ☆ 1903 MS-63 RB ☆ 1907 Proof-63 RB. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 478 1892 Proof-64 RD. A blazing gem exhibiting blushes of vivid rainbow iridescence on both surfaces.
- 479 1907 MS-63/65. Lustrous red and tan surfaces.
- 480 Offering of Uncirculated Lincoln cents with mintmarks: ☆ 1909-S MS-64 RD ☆ 1910-S MS-63 RB ☆ 1918-D MS-64 RB ☆ 1924-D MS-60, whizzed ☆ 1926-S MS-60 ☆ 1927-S MS-63 RD. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 481 1911 Matte Proof-64 RB. Albrecht-1A. Sharply struck with satiny fields and steeply basined rims. Only 1,733 Matte Proof cents were coined during the year.
- 482 Quality offering of Denver and San Francisco Mint issues: ☆ 1911-D AU-50 ☆ 1911-S AU-50 ☆ 1912-S AU-50 ☆ 1914-S AU-55 ☆ 1915-S AU-50 ☆ 1916-S MS-62 ☆ 1918-S AU-55 ☆ 1921-S AU-55 ☆ 1924-S MS-60 ☆ 1925-S MS-60. (Total: 10 pieces)
- 483 1914-D AU-55. Lightly cleaned long ago and still mostly brilliant, just beginning to fade to a pleasing tan shade.
- 484 1916 Proof-63 RB. A superb strike. The surfaces are mostly toned in vivid hues of blue and violet with flashes of mint red still visible. Only 1,050 Proof cents were coined during the year, one of the lowest production figures in the series.

- 485 Hoard of 1934-D cents grading, average MS-64 to 65. All are lustrous and most are fully red. Suberb quality! (Total: 25 pieces)
- 486 Pair of popular Lincoln cent varieties: ☆ 1972/1972 doubled obverse die, MS-60 ☆ 1983 doubled reverse die, MS-63, mostly red. (Total: 2 pieces)

TWO-CENT PIECES

- 487 1865 MS-63. Attractive tan toning with traces of mint brilliance around the design elements.



- 488 1869 Proof-65 RB. Sharply struck with frosty devices and nicely reflective fields. Quite scarce in this lofty state of preservation.

Key 1873 Two-Cent Piece



- 489 1873 Closed 3. Proof-63/60. Both surfaces exhibit brown toning with lovely iridescent highlights. Close examination reveals some verdigris in the lower-left quadrant of the reverse, thus accounting for the assigned grade. The 1873 two-cent piece is a Proof-only issue and is widely considered to be a key date in the series.

Walter Breen relates that 600 specimens of the 1873 Closed 3 variety were struck, but that many were melted on July 10, 1873.

NICKEL THREE-CENT PIECES

- 490 Assortment of nickel three-cent issues: ☆ 1865 (4). Three AU-50, one EF-45 ☆ 1867 (2), EF-40 and VF-35 ☆ 1870 (2), EF-45 and EF-40 ☆ 1873 Open 3, EF-45. (Total: 9 pieces)
- 491 1875 MS-60. Fully lustrous. Attractively toned in intermingled pastel shades of gray and gold.

Rare 1878 Three-Cent Piece



- 492 1878 Proof-64. The sharp frosty devices contrast nicely with the mirror fields. Magnification reveals a few scarcely noticeable reverse flecks. Here is a desirable Proof-only issue having a mintage of just 2,350 pieces.
- 493 1879 Proof-64. Attractive intermingled pale gold and gray iridescence with a few splashes of deeper toning.



494 1880 MS-65. Sharply struck and frosty. Blushes of delicate champagne coloration enhance both the obverse and reverse. Outstanding both technically and aesthetically!

495 1884 Proof-65. Mostly brilliant with some splashes and wisps of golden iridescence. The frosty cameo motifs contrast boldly with the deep mirror fields. The 1884 three-cent piece is a rare issue with a mintage of only 5,642 pieces, a figure which includes business strikes as well as Proofs.



496 1885 Proof-65. Sharply struck with light golden toning. The field in front of Miss Liberty's forehead has a slightly rippled appearance as made, possibly due to a minor lamination flaw within the planchet. Only 4,790 nickel three-cent pieces were coined in 1885, one of the lowest production figures in the series!

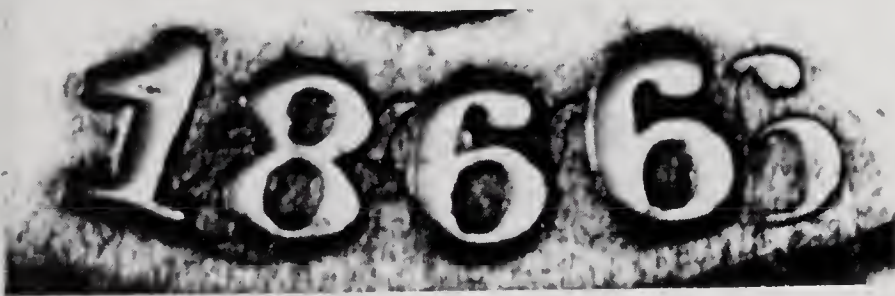
497 1889 Proof-63. Delicate pearl gray toning. The fields have a texture intermediate between satiny and mirrorlike. Nickel three-cent pieces were coined for the last time in this year.

SILVER THREE-CENT PIECES

498 Assortment of different issues including some high-grade pieces: ☆ 1851-O, AU-50, cleaned with scratches ☆ 1853 VF-20 ☆ 1860 MS-60, polished and slightly bent ☆ 1861 AU-50, cleaned ☆ 1862 Proof-61. (Total: 5 pieces)

499 Grouping of silver three-cent pieces including representative examples of the three different design types: ☆ 1851-O VF-35 ☆ 1852 EF-40 ☆ 1858 AU-50 ☆ 1859 AU-55 ☆ 1861 MS-62. (Total: 5 pieces)

NICKEL FIVE-CENT PIECES



500 "18666" Doubled Date. Breen-2462. AU-55, lightly polished. The date is blundered as illustrated. Evidently no attempt was made at the Mint to efface the extraneous 6. The variety is listed in Walter Breen's *Encyclopedia* as being very rare.

501 Quality assortment of 19th-century nickels including four popular design types: ☆ 1866 Shield, With Rays, AU-50 ☆ 1867 Shield, Without Rays, MS-60 ☆ 1883 Shield, MS-61 ☆ 1883 Liberty, Without CENTS, MS-63 ☆ 1883 Liberty, With CENTS, MS-62 ☆ 1899 MS-61. (Total: 6 pieces)



502 1867 With Rays. MS-64 to 65. Sharply struck with frosty devices and satiny fields. Both surfaces are toned in pleasing pearl-gray and golden hues. Quite scarce in this lofty state of preservation. This issue, grade for grade, is over 10 times rarer than the 1867 without rays.

503 1867 With Rays. MS-62 (PCGS). Pewter gray toning enhances the frosty surfaces. Shield nickels with reverse rays were coined in the years 1866 and 1867 only.



504 1867 No Rays. MS-65 to MS-66. A superb gem example exhibiting attractive rainbow iridescence on both surfaces. Close examination reveals a few tiny obverse toning spots.

505 1875 Proof-64/63. Sharply struck. The frosty devices contrast beautifully with the glittering mirror fields. Rare issue.

506 1875 Proof-55. Attractively toned in intermingled hues of gold and lilac.

507 1879 Proof-64. Sharply struck. Here is a desirable date having a mintage of just 29,100 pieces, a figure which includes business strikes as well as Proofs.

Rare Gem MS-65 1879 5c

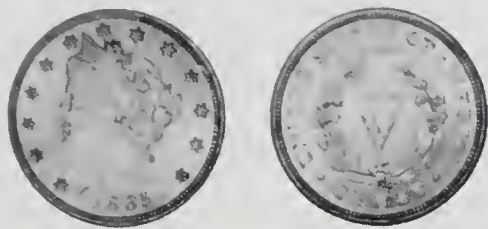


508 1879 MS-65. Sharply struck. The fields are frosty, without even the faintest suggestion of prooflike brilliance. Gem-quality business strikes are genuinely rare! Most of the high-quality pieces offered are Proofs. Typically only a few Uncirculated examples cross the auction block during the course of a year, and outstanding examples, such as this, are especially desirable!



509 1880 Proof-64 to 65. Mostly brilliant with just a whisper of golden iridescence. The devices are frosty and the fields are glittering mirrors. A tiny fleck is noted at the bottom of the 5 in the denomination and is mentioned for accuracy's sake. Only 19,955 nickel five-cent pieces were coined during the year.

510 1880 Proof-64. The central areas are brilliant and lovely golden iridescence enhances the rims. Nice eye appeal.



- 511 1885 MS-61 (ANA Cache). Appealing golden brown and lilac-gray toning. Here is the key issue in the Liberty nickel series eagerly sought in all grades of preservation by advanced specialists. Worth a generous bid!
- 512 Attractive high-grade trio of Liberty nickels: ☆ 1891 Proof-64 ☆ 1892 MS-64 ☆ 1902 MS-64. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 513 Offering of lustrous Liberty Head and Buffalo issues: ☆ 1901 AU-58 ☆ 1911 MS-61 ☆ 1913 Buffalo, Type I, MS-61 ☆ 1913 Buffalo, Type II, MS-63 ☆ 1934 MS-62 ☆ 1937 MS-65 ☆ 1938-D MS-65 ☆ 1938-D/D MS-65. (Total: 8 pieces)
- 514 1912-D MS-63. Golden gray toning.
The 1912-D issue is notable as the first nickel five-cent variety coined at the Denver Mint. Moreover, it is the only Liberty Head five-cent issue coined there.
- 515 Uncirculated Buffalo nickel offering: ☆ 1913 Type I (2), MS-64 and MS-63 ☆ 1937 MS-65 ☆ 1938-D (3), MS-65, MS-64, and MS-63. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 516 Gem-quality Buffalo nickel assortment. All grade MS-65 and are either brilliant or exhibit delicate golden toning: ☆ 1913-D Type I ☆ 1927 ☆ 1929 ☆ 1931-S ☆ 1937-D ☆ 1937-S. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 517 Assortment of early Buffalo nickels with mintmarks: ☆ 1913-D Type I (5). Two AU-55, three AU-50 (3) ☆ 1913-S Type I, EF-45 ☆ 1916-D (4), AU-50, EF-45, EF-40, and EF-40 ☆ 1916-S (2), AU-50 and EF-45. (Total: 12 pieces)
- 518 1913 Buffalo. Type II. MS-65. A superb, sharply struck, gem example. Virtually as nice as the day it was coined!
- 519 1925-S MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous. While the reverse is sharply struck, the obverse is a typical strike for the date—not weak, but not sharp either.



- 520 1929-D MS-65 (NGC). Pleasing golden gray surfaces. The issue is not easy to find this beautifully preserved.
- 521 1931-S MS-65. Brilliant with smooth satiny lustre. Popular, low-mintage issue.



- 522 1936 Proof-65. Satin finish. A superb strike toned in pleasing smoky gray and golden hues. Only 4,420 Proof nickels were coined during the year.
- 523 1937-D 3-Legged Buffalo, cleaned. EF-40. Attractive silver gray surfaces. A perennial favorite with collectors.
This popular variety was created when an inexperienced Mint employee polished a normal reverse die with an emery stick to remove clash marks. The clash marks were removed, but in the process, the bison's fourth leg was effaced from the die.

HALF DIMES



- 524 1795 Valentine-5a. Value of G-4, but actually an F-12 coin that has been very slightly bent. A small planchet clip is noted at 7:00 relative to the obverse. Pewter gray toning enhances the high points and a deeper gunmetal shade complements the fields.



- 525 1795 V-6. Value of G-5, but with the sharpness of a piece grading F-12. Some pitting is present on both surfaces, and there are some adjustment marks crossing the eagle's torso on the reverse.



- 526 1831 V-2. MS-63/64. Rarity-5. Frosty and attractively toned in intermingled gold and gray shades. A tiny fleck is noted near the tip of the eagle's right wing and is mentioned for accuracy's sake. It is estimated that only between 30 and 75 examples of the V-2 variety have survived to the present day. The presently offered example probably ranks among the finest extant.

Prooflike 1831 Half Dime



- 527 1831 V-4. MS-62, prooflike obverse, with pale intermingled blue and golden toning. A superb specimen for the grade, attractive in every respect.



- 528 1831 V-6. MS-60. The motifs are sharp and frosty, and the fields exhibit much prooflike character. The central areas are brilliant with wisps of a pleasing golden brown shade at the borders.
- 529 Assortment of Capped Bust and Liberty Seated issues coined at the Philadelphia Mint: ☆ 1832 V-1, AU-50, porous ☆ 1833 V-6, AU-50 ☆ 1850 AU-50 ☆ 1854 Arrows, AU-50 ☆ 1871 MS-61. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 530 1861 MS-64. Frosty with a faint suggestion of delicate golden gray iridescence.

DIMES

- 531 Trio of 19th-century dime issues: ☆ 1809 VF-35, lightly brushed surfaces with mottled toning ☆ 1829 VF-30, mostly brilliant ☆ 1845-O EF-45, brushed. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 532** 1837 Liberty Seated. No Stars. Small Date. EF-45. Attractive pearl gray and golden brown toning. Close examination reveals a scratch under ON in ONE. Liberty Seated dimes were coined for the first time in this year.
The 1837 "Small Date" variety is characterized by having a "round-top" 3 in the date.
- 533** 1838-O No Stars. VF-30. Smoky gray toning, with some microscopic porosity in the fields. The 1838-O dime is notable as the earliest 10c issue to have the New Orleans "O" mintmark.
- 534** 1849 MS-63. Pale gray surfaces with intermingled blue and gold iridescent highlights.
- 535** Trio of Liberty Seated issues: ☆ 1853 Arrows, AU-50, cleaned ☆ 1859-O EF-45 ☆ 1876 MS-60. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 536** 1863 Proof-60. Toned in vivid shades of blue, lilac, and gold. Only 460 Proofs were coined during the year.
- 537** 1879 Proof-60. Brilliant surfaces. The frosty devices contrast nicely with the mirror fields. Only 15,100 dimes were coined during the year, one of the lowest production figures in the Liberty Seated series.
- 538** Offering of Barber dimes coined at the Philadelphia Mint: ☆ 1892 MS-61 ☆ 1898 MS-61 ☆ 1906 MS-60, whizzed ☆ 1912 AU-50 ☆ 1913 MS-60. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 539** 1894 MS-63. The obverse is quite prooflike with frosty devices and mirrorlike fields. The reverse is fully lustrous. Both surfaces are mostly brilliant with wisps of golden toning at the borders. Scarce in this grade.
- 540** Pair of lustrous Philadelphia Mint issues: ☆ 1905 MS-62 ☆ 1910 MS-63. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 541** 1911 MS-64. Mostly brilliant with splashes of deep sable coloration.
- 542** Assortment of Mercury dimes including the desirable 1916-D: ☆ 1916 MS-63 FB (Full Bands) ☆ 1916-D AG-3, with a counting machine scratch ☆ 1934 MS-60 ☆ 1934-D, Large D over Small D, Breen-3645, MS-65 ☆ 1940-D AU-58 ☆ 1941-D AU-58 ☆ 1943-D AU-55 ☆ 1943-S MS-60. (Total: 8 pieces)
- 543** Grouping of mostly Uncirculated Mercury issues coined at the Philadelphia Mint: ☆ 1916 MS-63 FB ☆ 1917 MS-62 FB ☆ 1918 AU-55 ☆ 1919 MS-60 FB ☆ 1920 MS-63 FB ☆ 1923 AU-58 ☆ 1924 MS-63 ☆ 1925 AU-58 ☆ 1926 MS-60 FB ☆ 1927 MS-62 FB ☆ 1928 MS-60 FB ☆ 1929 MS-60. (Total: 12 pieces)
- 544** Quality starter collection of early Mercury dimes with mintmarks, all different issues: ☆ 1916-S MS-61 ☆ 1917-S AU-55 ☆ 1918-D MS-60 ☆ 1919-D AU-50 ☆ 1919-S AU-55 ☆ 1920-S MS-61 ☆ 1924-S AU-55 ☆ 1925-S AU-58, cleaned ☆ 1927-D AU-58 ☆ 1928-D AU-50 ☆ 1928-S AU-58 ☆ 1929-D MS-63 ☆ 1929-S AU-55. (Total: 13 pieces)
- 545** Selection of dimes coined at the Denver and San Francisco mints: ☆ 1917-D MS-62 ☆ 1918-S MS-63 ☆ 1920-D MS-62 ☆ 1923-S MS-63 ☆ 1924-D MS-62 ☆ 1925-D MS-60 ☆ 1926-D MS-63 ☆ 1926-S AU-50 ☆ 1927-S MS-64. (Total: 9 pieces)
- 546** 1918-S MS-64, average strike. Satiny and attractive with just a whisper of golden iridescence on the high points.
- 547** Offering of brilliant, lustrous Mercury dimes coined in the 1930s: ☆ 1930 AU-58 ☆ 1930-S MS-64 ☆ 1931 MS-60 ☆ 1931-D MS-63 ☆ 1931-S MS-63 ☆ 1934 MS-63 ☆ 1934-D MS-63 FB ☆ 1935 MS-65 FB ☆ 1935-D MS-63 ☆ 1935-S MS-63 ☆ 1936 MS-60 ☆ 1936-D MS-65 FB ☆ 1936-S MS-60 ☆ 1937 MS-64 ☆ 1937-D MS-63 ☆ 1937-S MS-60 ☆ 1938 AU-58 ☆ 1938-D MS-60 ☆ 1938-S MS-63 FB. (Total: 19 pieces)



- 548** 1935-D MS-66 FB (PCGS). A splendid gem exhibiting mottled warm golden brown toning on frosty surfaces. Only a handful of 1935-D dimes have been certified in this lofty state of preservation.
- 549** Pair of lovely Proof issues: ☆ 1936 Proof-65, with pale golden toning, one of only 4,130 Proofs issued ☆ 1937 Proof-63, brilliant surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 550** 1941 Proof-65. Mostly brilliant with light golden toning at the obverse rim.
- 551** 1941 Proof-65. Untoned.
- 552** 1942/1 Overdate. AU-50. Brilliant surfaces with some faint hairlines. The overdate feature is boldly defined.
- 553** 1943-D MS-67 FB (PCGS). Lustrous with pleasing mottled golden brown toning.

20-CENT PIECES

- 554** Pair of Philadelphia Mint issues: ☆ 1875 Proof-50, brilliant ☆ 1876 Proof-55, light golden toning. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 555** Pair of 20-cent pieces: ☆ 1875-CC AU-50, lustrous with some reverse nicks ☆ 1875-S VF-30, with a faint scratch in the right obverse field. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 556** 1875-CC EF-40. Traces of frosty lustre can be seen in the protected areas.
- 557** 1875-S AU-58. Golden gray toning. A faint trace of friction is all that keeps this piece out of the Uncirculated category.

QUARTER DOLLARS

- 558** 1805 Browning-2. VF-20. Pearl gray toning with wisps of golden brown iridescence at the peripheries. The Browning-2 variety is characterized by having a perfect 1 in LIBERTY. The highest wave of hair is positioned beneath the center of the E.
- 559** 1805 B-4. VG-8. Silver gray toning on the high points of the obverse deepens to a gunmetal shade in the field. The reverse exhibits pewter gray coloration.
On Browning-4, the 1 in LIBERTY is missing its right foot, and the 13th star is only about 1.4mm from Miss Liberty's bust.
- 560** 1805 B-4. G-4/AG-3. Evenly worn lilac-gray surfaces.
- 561** 1807 Four Berries. B-1. F-12. Silver gray toning with pleasing blue, violet, and gold highlights.



- 562** 1818 B-2. EF-40. The central areas are mostly brilliant. Pale golden gray iridescence enhances the rims. Wisps of frosty mint lustre can be seen at the peripheries.



- 563 1831 B-1c. AU-55. Lustrous and attractive with vivid gold and violet iridescence. The obverse design details are mostly defined to full advantage including the stars, all of which show their radials. The eagle's feathers and claws are superbly delineated. Worth a generous bid!

- 564 Trio of 19th-century quarters: ☆ 1832 B-2, VF-35, brushed ☆ 1838 Capped Bust, B-1, EF-40, cleaned ☆ 1853 Arrows and Rays, AU-50, still quite lustrous. (Total: 3 pieces)

Condition Census 1835 B-2 25c



- 565 1835 B-2. MS-61 (NGC). Frosty with golden brown toning and flashes of gunmetal-blue on both surfaces. The presently offered specimen ranks among the finest known of the variety according to the Condition Census listed in Walter Breen's forthcoming revision of the Browning quarter dollar book: 64-63-60-60-60-60.

- 566 1853 No Arrows. VF-35. A scarce issue having a mintage of just 44,200 pieces. The upper ball of the 3 in the date is boldly doubled.

- 567 Pair of popular Liberty Seated varieties: ☆ 1855 Arrows, AU-50 ☆ 1873 Arrows, AU-55. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 568 1873 Arrows. Proof-62. Mostly brilliant with some blushes of pale champagne iridescence. Only 540 Proofs of the variety were coined and nice survivors are eagerly sought by type collectors.



- 569 1876 Proof-63 to 64. "Type I" reverse with the letters TATE closely spaced at their bases. The frosty devices contrast nicely with the glittering mirror fields. Walter Breen lists the variety as being "rare" in his *Complete Encyclopedia*.

- 570 Quality quartette of Liberty Seated quarters: ☆ 1876 "Type II" reverse, with the letters TATE in STATE spaced apart at their bases, MS-60 ☆ 1878-CC AU-50 ☆ 1887, value of MS-60, but actually MS-65 or better with some faint hairlines from an old cleaning ☆ 1891 Proof-61. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 571 Pair of certified Liberty Seated quarters: ☆ 1877-CC MS-62 (NGC) ☆ 1891-S MS-62 (PCGS). Each has toning. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 572 1879 Proof-61. "Type II" reverse. Fully brilliant. The frosty devices contrast sharply with the mirror fields. Here is a scarce and popular date with a mintage of just 14,700 pieces, a figure which includes business strikes as well as Proofs.

- 573 Selection of Barber quarters: ☆ 1892-O "Type II" reverse, AU-50, with a fine pin scratch on Miss Liberty's neck ☆ 1895 AU-58 ☆ 1898 AU-50 ☆ 1899 AU-58 ☆ 1913 AU-50 ☆ 1914 MS-60. (Total: 6 pieces)



- 574 1894 Proof-63. Mottled blue, violet, and golden brown iridescence enhances both surfaces. Only 972 Proofs were coined during the year.



- 575 1896 Proof-63. The devices are frosty and the fields are glittering mirrors. Nice eye appeal!



- 576 1900 Proof-63. Fully brilliant with bold cameo contrast. The reverse is the "Old Hub" type. Only 912 Proof quarters were issued during the year.

Two different hubs were used to prepare the reverse dies of 1900 quarter dollars. On the "Old Hub" reverses, the eagle's wing tips extend only to the tops of the letters in the legend. On the "New Hub" reverses, the eagle's wing tips extend beyond the tops of the letters.

- 577 1906-D MS-63. Frosty and mostly brilliant with wisps of gold and gray coloration at the borders.

- 578 Pair of Uncirculated Barber quarter issues: ☆ 1907 MS-62 ☆ 1914-D MS-62. Each is lustrous with pale gold and lilac iridescence. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 579 1914 MS-64 (NGC). Frosty with warm pewter gray toning. A faint nuance of champagne iridescence enhances the obverse rim.

- 580 1914 MS-63 (PCGS). Pale golden brown surfaces. A tiny toning spot is noted over Miss Liberty's upper lip.

Celebrated 1916 Standing Liberty 25c



- 581 **1916 Standing Liberty. EF-45.** The obverse is brilliant. The reverse exhibits delicate pale golden toning. Here is an important key issue in the Standing Liberty series. Only 52,000 examples were coined, and survivors are eagerly sought in all states of preservation by advanced quarter dollar specialists.

Created by one of America's foremost sculptors Hermon A. MacNeil. This design replaced the Liberty Head type of Charles E. Barber which had been employed since 1892. Cornelius Vermuele in his excellent reference titled *Numismatic Art in America, Aesthetics of the United States Coinage*, describes the obverse motif as featuring "MacNeil's concept of armed Liberty, uncovering her shield and holding an olive branch like the riding Victory of Roman triumphal reliefs such as the Columbs of Trajan or Marcus Aurelius and imperial coins from Vitellius (AD 69) to Carcalla (AD 215)." MacNeil's Liberty was "intended to express the awakening of the country to the need of preparedness."

- 582 Offering of quarter dollars featuring two popular 20th-century design types: ☆ 1917 Type I, MS-62, Full Head ☆ 1918-S AU-50 ☆ 1920 AU-58, with some rim damage below the date ☆ 1926-D MS-63, possibly polished ☆ 1930 AU-55 ☆ 1932 MS-63 ☆ 1934 Heavy Motto, MS-63. (Total: 7 pieces)

- 583 1919-D. Value of EF-40, but actually a piece grading MS-60 or better which has been cleaned in acid.

- 584 1925 MS-64 (NGC). Golden gray surfaces. The reverse toning is somewhat spotty.

- 585 1928-D MS-63. Frosty and attractive. The central areas are brilliant, and wisps of pale golden iridescence enhance the rims.

- 586 1930 MS-63. Satiny with just a whisper of pale golden coloration.

- 587 **Collection of Proof quarter dollars grading on average Proof-65:** ☆ 1950 ☆ 1951 ☆ 1952 ☆ 1953 ☆ 1954 ☆ 1955 ☆ 1956 ☆ 1957 ☆ 1958 ☆ 1959 ☆ 1960 ☆ 1961 ☆ 1962 ☆ 1963 ☆ 1964. The collection is housed in a custom plastic display holder. (Total: 15 pieces)

HALF DOLLARS



- 588 **1795 Overton-109. F-12.** Pleasing silver gray surfaces. About 50% of Miss Liberty's hair details are clearly defined. In terms of sharpness the presently offered specimen is about equal with the Overton plate coin. The variety is listed as being Rarity-4 signifying that between 80 and 200 specimens are thought to exist in all grades.

- 589 **1805 O-111. VF-30.** Appealing pastel shades of blue and gold enhance the obverse and reverse, and the impressions of both dies are nicely centered. Traces of frosty lustre can be seen at the borders and in the protected areas. A few tiny marks are noted on Miss Liberty's neck and are mentioned for accuracy's sake.

- 590 **1806/5 O-101. VF-25 (PCGS).** Gunmetal-gray toning. The tip of the flag of the 5 can clearly be seen beneath the 6 in the date.

- 591 Quartette of early half dollars: ☆ 1806 O-109, G-5 ☆ 1807 Bust Right, O-107, VG-8 ☆ 1810 O-107, EF-40, intermediate die state between O-107 and 107a ☆ 1818/7 O-103, EF-40. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 592 **1806 Pointed 6. No Stem Through Claw. O-109a. VF-20. Rarity-4.** Delicate pearl gray toning enhances the central areas. Warm golden brown and gunmetal-blue iridescence can be seen at the borders. The die state of the obverse is advanced, and is characterized by a sharp crack extending from the 12th star towards Miss Liberty's neck.

- 593 **1807 Bust Right. O-109a. F-15.** Gunmetal-gray toning with some light staining in the central area of the obverse.

- 594 Half dollar selection featuring examples of three popular 19th-century design types: ☆ 1807 Bust Right, O-110, VF-35 ☆ 1826 AU-50 ☆ 1830 VF-30 ☆ 1869-S AU-55. (Total: 4 pieces)



- 595 **1809 O-106. EF-45 to AU-50.** Vivid violet, electric blue, and golden brown iridescence enhance both surfaces, the different colors being arrayed in concentric bull's-eye patterns.

From Stack's sale of the Reed Hawn Collection, August 1973, Lot 33. Subsequently in the Robison Collection Sale, February 1982, Lot 1545.

- 596 **1812/11 Overdate. Small 8. O-102a. AU-50.** Pale champagne toning with much frosty mint lustre still surviving in the fields. The upright of the 1 is clearly visible beneath the 2 in the date.



- 597 **1812 O-107. AU-50.** Still quite frosty despite evidence of brief circulation. Both the obverse and reverse exhibit pleasing golden gray iridescence.

A "die defect lump" is present at the top of the eagle's right wing, a diagnostic feature of this reverse.

Condition Census 1817 O-107 50c



- 598 **1817 O-107. MS-60/63.** Fully lustrous with just a faint whisper of delicate golden iridescence. The impressions of both dies are almost perfectly centered. The variety is not particularly elusive overall, but it is very rare in Uncirculated condition. Notably the Condition Census includes just three pieces above the AU-55 grade level.

From our sale of the Getty Collection, May 1977, Lot 755.

599 Quintette of Capped Bust half dollar varieties: ☆ 1817 O-108, EF-45, lightly polished, Rarity-4 ☆ 1817 O-110, EF-45 to AU-50 ☆ 1817 O-110a, EF-45 to AU-50 ☆ 1818/7 Overdate, Large first 8, O-101, AU-50 ☆ 1818/7 Overdate, O-101a, AU-50, with a mark on Miss Liberty's cheek. (Total: 5 pieces)

600 Offering of attributed 1818 half dollar varieties: ☆ O-107, AU-50 ☆ O-110, EF-40, polished, Rarity-4 ☆ O-113, AU-50 ☆ O-114a, AU-50 ☆ O-115a, VF-30, Rarity-4. (Total: 5 pieces)

601 1820 Square Base 2 With Knob. O-105. AU-58. Very sharply struck with almost all design features defined to full advantage. The central areas have light golden toning, changing to a pleasing blue shade at the borders. The fields have a texture intermediate between satiny and prooflike. Close examination reveals some scarcely noticeable hairline scratches in front of Miss Liberty's neck.

Uncirculated 1824 O-108 50c

Condition Census



602 1824 O-108. MS-61 (ANA Cache). Frosty and sharply struck with nice centering. The central areas are brilliant and pale golden toning enhances the borders. Very aesthetically appealing for the grade. Significantly, the Overton Condition Census for the variety includes just two examples above the MS-60 grade level. Worth a premium bid from the advanced half dollar specialist!

603 1824 O-117. AU-58. Frosty and mostly brilliant, with just a faint suggestion of friction on the high points. Miss Liberty's hair details and the eagle's plumage show bold definition.

604 1825 O-111. AU-55. Delicate blue and heather toning. The obverse is made distinctive by the fact that the inner point of the 13th star touches Miss Liberty's curl.



605 1826 O-105. AU-55. Lustrous and mostly brilliant with some faint blushes of gold and gray. The eagle's feathers and claws show superb detail definition.



606 1826 O-114. EF-40. Rarity-4. Pearl gray toning with wisps of gunmetal-blue coloration at the borders. The fields have been somewhat abraded to conceal defects and marks.

607 1827/6 Overdate. O-101. AU-58. Toned in pale pastel shades of gold and lilac. Vestiges of a 6 are clearly visible beneath the 7 in the date.

608 Quartette of Capped Bust issues: ☆ 1827/6 Overdate, EF-40 ☆ 1827 Square-Base 2, EF-45 ☆ 1830 VF-25 ☆ 1836 Lettered Edge, AU-50. (Total: 4 pieces)



609 1827 O-120a. MS-60. Rarity-4. The smooth glossy surfaces are toned in intermingled hues of coppery gold and electric blue. On the obverse, a group of horizontal die defect lines can be seen by the milling to the left of the date.

Impressive 1828 O-120 Half Dollar

Condition Census



610 1828 Square Base 2. Small 8's. O-120. MS-60/63. Fully lustrous and sharply struck. Both surfaces are essentially brilliant save for a faint nuance of aureate coloration. Although O-120 is regarded as being a common variety, it is clear that only a tiny number were preserved from circulation. The presently offered piece appears to be the *fourth finest known* of the variety. Worth a premium bid!



611 1831 O-101. MS-61. An attractive example, very close to the low end of the Condition Census for the variety (MS-64 to MS-63). The obverse and reverse of this piece are deeply toned in gray, golden brown, and light rose shades. The obverse is fairly well struck, with just light softness above Miss Liberty's ear. The reverse, similarly, was well struck, the eagle's right leg and the arrow butts being soft, as expected.

♦ MAXIMUM EXPENDITURE OPTION ♦

Take advantage of our "Maximum Expenditure" option listed under our Terms of Sale. In this way, you can bid on up to eight times the amount you actually wish to spend, and we will keep track of your bidding until that amount is reached. For example, if you wish to spend \$5,000, you can bid on up to \$40,000 worth of coins! Try our "Maximum Expenditure" option. It has worked for others, and it will work for you!



- 612 1831 O-106. MS-61 (ANA Cache). Frosty with pleasing champagne iridescence on both surfaces. Miss Liberty's hair details are sharp, and the eagle's feathers are boldly and deeply delineated. Some of the obverse stars are a bit softly defined as made. Close examination reveals a small carbon spot near the peak of Miss Liberty's cap.

- 613 1834 Small Date and Letters. O-109. AU-58. Warm golden gray toning enhances both the obverse and reverse. Just a trace of friction keeps the presently offered example out of the Uncirculated category.

- 614 1836 Lettered Edge. O-112. AU-55. Lustrous and mostly brilliant with some blushes of delicate golden iridescence on the high points. The eagle's head is somewhat lightly struck, and there are some scarcely noticeable hairlines in the fields.

Desirable 1836 Reeded Edge 50c



- 615 1836 Reeded Edge. AU-50. Mostly brilliant surfaces. Miss Liberty's hair and drapery details are sharp, and most of the obverse stars show their radials. Two or three small nicks are noted on the reverse and are mentioned for accuracy's sake. 1836 Reeded Edge half dollars have long been recognized as rare. Only 1,200 were originally coined, and survivors are eagerly sought in all states of preservation by advanced half dollar collectors.

- 616 Pair of Capped Bust half dollars with reeded edges: ☆ 1837 AU-50, polished ☆ 1938 EF-45, the variety with the final 8 in the date heavily repunched, Breen-4735. This latter piece has a faint scratch in the left obverse field. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 617 Trio of Liberty Seated half dollars: ☆ 1853 Arrows and Rays, EF-45 ☆ 1858-O AU-55 ☆ 1861 MS-60. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 618 1853-O EF-40 (PCGS). The type without drapery from Miss Liberty's elbow. Walter Breen lists the variety as being "very rare" in his *Encyclopedia*.

- 619 1858 MS-61. Light gray and golden toning over lustrous surfaces.

- 620 1858-O MS-61 (PCGS). Attractively toned in pastel hues of gold and gray. Most of the central design features show bold definition.

- 621 1864 Proof-61. The frosty devices contrast nicely with the mirror fields. The central areas are mostly brilliant. Blushes of vivid golden brown, pink, and blue iridescence enhances the peripheries. Only 470 Proof half dollars were coined during the year, one of the lowest production figures of the decade.

- 622 1871 Proof-61. Sharply struck with most design features defined to full advantage including Miss Liberty's hair and drapery details. The surfaces are toned in mottled hues of gold and lilac.

- 623 1872 Proof-60. The frosty devices contrast nicely with the mirror fields. Attractive gold and violet iridescence can be seen on both surfaces. Only 950 Proof half dollars were coined during the year.



- 624 1873 Arrows at Date. Proof-62. With a mark in the field opposite the 13th star. Dazzling gold and iridescent toning. Here is a coin which we recommend that the prospective bidder examine in person, as it is truly beautiful, and is worth more than our description might otherwise suggest.



- 625 1874 Arrows. "Short Arrows" variety. Proof-62. Mostly brilliant with a faint nuance of champagne toning at the reverse periphery. Here is a popular two-year design eagerly sought by type collectors as well as half dollar specialists.

- 626 1875 AU-55. Frosty and mostly brilliant with just a faint trace of friction in the fields. Attractive for the grade.

- 627 Assortment of 19th and 20th-century issues: ☆ 1875 AU-50 ☆ 1876 "Type I" Reverse, AU-55 ☆ 1877-S "Type II" reverse, MS-60 ☆ 1934 MS-62, brilliant. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 628 1879 Proof-61. "Type I" reverse with a split berry above the H in HALF. The surfaces are fully brilliant with sharp cameo contrast between the frosty devices and the blazing mirror fields. Here is a scarce date having a mintage of just 5,900 pieces, a figure which includes business strikes as well as Proofs.



- 629 1884 Proof-62. Deep gunmetal-gray toning. Sharply struck with nicely reflective fields. A scant 5,275 half dollars were coined during the year, a figure which includes just 875 Proofs.

- 630 1892 Barber. MS-60. Frosty and attractive. The surfaces are mostly brilliant with some faint blushes of delicate golden iridescence.

- 631 1892-S AU-55. Glossy, warmly toned surfaces. The toning appears to have been artificially applied. Quite scarce in this lofty state of preservation.
- 632 1893 Proof-60. Pale golden toning. Only 792 Proof half dollars were coined during the year.
- 633 1895-S AU-58/MS-64. Brilliant and lustrous. Some light "cabinet friction" on Miss Liberty's cheek and neck is all that keeps the obverse out of the gem category.



- 634 1897-S AU-55. Frosty with a faint whisper of golden gray iridescence. The issue is eagerly sought in all grades of condition, and nicely preserved examples, such as this, are especially desirable. Rare.
- 635 Pair of Barber half dollars grading AU-50 each: ☆ 1906 ☆ 1906-D. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 636 1912-D AU-58. Pearl gray toning on lustrous surfaces.



- 637 1913 AU-55. Frosty with just the faintest evidence of circulation.
- 638 Quality assortment of early Walking Liberty half dollars, including some nice Uncirculated examples: ☆ 1916 MS-64 ☆ 1916-D MS-63 ☆ 1917 AU-53 ☆ 1917-D Obverse Mintmark, AU-55 ☆ 1917-S Reverse Mintmark, AU-55 ☆ 1918 AU-58 ☆ 1918-D AU-55 ☆ 1920 AU-55 ☆ 1928-S AU-58 ☆ 1929-DAU-55 ☆ 1929-S AU-50 ☆ 1933-S MS-60 ☆ 1934 MS-60, with some heavy obverse nicks. (Total: 13 pieces)



- 639 1916-S MS-64. Frosty with a pale nuance of champagne coloration on mostly brilliant surfaces. Walking Liberty half dollars with obverse mintmarks were coined only in the years 1916 and 1917.
- 640 1917-S Obverse Mintmark. AU-55. Brilliant with satiny lustre. Quite scarce in this lofty state of preservation.
- 641 Offering of Walking Liberty half dollar issues: ☆ 1917-D Reverse Mintmark, AU-55 ☆ 1918-S AU-58 ☆ 1919 AU-50, with some reverse scratches ☆ 1923-S AU-50 ☆ 1938-D MS-61. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 642 1918-D MS-61. Frosty surfaces with just a whisper of pearl gray iridescence. The high points of the devices are somewhat lightly struck.



- 643 1919-S AU-50. Pale golden toning. A heavy die break is noted near the tip of the eagle's right wing as illustrated, and a scarcely noticeable abrasion is present on the eagle's breast. Although more than 1.5 million examples were coined, only a small number of high-grade survivors have come down to the present generation of numismatists. It appears that all but a tiny proportion of the pieces issued went into the channels of commerce and remained there until heavily worn.
- 644 1920-D AU-50. The central areas are brilliant, and light golden toning enhances the rims. Quite scarce in AU and higher grades.



- 645 1921 AU-55. Deep gunmetal-gray toning. Here is an important key issue having a mintage of just 246,000 pieces, the second lowest production figure of the Walking Liberty design type.

Desirable AU-50 1921-S 50c



- 646 1921-S AU-50. Brilliant and frosty. The surfaces show evidence of having been lightly cleaned in the past. Here is the one of the rarest silver issues of the 20th century in AU and higher grades. Some 548,000 examples were originally minted, and although survivors are readily available in F-15 and lower grades, examples grading VF and EF are scarce, and the issue is rare above the EF-45 level.
- 647 Starter collection of Walking Liberty half dollars, comprised mostly of pieces coined in the 1930s: ☆ 1927-S AU-55 ☆ 1934-D AU-58 ☆ 1934-S AU-58 ☆ 1935 MS-63 ☆ 1935-D MS-63 ☆ 1935-S AU-58 ☆ 1936 AU-58 ☆ 1936-D MS-60 ☆ 1936-S AU-55 ☆ 1937 AU-58 ☆ 1937-D AU-55 ☆ 1937-S AU-58 ☆ 1938 AU-58 ☆ 1939 AU-58 ☆ 1939-D MS-60 ☆ 1939-S AU-50 ☆ 1940 MS-63 ☆ 1940-S MS-63. (Total: 18 pieces)



- 648 **1936 Proof-63.** Pleasing golden brown and violet toning with some splashes of deeper coloration. The piece is accompanied by an old ANA certificate wherein the grade of Proof-65 is assigned. Only 3,901 Proof half dollars were issued during the year.
- 649 **Gem-quality selection of Walking Liberty issues** having an average grade of MS-65. Each is brilliant and frosty: ☆ 1936 ☆ 1936-D ☆ 1937 ☆ 1943 ☆ 1945-D. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 650 Assortment of lustrous half dollars: ☆ 1936 MS-64 (2) ☆ 1943 MS-63 ☆ 1945 MS-64 ☆ 1945-D MS-63. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 651 **1942 Proof-64 to 65.** Brilliant with sharp frosty devices and nicely reflective fields. Walking Liberty half dollars were coined for the last time in the Proof format in this year.
- 652 **1943 "Overdate." MS-63.** Breen-5197. Brilliant and lustrous. The variety is described in the Breen *Encyclopedia* as "possibly 1943/2, as the curvature does not match either lower or upper loop of 3." This piece was carefully compared with the 1943-D and 1943-S "overdate" varieties offered the following two lots. It was observed that the "overdate" feature is virtually identical on all three pieces. Moreover, each of the three pieces exhibits slight doubling at the motto, and on some of the rays of the sun burst. The present cataloguer has concluded that the most likely explanation for the similarity of the obverses is that the "overdate" feature was present on the working hub used to impress each of the obverse "overdate" dies used at the different mints, and that the doubling of the motto and sun rays was also in the working hub.
- 653 **1943-D "Overdate." MS-63.** B-5205. Brilliant with satiny lustre. The obverse die was evidently prepared from the same hub as the piece offered in the preceding lot, with light doubling noted at the motto and sunrays.
- 654 **1943-S "Overdate." MS-64.** A brilliant frosty gem. Not listed in Breen. The obverse die was evidently prepared from the same hub as the pieces offered in the two preceding lots, with light doubling noted at the motto and the sunrays. Possibly very rare.
- 655 **Franklin half dollar collection.** The set is nearly complete from 1948 through 1963-D, missing only the 1950, but has two examples of 1950-D. The set grades average MS-63 except for the Philadelphia Mint issues from 1951 to 1963 which are average Proof-64 to 65. The collection is housed in a display album. (Total: 35 pieces)
- 656 1950-D MS-64 (PCGS).

SILVER DOLLARS

- 657 **1878 8 Tailfeathers.** MS-64. Frosty devices and highly reflective fields are complemented by rose and blue iridescence. A pleasing example of this new design type issued in the year 1878 for the first time.
The 1878 Morgan dollar was first produced with eight tail feathers on the eagle. It was pointed out that this design was not ornithologically correct, as eagles had to have an odd number of tail feathers. Amid much confusion at the Mint, the design was subsequently changed to have seven tail feathers.
- 658 Offering of Philadelphia Mint Uncirculated Morgan dollars with an average grade of MS-60 to 63: ☆ 1878 7 Tailfeathers ☆ 1879 ☆ 1880 ☆ 1881 ☆ 1882 ☆ 1883 ☆ 1884 ☆ 1885 ☆ 1886 ☆ 1887 ☆ 1888 ☆ 1889 ☆ 1890 ☆ 1896 ☆ 1897 ☆ 1898 ☆ 1899 ☆ 1900 ☆ 1921. Most coins in this offering are untuned. (Total: 19 pieces)

- 659 Group of certified Morgan dollars. All are MS-63 (PCGS) except where noted: ☆ 1878-CC ☆ 1879-S (2). One toned on the obverse with iridescent toning ☆ 1883 (2) ☆ 1885-O ☆ 1886. Light golden toning at the peripheries ☆ 1888 (4) ☆ 1890-O ☆ 1898 ☆ 1901-O. Attractive iridescent highlights ☆ 1902 ☆ 1902-O ☆ 1904-O MS-64 (NGC). Light champagne toning. Brilliant, except where noted. (Total: 17 pieces)



- 660 **1878-S MS-66.** A dazzling example of one of the first Morgan dollars produced at the San Francisco Mint. Brilliant mint lustre shines through bright iridescent shades on the obverse, while the reverse is untuned. A few barely discernible marks on Miss Liberty's cheek are noted for accuracy's sake.
- 661 Trio of high-grade, toned Morgan dollars: ☆ 1878-S MS-65. Attractive light iridescent toning ☆ 1881-S MS-65. Similar to the preceding ☆ 1899-O MS-64. Bright iridescent shades of magenta, electric blue, and gold. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 662 Quartette of Morgan and Peace dollars: ☆ 1878-S MS-65 ☆ 1885-S MS-63/65. While the obverse is attractively toned in light iridescent shades, the reverse is brilliant ☆ 1904-O MS-65. Frosty ☆ 1935-S MS-64. Three Rays. Frosty. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 663 Selection of Uncirculated Morgan dollars produced at the San Francisco Mint: ☆ 1878-S MS-63/65 ☆ 1879-S MS-64 ☆ 1880-S MS-64 ☆ 1881-S MS-63 ☆ 1882-S MS-63 ☆ 1887-S MS-60 ☆ 1888-S MS-63 ☆ 1891-S MS-60/63. All coins in this offering are brilliant. (Total: 8 pieces)
- 664 Group of PCGS-certified Morgan dollars produced at the San Francisco and New Orleans mints: ☆ 1878-S (3). One MS-63, two MS-62 ☆ 1879-S 3rd Reverse (3). One MS-64, two MS-63 ☆ 1883-O MS-63 ☆ 1884-O (2). MS-64, MS-63 ☆ 1888-O MS-64 ☆ 1890-O (3). One MS-63, one MS-62, one MS-61 ☆ 1897-S MS-63 ☆ 1899-O MS-64 ☆ 1904-O (2). MS-64, MS-63. Most coins in this offering are untuned. (Total: 17 pieces)
- 665 Offering of Morgan dollars produced at the various mints, with an average grade of MS-63: ☆ 1878-S ☆ 1879-S 3rd Reverse ☆ 1880 ☆ 1880-S ☆ 1881-S (2) ☆ 1884-O ☆ 1886 ☆ 1887 ☆ 1903. All coins in this offering are brilliant. (Total: 10 pieces)
- 666 Trio of pleasingly toned Morgan dollars: ☆ 1878-S MS-61. Light golden toning at the peripheries ☆ 1893 AU-55. Light champagne. A low-mintage issue—only 380,000 were struck ☆ 1902-S AU-50. Faint iridescent toning. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 667 1879 Proof-60. Attractive reflective surfaces. Although the Guide Book lists a mintage figure of 1,100, Breen corrects that figure to be 650.
- 668 Offering of certified Morgan dollars produced at various mints: ☆ 1879-O MS-63 (PCGS) ☆ 1880 MS-64 (PCGS) ☆ 1882-O MS-64 PL (PCGS) ☆ 1883 MS-64 DPL (NGC) ☆ 1883 MS-63 PL (NGC) ☆ 1885-S MS-62 (PCGS) ☆ 1891-S MS-64 (PCGS) ☆ 1889 MS-63 DPL (NGC). (Total: 8 pieces)
- 669 Offering of Morgan dollars struck at each mint: ☆ 1879-O MS-62 ☆ 1881-CC MS-63 ☆ 1881-O (2). MS-63, MS-62 ☆ 1882-O MS-62 ☆ 1882-O/S MS-62. Quite a lot of the S mintmark is visible ☆ 1883-O (2). MS-63, MS-60 ☆ 1883-S MS-62 ☆ 1884-O (2). MS-63, MS-62 ☆ 1885-S MS-62 ☆ 1885-O MS-63 (2) ☆ 1890 MS-63 ☆ 1921-D MS-63 ☆ 1921-S MS-63. All coins are brilliant. (Total: 17 pieces)

- 670 Group of Morgan dollars including some elusive dates: ☆ 1879-O AU-50 ☆ 1880-O VG-8 ☆ 1885-S AU-55 ☆ 1889-O F-12 ☆ 1890-O F-15 ☆ 1890-S AU-58 ☆ 1891-O F-12 ☆ 1892 AU-55 ☆ 1893-CC VG-8 ☆ 1896-O AU-50 ☆ 1897-S AU-50 ☆ 1900-O/CC EF-40 ☆ 1901-O AU-50 ☆ 1903 F-12 ☆ 1903-O F-12 ☆ 1904 VF-30. Most of the coins in this offering are toned. (Total: 16 pieces)

- 671 Quartette of 1879-S 2nd Reverse Morgan dollars, grading MS-60 to 62. This design type is considerably more scarce than the round breast variety. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 672 1879-S 3rd Reverse. MS-66 (PCGS). A remarkable specimen with deep mirror fields and frosty devices accented with variegated warm rose highlights on the obverse.

- 673 Sextette of gem Morgan dollars with an average grade of MS-64 to 65: ☆ 1879-S 3rd Reverse ☆ 1883-O ☆ 1885 ☆ 1887. A whisper of golden toning on Liberty's cheek ☆ 1888-O ☆ 1900. Light golden toning on the reverse. (Total: 6 pieces)

- 674 Group of lustrous and untoned Morgan dollars with an average grade of MS-64: ☆ 1879-S 3rd Reverse ☆ 1881-S (3) ☆ 1883-CC ☆ 1884-CC ☆ 1885 ☆ 1887 ☆ 1902-O ☆ 1904-O. (Total: 10 pieces)

- 675 Assortment of Morgan dollars in mostly Uncirculated condition: ☆ 1880-CC MS-63 ☆ 1881-O MS-63 ☆ 1882-O MS-61 ☆ 1883-O MS-63 ☆ 1884-CC MS-64 ☆ 1884-O MS-63 ☆ 1885-O MS-64 ☆ 1887-O MS-61 ☆ 1888-O MS-63 ☆ 1898-O MS-63 ☆ 1899-O MS-63 ☆ 1902-O AU-58 ☆ 1904-O MS-63 ☆ 1921-D MS-63. All coins are untoned and brilliant. (Total: 14 pieces)



- 676 1881 MS-65. A frosty untoned example. While readily available in low-end Uncirculated grades, it is decidedly elusive in gem condition and finer. Act quickly on this one!

- 677 Pair of 1881-CC PCGS-certified Morgan dollars: ☆ MS-64, satiny ☆ MS-62 DMPL, with frosty devices and deep mirror fields. Cameos with high contrast such as this one are prized. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 678 Small group of Morgan dollars, including the desirable 1904-S: ☆ 1881-O MS-62, deep mirror prooflike. Warm golden highlights ☆ 1883 MS-62 (ANA Cache) ☆ 1897 MS-64, prooflike. Mottled golden toning ☆ 1901-S MS-60. Frosty pearl gray toning ☆ 1904 MS-61 (ANA Cache) ☆ 1904-S EF-40. Scarce in grades above VF ☆ 1921 MS-63, cleaned at one time and now recolored. (Total: 7 pieces)

- 679 Offering of PCGS-certified Morgan dollars: ☆ 1882 MS-63 ☆ 1883 (2). MS-64, MS-63 ☆ 1885 MS-64 (2) ☆ 1887 (2). MS-64, MS-63 ☆ 1888 MS-64 (2) ☆ 1889 MS-64 ☆ 1896 (2). MS-64, MS-63, prooflike ☆ 1897 MS-64 ☆ 1898 MS-64 (2) ☆ 1900 MS-63 ☆ 1903 MS-64. (Total: 17 pieces)

- 680 Trio of Morgan dollars: ☆ 1884 Proof-60. Golden highlights with mottled iridescent toning. A large obverse scratch running from 3:00 to 5:00 is noted for accuracy's sake ☆ 1894 AU-50. Light golden toning. Scarce in all grades ☆ 1897 MS-63. Light champagne coloration. An opportunity for the budget-minded collector to acquire some key issues. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 681 1885 Proof-62. A pleasing cameo with deep mirror fields and frosty Miss Liberty. One of 930 Proofs struck this year.

- 682 1886-O AU-58/MS-60. Brilliant and untoned. In Uncirculated grades the 1886-O is among the top 15 rarest Morgan dollars.

- 683 1886-S MS-64. Exceptional satiny lustre with a small toning spot on Miss Liberty's cheek.

- 684 1889 MS-65. A frosty example with wisps of light golden toning.



- 685 1890-CC MS-64. Full mint lustre and satiny surfaces complement this gem piece. Faint golden toning. Desirable in this lofty state of preservation.

- 686 1891-S MS-65. A frosty attractive gem example. Gem MS-65 examples of this issue are rare, as are most of the other high-grade silver dollars coined at the San Francisco Mint in the 1890s.



- 687 1892 Proof-62. A dazzling specimen with highly reflective surfaces. Well struck and attractive in every way.

- 688 1892-CC MS-61 (PCGS). A pleasing satiny example. Elusive in all grades.



- 689 **1893 Proof-61.** A most unusual example with highly reflective fields shining through charcoal gray surfaces. Only 792 Proofs were struck this year.



- 690 **1894-O MS-63.** A frosty and pleasing example of this issue which is difficult to obtain in this condition.
- 691 **1894-S MS-60 (PCGS).** Lustrous and satiny. This scarce and desirable example would be an excellent specimen for inclusion in a type set.

Key 1895 \$1



- 692 **1895 Proof-60 (PCGS).** Variegated shades of gray complement mirror fields on this "King of Morgan Dollars." Of the 880 Proofs which were struck, it is estimated that perhaps no more than 500 to 600 exist today.

Mint records show that 12,000 business strikes were produced along with the 880 Proofs. As no authentic business strike has ever surfaced, it is presumed that all 12,000 pieces were melted in 1918 under the provisions of the Pittman Act which called for the melting of 270,232,722 silver dollars of earlier dates. Since the Treasury kept no inventory of the particular issues melted, the exact fate of the 1895 business strike mintage has never been determined.

- 693 **1895-O EF-45 to AU-50.** Mostly brilliant with just a halo of light golden toning at the rim. Nice circulated coins such as this one have increased in demand since the true rarity of Mint State coins has become known.



- 694 **1897 Proof-61.** Brilliant surfaces with satiny features on Miss Liberty. One of just 731 Proofs struck this year.

- 695 **1897-S MS-64, deep prooflike.** An interesting gem specimen with mirror fields shining through pearl gray surfaces.

- 696 **1899-O MS-65 or finer.** Sharp and frosty central devices contrast nicely with brilliant mirror fields. Radiant cartwheel lustre and a pale champagne wash add to the overall beauty of this example. A choice specimen of New Orleans silver dollar coinage.

- 697 **Roll of 1921 Morgan dollars** with an average grade of MS-63 to 64. An attractive offering of lustrous and mostly untuned examples. (Total: 20 pieces)

- 698 **Quartette of Peace dollars:** ☆ 1921 MS-61. Lustrous and attractive ☆ 1925 MS-60. Wisps of light rose ☆ 1926-S AU-50 ☆ 1927 AU-55. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 699 **Offering of mostly circulated Peace dollars:** ☆ 1922 MS-63 ☆ 1922-D AU-50 ☆ 1922-S AU-55 ☆ 1923 AU-55 ☆ 1923-D EF-40 ☆ 1923-S AU-55 ☆ 1924 MS-63 ☆ 1925 MS-62 ☆ 1926 AU-50 ☆ 1926-D AU-50 ☆ 1926-S AU-55, scratched ☆ 1927-D VF-35 ☆ 1934 EF-45 ☆ 1934-D EF-45 ☆ 1935 AU-50 ☆ 1935-S VF-30. (Total: 16 pieces)

- 700 **Trio of Mint State Peace dollars:** ☆ 1923-S MS-60 ☆ 1926-S MS-60 ☆ 1934 MS-63. A lustrous trio with all three exhibiting some degree of light toning. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 701 **1925-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Frosty and lustrous with typical strike. Elusive in gem condition.

- 702 **Sextette of PCGS-certified Peace dollars:** ☆ 1927-S MS-62 (2) ☆ 1935 (4). Two MS-63, one MS-62, one MS-61. (Total: 6 pieces)

- 703 **Trio of Uncirculated Peace dollars:** ☆ 1928 MS-60. Light mottled toning ☆ 1934 MS-62. Wisps of light iridescent toning ☆ 1934-D MS-60. Light warm rose highlights. (Total: 3 pieces)

TRADE DOLLARS

- 704 **1873 AU-55.** Attractively toned in pastel hues of gold and violet with wisps of gold at the borders. Close examination reveals a small mark by the 13th star.

- 705 **Trade dollar trio:** ☆ 1873 AU-50, mottled polychrome toning ☆ 1876-S "Type I" obverse and reverse, VF-35 ☆ 1878-S AU-50, polished. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 706 **Selection of trade dollars coined at western mints:** ☆ 1873-CC, sharpness of AU-55, but with some scratches on both surfaces ☆ 1874-S AU-50, cleaned, with an oxidation spot by D in DOLLAR ☆ 1877-S MS-60, golden gray toning, with subdued lustre. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 707 **1874-CC AU-58.** The devices are frosty and the fields are satiny. Both sides are toned in pastel hues of gold and lilac.

- 708 1876 MS-60 (ANA Cache). "Type I" obverse. "Type II" reverse. Fully lustrous with a faint nuance of champagne iridescence. Nice eye appeal for the grade!
- 709 1876-S EF-40. "Type I" obverse. "Type II" reverse. Some small oxidation spots are noted at the reverse rim.
- 710 1877-S MS-62. Lightly cleaned long ago and still mostly untuned. The fields are partly frosty, but with areas of mirrorlike brilliance around the central devices.
- 711 1877-S AU-55. Blushes of pale golden iridescence enhance both surfaces. One or two small nicks are noted on the reverse and are mentioned for accuracy's sake.



- 712 1879 Proof-62. Sharply struck and fully brilliant. The frosty devices contrast nicely with the deep mirror fields. Close examination reveals some scarcely noticeable hairlines in the fields. The 1879 trade dollar is a popular Proof-only issue having a mintage of just 1,541 pieces.

GOLD DOLLARS



- 713 1849-D AU-50. Mostly brilliant with faint blushes of pleasing coppery gold iridescence. Some fine pin scratches can be seen on the obverse.

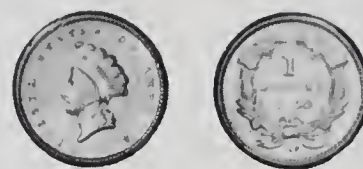


- 714 1851-C AU-55. Brilliant and lustrous with just a faint suggestion of friction in the fields. Miss Liberty's hair details are sharp, and all of the obverse stars show their radials. Researcher Doug Winter estimates that only between 30 and 40 examples survive above the EF grade level.



- 715 1851-C AU-53. Another nice example of this scarce Charlotte Mint issue. The surfaces are fully brilliant, and the fields have a texture that is intermediate between satiny and prooflike.
- 716 1853-O AU-55. Brilliant and lustrous. Magnification reveals a fine hairline mark on Miss Liberty's chin.
- 717 Gold dollar trio: ☆ 1853-O EF-40 ☆ 1856 Slanting 5, AU-55 ☆ 1857 EF-40. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 718 1854 Type II. EF-45. Cleaned in the past and still fully brilliant. Traces of frosty lustre can be seen around the letters, numerals, and in the other protected areas. Type II gold dollars were coined at the Philadelphia Mint only in the years 1854 and 1855, and survivors are eagerly sought for inclusion in type sets.

- 719 1855 EF-40. Fully brilliant with slightly reflective fields. Some faint hairlines in the fields are indicative of a light cleaning long ago.



- 720 1855-O AU-50 (PCGS). Brilliant with frosty devices. The fields are quite reflective verging on prooflike. A hairline scratch can be seen on Miss Liberty's cheek. The 1855-O is notable as the only Type II gold dollar variety coined at the New Orleans Mint. It is also the last gold dollar issue to be produced there.



- 721 1855-O EF-45. Pale olive toning. Ample original mint lustre can be seen at the peripheries. Worth a generous bid!
- 722 1889 MS-60. Fully brilliant with sharp frosty devices and blazing prooflike fields. Quite appealing from the aesthetic perspective.

QUARTER EAGLES



- 723 1834 Classic Head. Large Head. EF-45. Pale olive golden toning. All of the obverse stars show their radials, and most of the eagle's plumage details display bold definition.

Two head puncheons were used to prepare Classic Head quarter eagle obverses in 1834. On the "Large Head" type, the first two waves of hair at the top of Miss Liberty's head are separated by a deep cleft. On "Small Head" type, the first two waves of hair are nearly merged.

Rare 1842 Quarter Eagle



- 724 1842 EF-40. A rare issue having a mintage of just 2,832. Typically only three or four examples appear at auction in most years, usually in VF condition.



- 725 1844-C Value of EF-40, but actually an AU-50 coin that shows some central roughness and softness of definition. Researcher David Akers writes that the 1844-C is "seldom available in any condition," and Douglas Winter estimates that fewer than 25 examples have survived in EF and higher grades.

- 726 **1849-D AU-50, cleaned.** Brilliant surfaces with a tiny nick on Miss Liberty's cheek. The fields are very slightly reflective. Interestingly, the reverse die alignment is about 270° rather than 180° as is usually seen.
- 727 Assortment of lustrous Liberty Head issues: ☆ 1855 AU-50 ☆ 1873 Open 3, AU-58, cleaned ☆ 1878 AU-55 ☆ 1893 AU-53 ☆ 1907 AU-58. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 728 **1859 AU-53.** Lustrous with some light friction in the fields. The 1859 is notable for having the lowest production figure of any Philadelphia Mint quarter eagle issue of the 1850s, just 39,444 pieces.

Rare 1865 Quarter Eagle Low-Mintage Proof-Format Striking



- 729 **1865 Proof-50.** Sharply struck with boldly pronounced wire rims. The devices are frosty, and the fields retain much of their original Proof brilliance. Only 25 quarter eagles were produced in the Proof format, and survivors appear at auction only occasionally.



- 730 **1905 Proof-58.** The devices are sharp and the rims are square. The fields are glittering mirrors. Some light cabinet friction and a few minor handling marks are all that keep the presently offered example out of the Proof-63 category. A scant 144 Proofs were coined during the year.

- 731 **1905 MS-63 to 64.** Frosty and sharply struck. A faint nuance of olive-gold iridescence enhances both surfaces.



- 732 **1907 MS-63.** The last year of issue of the Coronet or Liberty Head design, minted continuously since 1840, the longest uninterrupted span of any major coinage motif in American history.

- 733 Starter collection of Indian Head quarter eagles: ☆ 1908 EF-40 ☆ 1909 AU-50 ☆ 1910 AU-50, cleaned ☆ 1911 AU-50 ☆ 1913 AU-50 ☆ 1914-D AU-58 ☆ 1915 EF-40 ☆ 1925-D MS-60 ☆ 1928 AU-53 ☆ 1929 MS-61. (Total: 10 pieces)

- 734 Grouping of Indian Head issues: ☆ 1911 (5), average AU-50 ☆ 1928 AU-55, cleaned. (Total: 6 pieces)



- 735 **1911-D AU-50 (PCGS).** Partially brilliant with blushes of rich olive iridescence. Much satiny mint lustre can be seen in the protected areas of both

surfaces. Here is the key issue in the Indian Head quarter eagle series. A scant 55,680 were coined, the lowest production figure of any 20th-century quarter eagle.



- 736 **1912 MS-64.** A brilliant satiny coin, ideally suited for inclusion in a high-grade U.S. gold type set.
- 737 **1914 AU-58 (PCGS),** with a fine hairline scratch on the reverse above the eagle's back.

HALF EAGLES



- 738 **1838-D Classic Head.** VF-30. Pale olive-gold toning. The variety is notable as being the only Classic Head type half eagle coined at the Dahlonega Mint.
- 739 **1845-O VF-20.** Traces of frosty mint lustre can be seen around the stars, letters, and numerals. The variety is considerably scarcer than the generous mintage figure of 41,000 pieces implies.

Desirable AU-50 1853-C \$5



- 740 **1853-C AU-50.** Quite sharply struck with all of the stars showing their radials. Traces of original prooflike surface can be seen around the design elements on both sides. The variety is quite scarce in AU and higher grades. Researcher Doug Winter suggests in his monograph on Charlotte Mint gold pieces that the issue is Rarity-6 above the EF grade level.



- 741 **1872-CC EF-40, polished.** An attractive brilliant example that may have been lightly polished in the past. All of the obverse stars show their divisions, and the eagle's plumage details are sharp for the grade. Noted authority David Akers was able to find just 11 auction appearances of examples grading EF or better in a survey of more than 300 auction sales conducted by major firms.
- 742 Trio of Uncirculated \$5 pieces coined at the San Francisco Mint: ☆ 1884-S MS-60 ☆ 1898-S MS-61 ☆ 1911-S MS-61. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 743 Quartette of lustrous Liberty Head issues: ☆ 1887-S AU-55 ☆ 1898-S MS-61 ☆ 1899 MS-60 ☆ 1907-D AU-58. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 744 1891 AU-55. Mostly brilliant surfaces. The variety is listed as a "scarce date in all grades" by David Akers in his half eagle monograph.
- 745 1899 MS-63. Frosty surfaces. A streak of deep toning is noted by Miss Liberty's forehead.
- 746 1901 Proof-50. Sharply struck with perhaps as much as 90% of the original mirror brilliance of the fields still intact. Only 140 Proof half eagles were coined during the year. The presently offered specimen is distinguished by some contact marks near the third obverse star.
- 747 1901-S AU-55. Popular San Francisco Mint issue.



- 748 1902 Proof-55 (PCGS). Sharply struck. The mirror brilliance of the fields is somewhat subdued by scuff marks, and there is a fine scratch on Miss Liberty's cheek. A scant 162 Proof half eagles were coined during the year.
- 749 1907 MS-61. Brilliant and lustrous.
- 750 1910 MS-62. Sharply struck and fully lustrous. The surfaces are mostly brilliant with some faint wisps of lilac iridescence on the reverse.

EAGLES

- 751 1841 VF-35. Attractively toned in pastel shades of orange-gold and lilac. Flashes of mirrorlike brilliance can be seen around the stars, numerals, letters, and central devices.
- 752 1843-O VF-25. Light olive toning.
- 753 Pair of early Philadelphia Mint \$10 issues: ☆ 1847 VF-30, lightly toned ☆ 1849 VF-35, mostly brilliant. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 754 1847-O VF-30. Traces of original mint lustre can be seen in the protected areas.
- 755 1851-O EF-40. Blushes of pale coppery toning can be seen at the peripheries. This is the variety which shows a "hollow ring" at the top of the second stripe in the eagle's shield.
- 756 Trio of 19th-century \$10 gold pieces with mintmarks: ☆ 1851-O EF-40, curious rarity with a "hollow ring" at the top of the second stripe in the shield ☆ 1881-O EF-40 ☆ 1881-S MS-60. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 757 1853 AU-55. A brilliant, lustrous example which is kept out of the Uncirculated category by some light friction in fields. Quite appealing aesthetically. Most examples seen are in the VF to EF grade range.
- 758 Quartette of Liberty Head \$10 varieties: ☆ 1880 AU-55, cleaned ☆ 1880-S AU-50, with obverse graffiti ☆ 1887-S AU-50, with an obverse scratch ☆ 1894-O MS-60, with a rim bruise. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 759 Offering of eagles grading MS-60 each. Each is brilliant and frosty: ☆ 1881 ☆ 1893 ☆ 1895 ☆ 1907-D Coronet type. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 760 Selection of \$10 issues with dates spanning more than two decades: ☆ 1882 AU-55 ☆ 1893 AU-55 ☆ 1894 EF-45 ☆ 1906-D AU-50 ☆ 1906-S AU-50. (Total: 5 pieces)



- 761 1903 Proof-60. Sharply struck and mostly brilliant with traces of coppery iridescence at the borders. Some lintmarks on the reverse indicate that the presently offered piece may actually be a Proof striking rather than a prooflike business strike.
- 762 1905 MS-62. Sharply struck and frosty with a faint nuance of olive iridescence.



- 763 1907 Indian. No Periods. MS-62. Brilliant and lustrous. A pleasing example coined during the first year of the Indian Head design type.
- 764 1907 Indian. No Periods. AU-55. Lustrous and untuned. A trace of friction in the fields is all that keeps this piece out of the Uncirculated category.
- 765 Starter collection of Indian Head \$10 issues: ☆ 1908-D No Motto, AU-50 ☆ 1908-S With Motto, AU-50 ☆ 1911 AU-50 ☆ 1911-D AU-50 ☆ 1913 AU-50 ☆ 1915 AU-50 ☆ 1926 MS-61. (Total: 7 pieces)
- 766 Trio of lustrous \$10 Indian Head gold pieces: ☆ 1908 With Motto, AU-55 ☆ 1911 MS-60 (2). (Total: 3 pieces)



- 767 1910-D MS-60. Brilliant and satiny. A nice candidate for inclusion in a Denver Mint type set.
- 768 Pair of lustrous Philadelphia Mint issues: ☆ 1912 MS-60 ☆ 1932 AU-58. Each is brilliant. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 769 1912 AU-55. Frosty surfaces.
- 770 1914-D MS-60. Fully lustrous. Pale olive-gold toning enhances the obverse and reverse.
- 771 1916-S MS-61. Popular San Francisco Mint issue.
- 772 1932 MS-63. Brilliant and frosty with nice eye appeal.

END OF SESSION

Session Two



Session Two

Friday Evening, May 29, 6:30 PM Sharp
Colonial and U.S. Coins: Lots 1001-1815

COLONIAL COINS

MASSACHUSETTS SILVER COINAGE



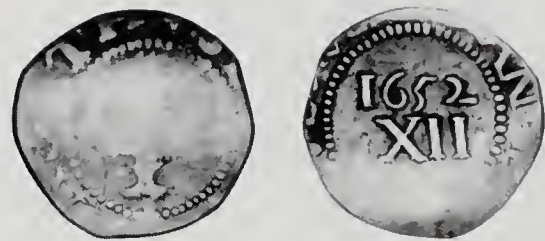
- 1001 1652 Massachusetts Bay Colony. Oak Tree shilling. Noe-4. G-4, for value. Rarity-5+. 68.8 grains. Die alignment: 360°. The "transitional" tree issue. Actually VF-20 or finer, but with a number of small surface digs, as illustrated, and holed and plugged at 6:00. Light gray surfaces with hints of pale golden toning in the recessed areas.

From our sale of the Taylor Collection, March 1987, Lot 3002.



- 1002 1652 Massachusetts Bay Colony. Pine Tree shilling. N-2. G-4 to VG-8. Large Planchet. Rarity-3. 67.2 grains. Die alignment: 360°. With irregular edge and some surface waviness, as illustrated. Claims to VF-20 or finer in the areas of the coin not affected by weakness of strike. Rich silver gray toning.

From our sale of the Taylor Collection, March 1987, Lot 3004.



- 1003 1652 Massachusetts Bay Colony. Pine Tree shilling. N-9. G-4, perhaps slightly finer. Large Planchet. Rarity-6. 49.4 grains. Die alignment: 360°. Originally a Large Planchet issue, but extensively clipped, as illustrated. Medium gray surface highlights with some golden tones in the recessed areas.

From our sale of the Taylor Collection, March 1987, Lot 3005.

ROSA AMERICANA

1722 Copper Rosa Americana Penny



- 1004 1722 Rosa Americana penny. Struck in copper, currently believed to be unique. VF-20, perhaps slightly finer. 124.1 grains. Style of Breen-115, with rosette after date only, pellets between all other peripheral legends. UTILE spelling on reverse. Smooth, pleasing medium tan surfaces with a small planchet flaw, as struck, beneath the X in REX on obverse. A rare and desirable issue, certain to satisfy the advanced specialist in the early American coinage series.

Obtained by John Work Garrett from the Col. James W. Ellsworth Collection; from our sale of the Garrett Collection, October 1980, Lot 1242.

WOOD'S HIBERNIA COINAGE

1724 Pattern Hibernia Halfpenny

N-13; Perhaps Finest Known



- 1005 1724 Pattern Hibernia halfpenny. Nelson-13. Proof-63. High Rarity-7. Copper. 128.0 grains. A delightful example of this great rarity, with aesthetically pleasing hard, lustrous surfaces. Generous amounts of mint red remain in the recessed areas. A tiny area of darker toning appears at the E in HIBERNIA on the reverse. Variety with 12 strings to harp, subdued "goiter" on neck. On a wide planchet with well-centered, sharp design details. Believed to be **the finest known example**; finer than any we have seen or of which we have knowledge.

From our sale of the Taylor Collection, March 1987, Lot 2020.

Two different die combinations exist for Nelson-13. The first has a space between the S in GEORGIUS and the D in DEI distant, and on the reverse the harp touches the letter A (refer to the Garrett Collection coin, Lot 1274, as an example). The second variety, as offered here (and in the Roper Collection, Lot 127) has the S and D close on the obverse, and on the reverse the harp is measurably separated from the A. As a type, the coin offered here is markedly superior to the Garrett, Roper, and American Numismatic Society specimens, while yet another known piece is holed.

LONDON ELEPHANT TOKEN

Mint State Elephant Token



- 1006 Undated (1694) London Elephant token. MS-60 to 63. Thick Planchet. 206.8 grains. GOD PRESERVE LONDON variety. Struck on a remarkably smooth planchet, with glossy brown surfaces and delightful aesthetic charm. A superb specimen, one that should please even the fussiest of early American coinage specialists.

From our sale of the Taylor Collection, March 1987, Lot 3020.

VOCE POPULI COPPERS



- 1007 1760 Voce Populi. Breen-223, Nelson-9, Zelinka-6C. EF-45. Rarity-2. 87.3 grains. Variety with crosslet above mature bust on obverse. Hard and glossy surfaces uniformly toned to a rich, medium brown. Struck from heavily clashed dies, with evidence plainly visible on both sides. On a small planchet, with the edge equator touching the tops of all peripheral legends and date on the reverse. Choice for the grade, and ideally suited for the numismatist actively seeking attractive specimens of colonial coinage.



- 1008 1760 Voce Populi. B-233, N-11, Z-14L. EF-40. Rarity-4. 123.0 grains. Variety with boldly repunched P on obverse beneath bust. Reverse style with boldly repunched H in HIBERNIA on the reverse. Liberty's head is placed low between the R and the N in HIBERNIA. If you are actively seeking a choice Voce Populi copper, bid liberally, as your search probably ends here.

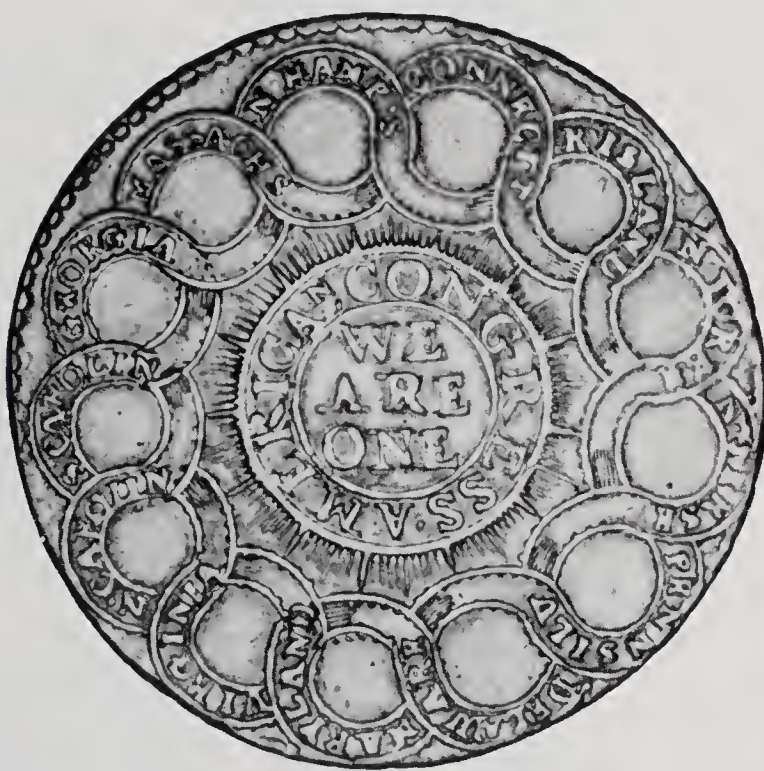


- 1009 1760 Voce Populi. B-233, N-13, Z-14M. EF-40. Rarity-3. 135.7 grains. Variety with boldly repunched P below obverse bust. Boldly repunched R in HIBERNIA on the reverse. Liberty's head wedged tightly between RN in

HIBERNIA, and a distinctive die crack extends from the harp effigy's head downward through the 6 in the date. A deep chocolate brown specimen with pale mahogany toning highlights on the high points. Another choice specimen of this popular colonial issue.

CONTINENTAL ISSUES

1776 Continental Currency Unit in Brass



- 1010 1776 Continental Currency Unit, traditionally called a "dollar," struck in brass. Newman 1-B. AU-50, perhaps slightly finer. 236.2 grains. **Rarity-7.** Sharply struck with pleasing, glossy light brown surfaces. The obverse and reverse designs are based on sketches by Benjamin Franklin. The obverse depicts a sundial with the inscription MIND YOUR BUSINESS below, a circle around, with a sun at the upper left and the inscription FUGIO (translated to "IFLY," a reference to the rapid passage of time). Another circle surrounds, around the periphery of which is CONTINENTAL CURRENCY, 1776, with the incorrect CURENCY spelling. The reverse designs include the central inscription WE ARE ONE, with AMERICAN CONGRESS

surrounding. Central rays emanate to the lower edges of a series of rings or links inscribed with the names of the 13 colonies with some variant spellings such as "PENNSYLV" and "N.YORKE." Engrailed edge leaf design. These dies are believed to have been the work of Elisha Gallaudet. Exceedingly rare in brass, and a classic piece which should attract spirited bidding.

From our sale of the Taylor Collection, March 1987, Lot 2047.

The piece offered here is from the same dies as Newman-1A, a Rarity-8 issue, but in the present instance with the reverse dotted circles partially recut into lines, although the earlier dots are still visible under magnification.

A spectrographic surface analysis performed on another specimen by the American Numismatic Society verified the composition was indeed brass, with the addition of trace elements.

Outstanding 1776 Continental Currency Unit



- 1011 1776 Continental Currency Unit. N 1-C. Struck in pewter, the standard alloy. AU-50, prooflike. 244.4 grains. Rarity-2. Mostly brilliant with areas of light gray toning. A superb specimen of this desirable issue. From dies of preceding, with CURENCY misspelling. The reverse of this piece is in a later state, with the dotted circles entirely cut into lines. A major obverse die crack extends from the rim through ON in CONTINENTAL across the top of FUGIO and again through NTA to the rim. A lovely piece, certainly worthy of strong bidder support.

Superb 1776 Continental Currency Unit



- 1012 1776 Continental Currency Unit. N 3-D. Pewter. AU-55, perhaps finer. Rarity-3. 261.7 grains. Variety with E.G. FECIT on obverse. An impressively beautiful specimen with nearly full original coloring, toned light to medium gray in the fields. Destined to become the centerpiece of an astute collector's cabinet. Struck from different dies than the preceding, with CURRENCY spelled correctly, the date 1776 in smaller numerals, and, importantly, the inscription E.G. FECIT (translated to "E.G. MADE IT" at the lower obverse above the date. On the reverse, an interesting and unusual die break forms a complete circle through the joined links.

From our sale of the Taylor Collection, March 1987, Lot 204.

James Spilman, editor of *The Colonial Newsletter*, informs us at the time this piece was issued, the term "ley metal" was used for what later became popularly known as pewter.

MASSACHUSETTS COPPERS



- 1013 1788 Massachusetts cent. Ryder 12-M. EF-40. Rarity-2. 150.6 grains. A lovely chocolate brown specimen, well struck and finely detailed for the grade. A nice representative example of this popular variety, one that is ideally suited for both the beginning and advanced collector alike.

R "15-M" Massachusetts Rarity



- 1014 1788 Massachusetts cent. R 15-M. EF-40. 136.6 grains. Obverse unlisted by Ryder. Medium brown surfaces. The obverse die was not known to Ryder and can be described as follows: top of bow is even with top of N; the bottom of bow ends in a tiny spine to the right and is slightly above and pointing to the end of the foot, and does not touch the ground. Ray of star points just slightly above the collar. Butt of arrow under upright of E. Point of arrow is one and a half times the length of the arrowhead below tunic. For further details, an enlarged photograph is provided.

From our sale of the Taylor Collection, March 1987, Lot 2150.

CONNECTICUT COPPERS

- 1015 1785 Connecticut copper. Miller 3.4-F.1. Mailed Bust right. VF-20. Rarity-3. 145.9 grains. Faint, uniform porosity on both surfaces, with some faint obverse pitting noted for accuracy. Reverse variety with die line extending from right top of 8 in date.

Unique 1786 M 4.1-C



1016 1786 Connecticut copper. M 4.1-C. Mailed Bust left. AG-3. Rarity-9, **believed to be unique!** 151.4 grains. Medium golden brown, smooth, non-porous surfaces. A in AUCTORI worn, UC soft but legible, EC in CONNEC worn, but enough detail to establish the obverse as 4.1 (tops of letters touching the denticles). EET LIB also worn, with final colon visible (last dot on shield). Out of the market since our sale of the Taylor Collection, the appearance of M 4.1-C here affords the advanced specialist in the Connecticut copper series an opportunity that may not occur again for in his or her lifetime.

Obtained from Richard Picker. From our sale of the Taylor Collection, March 1987, Lot 2345.

M 4.1-C is presently unique (another is rumored, but unverified). The combination was not recorded by Miller, as he relied upon a description of Reverse C supplied earlier by Sylvester Crosby. Miller had not located a specimen of Reverse C. This specimen was published by Edward R. Barnsley in his "Miller's

Connecticut Listings Updated," in *The Colonial Newsletter* (March 1964), pp. 17-49 (seq. 76-108). We quote from that description:

4.1-C Miller stated, "Mr. Crosby gives this combination, but no specimen of it has been located," hence he omitted it from his listing. It is uncertain who rediscovered the coin after it had dropped out of sight sometime between 1875 and 1920. In any event, W.H. Breen listed the combination in 1951 and made rubbings of its reverse. (M.A.M., p. 16.) The writer reported in 1961 Breen's brief numismatic description of this new Reverse C because at that time the coin itself could not be located. (C.N.L., vol. 11, no. 2, p. 1.) Since then, the coin has been examined and weighed at 151.6 grains. Photographs were taken but they may not be reproduced. One specimen located: private collector.

This specimen appears to be the one described by Breen and Barnsley, although the piece is not accompanied by any pedigree notes or reference from Picker that Breen had taken a rubbing of the reverse from this coin. As quoted in Barnsley's letter to *The Colonial Newsletter* (April 1961), vol. 11, no. 2, his description reads: "Branch is distinctive, all upper leaves disconnected, others practically so. Note fold of drapery over shield. Some parallels of latitude extend down to the denticles. Letter B touches the shield; colon and date very close."

1787 M 45-CC The Garrett Specimen



1017 1787 Connecticut copper. M 45-CC. Draped Bust Left. EF-40. Rarity-6. 148.8 grains. Glossy, golden brown surfaces uniformly free from flaws, striations, and porosity. Slightly off center on the obverse and reverse, but

without obscuring letters, punctuation, or date numerals. Faint obverse die cracks are noted, including one from rim below point of bust to top of C, and another from rim beside right top of third C to below base of first colon dot. Both obverse and reverse dies known in this combination only.

Col. James W. Ellsworth Collection, to John Work Garrett; from our sale of the Garrett Collection, Part III, October 1980, Lot 1369; from our sale of the Taylor Collection, March 1987, Lot:2670.

NEW YORK COPPERS

NON VI VIRTUTE VICI Rarity



- 1018 1786 Non Vi Virtute Vici copper. Small Head variety. Breen-977, Baker-13. Choice VF-35, perhaps slightly finer. 134.4 grains. Die alignment: 280°. Very choice for the grade, with hard, glossy medium brown surfaces and well-centered design details. A tiny edge clip at 12:00 relative to the obverse barely intrudes upon the denticles on each side, and is mentioned solely for accuracy. Some faint weakness of strike is noted at the reverse center, as nearly always seen on examples of this popular rarity. Punch-linked with 1786 Bust Right Connecticut and the so-called James Atlee New Jersey coppers, and presumably engraved and minted by Atlee in New York City, before his later association with other state mints. Almost certainly struck in the year indicated, as a newspaper account of March 28, 1786 refers directly to this coinage. The most popular translation of the obverse legend, NON VI VIRTUTE VICI is "not by valiance, but by excellence do I conquer." Here, then, for your bidding consideration, is one of the great rarities in the early American copper series, a lovely specimen of the type that will certainly find a home in a fine early American coppers cabinet.**

Ex John Roper Sale, Stack's, December 1983.

Previously Lot 273 of Stack's sale of the John Roper Collection, December 8 and 9, 1983, where it sold for \$3,520.



- 1019 1787 Nova Eborac copper. Medium Head. Reverse figure to left. B-986. EF-45. 150.5 grains. Attractive glossy tan surfaces with a few faint obverse fissures, as struck, noted for accuracy. Some reverse striking weakness is noted, as nearly always seen for this issue. Well centered, with strong design details in evidence at the centers, only lightly struck at the peripheries. A choice example of this popular issue, one that is ideally suited for inclusion in a high-grade type set.**
- 1020 1787 Nova Eborac. Medium Head, reverse figure to left. B-986. VF-30/20. 131.6 grains. Medium brown surfaces free of seriously detracting marks. Some striking weakness at the peripheries, as nearly always seen for this issue. A nice example of the type, ideally suited for the early American copper enthusiast.**

NEW JERSEY COPPERS



- 1021 1786 Maris 14-J. EF-40. Rarity-1. 138.9 grains. Rahway Mint. Hard, glossy brown surfaces with a hint of rusty tan coloration in the reverse shield area. Very slightly off center on both sides, with the edge encroaching upon the very tops of CAESAREA on the obverse and UNUM on the reverse. Strong definition of detail, including the horse's mane, plow features, shield stripes, and denticles. A small die break extends horizontally to the left from the 1 in the date. Additionally, a faint circular die flaw runs around the circumference of each side, just within the denticles. Usual reverse spurs extend from the lower right of the shield. A choice representative example of the type, nearly equivalent to Taylor:2165 for overall sharpness and quality.**

Rare 1786 Maris 19-M



- 1022 1786 M 19-M. VF-30. Rarity-6. 144.6 grains. Rahway Mint. Medium tan surfaces. Struck on a slightly oval planchet. Distinctive date style with 1 leaning on a heavy diagonal to the left. Additionally, the horse's head also leans noticeably to the left. Equivalent to, or slightly finer, than Taylor:2182, which we called "one of the finest known examples of this issue." Rare and desirable, and certain to elicit strong bidder participation.**



- 1023 1787 M 52-i. VF-35. Rarity-3. 139.1 grains. Rahway Mint. Well-defined design details displayed on glossy olive-brown surfaces. Virtually mark-free, and very choice for the grade. Finer than Taylor: 2240.**
- 1024 1787 M 53-j. VF-20. Rarity-3. 156.7 grains. Rahway Mint. Glossy deep tan surfaces with a tiny obverse edge bruise at 4:00, and a few minor pits and faint, old scratches at the center of the reverse shield. All things considered, a very attractive example of this popular New Jersey copper issue.**
- 1025 1787 M 63-q. VF-20. Rarity-1. 147.9 grains. Morristown Mint. Glossy tan surfaces virtually free of circulation marks. A few very tiny and insignificant edge bruises are noted at 12:00 and 3:00 on the obverse, although they barely disturb the denticles in that area. On a broad planchet, as typical for this issue. Attractive for the grade.**



1026 1787 M 64-t. EF-40. Rarity-1. 143.8 grains. Morristown mint. On a large, broad planchet, measuring 30.1mm in diameter. Boldly defined details exhibit a touch of weakness and some minor planchet roughness at the centers. Dark brown surfaces with pale mahogany toning highlights on the high points. A reverse die crack extends from the rim at 5:00 to the lower right quadrant of the shield. The remains of an erroneously punched S is seen in the field below CAESAREA, directly above the horse's muzzle. An attractive piece, sharper overall than Taylor:2264.

1027 1787 M 64-t. VF-25, perhaps slightly finer. Rarity-1. 143.4 grains. Morristown Mint. On a broad planchet measuring 29.9mm in diameter. Faintly granular medium tan surfaces with a few insignificant edge bruises noted for accuracy. Early state of reverse die, without die crack from rim to shield at 5:00. Quite attractive overall.



1028 1788 M 67-v. VF-30. Rarity-1. 150.5 grains. Morristown Mint. Glossy tan surfaces with some very faint granularity noted for accuracy. Sharpness of EF-40, perhaps slightly finer, on the reverse. An attractive example of this popular 1788 New Jersey issue.

BAR COPPERS



1029 (1785) Bar copper. EF-40. 84.5 grains. A glossy, medium tan specimen of this popular early American issue, supposedly modeled after Continental Army uniform buttons. Diagnostic "spur" seen at extreme right end of second bar from top. Additionally, a faint die crack is noted at the center of the sixth bar. Attractive for the grade, and a popular issue that should see spirited bidding competition.

Bar "Copper" in Silver



1030 (1788) Bar "copper" in silver. AU-58. 87.9 grains. From copy dies by J.A. Bolen, circa 1862. Lustrous silver surfaces with a hint of rubbing on the high points. Splashes of iridescent lavender and gold enhance the aesthetic appeal of this desirable fantasy issue. A few faint obverse scratches are seen at 1:00 in the field above the U in USA. A rare adjunct to the early American coinage series, a type that is seldom offered in public auction or private treaty sales. An extremely important issue; it may be some time before another specimen is available in the numismatic marketplace.

John Adams Bolen, a medallist from Springfield, Massachusetts created accurate copy dies (without the diagnostic spine or central crack) and proceeded to strike 65 impressions in copper. He later sold the dies to Roxbury, Massachusetts coin dealer William Elliot Woodward, who then turned the dies over to one of the three Lovetts in New York, where just 12 silver impressions were made. An interesting footnote to this brief history is the fact that noted collector Charles Ira Bushnell somehow learned that Lovett had the dies, and privately ordered his own strikings. In his estate, dispersed in 1882, copies in nickel, brass, and tin were found.

WASHINGTON PIECES



1031 1783 Washington & Independence. Draped Bust, no button. Breen-1193, Baker-3. Taylor restrike in copper, engrailed edge. Proof-60. 147.4 grains. Attractive medium brown surfaces with splashes of iridescent gold and red in the recessed areas. A popular Washington issue.

Proof 1783 Washington & Independence

Taylor Restrike in Silver



- 1032 1783 Washington & Independence. Draped Bust, no button. B-1195, Baker-3. Taylor restrike in silver. Engrailed Edge variety. Proof-63. 153.7 grains. **Rarity-6.** Sharp and frosty design motifs form a pleasing cameo contrast to deep mirrorlike fields. Both sides splashed with iridescent shades of sky blue and deep gold. A tiny coloration spot is noted in the obverse field behind Washington's head. Obverse die with O in WASHINGTON and 7 in date boldly repunched. On the reverse, a die crack arcs through the tops of ATES, following the circumference of the coin to the base of Liberty's rock. Rare and desirable, with strong aesthetic appeal and, equally important, numismatic desirability. We expect considerable bidding activity when this exciting rarity crosses the auction block.



- 1033 1791 Washington Small Eagle cent. B-1217, Baker-16, Dalton & Hamer-1050, Middlesex County. EF-45 to AU-50. 189.4 grains. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA edge variety. Choice for the grade, with glossy chocolate brown surfaces. A few scattered obverse marks are noted for accuracy.

From our sale of the Taylor Collection, March 1987, Lot 3086.



- 1034 1795 Liberty & Security halfpenny. B-1261, Baker-31, Dalton & Hamer-1052, Middlesex County. VF-30. 132.1 grains. Rare variety with BIRMINGHAM REDRUTH & SWANSEA edge lettering, followed by astrological symbols for the Sun, Mercury, Saturn, Moon, Venus, and Mars in that order. Medium tan surfaces with a faint diagonal scratch across Washington's portrait. Rare and desirable.

FUGIO CENTS

Rare 1787 KN 6-W.1 Cent



- 1035 1787 Fugio cent. Kessler-Newman 6-W.1. EF-45. **Rarity-7.** Pointed Rays, STATES UNITED variety. 137.5 grains. A glossy, chocolate brown specimen of this very rare and desirable issue. Late state of the dies, with clash marks evident, particularly on the obverse. An obverse die crack extends from the base of the sundial forming a cud at the U in YOUR and from there to the edge. On the reverse, die failure at 6:00 to 7:00 has created a swelling in that area, with a major die break from the rim through the link at 7:00. Choice for the grade, and a very rare piece that should excite the Fugio cent specialist.

Rare 1787 KN 12-U Cent



- 1036 1787 Fugio cent. KN 12-U. EF-45. **Rarity-7.** Pointed Rays, STATES UNITED variety. 159.3 grains. A deep tan specimen with faintly granular surfaces and some minor obverse and reverse pitting noted for accuracy. From the heavily clashed state of the dies, with full obverse details plainly visible on the reverse. Another rarity in the series, one that should elicit strong bidder participation.

- 1037 1787 Fugio cent. KN 16-N.1. F-12. **Rarity-5.** Pointed Rays, STATES UNITED variety. 145.1 grains. **Boldly double struck**, with the second strike about 10% off center to 3:00. On the obverse, FUGIO appears twice, while the reverse bears a nearly complete set of extra rings. Medium to dark brown surfaces with pale tan highlights on the raised areas. Faintly porous surfaces and a few minor edge marks are noted for accuracy. Major errors of this sort are considered quite rare in the Fugio cent series, and, no doubt, specialists in the series will bid accordingly.

HALF CENTS

VF 1793 Breen-1 Half Cent



- 1038 1793 Breen-1. Reverse Die State III. VF-25.** A pleasing coin with very attractive medium to light brown surfaces, free of problems. The obverse on its own is an easy VF-30. The reverse is at least VF-25, possibly VF-30, with the die sunk at the center, as made, without the words HALF CENT visible. All in all, this is a memorable example of the very first variety of the first year of half cent coinage.



- 1039 1795 Breen-6a. Plain Edge, No Pole to Cap. VF-35.** Technically EF-40 or even finer, but with some microscopic surface marks, not unusual for the issue. The VF-35 grade is *net*. Struck slightly off center toward the bottom, with the result that the denticles on the upper part of the coin are especially deeply pronounced. Pleasing light brown planchet surfaces. Excellent definition of hair detail and other characteristics, as illustrated. A very nice example of one of the more popular issues of the era.

From Stack's by direct purchase, date unknown.

The Without Pole feature was not due to a diecutting error, but, rather, was caused by the resurfacing of the die, which removed certain features in lower relief, including the pole. By contrast, the omission of the pole from the 1796 half cent was a die cutting error.

- 1040 1807 B-1. F-12.** Some light scratches. Medium brown planchet. An early strike from the dies.

Condition Census 1808/7 Half Cent



- 1041 1808/7 B-2. VF-35, net value, but with the sharpness of AU-50.** Under magnification there are numerous small marks on the portrait of Miss Liberty, and on the reverse there are some areas of old verdigris. The expanded Condition Census (per *Copper Quotes by Robinson*) is 60-50-50-50-45-40-40-40-35-35-30, which places this coin comfortably within this range, no matter whether you grade it as net or otherwise.

The overdate is typically seen in lower grades such as VG and Fine, often with dark surfaces. The present coin has a medium brown surface and is one of the most aesthetically pleasing we have handled of this date. Here is a coin the specialist will really appreciate.

The 1808/7 is one of just two overdates in the half cent series, the other being 1802/0. The so-called 1809/6 is really 1809 over inverted 9, not an overdate.

1849 Large Date With Mint Red



- 1042 1849 Large Date. MS-63.** Nearly full mint red. Light brown toning in the high areas and on the rim. Partial wire rim. An outstanding example of the only readily collectable issue dated in the 1840s. Specimens with original mint red are rare. Watch this sell for a strong price.

- 1043 1851 B-1. MS-60.** Mottled red and brown, mostly brown, surfaces. A nice example of this popular date.



- 1044 1853 B-1. MS-65, brown.** Deeply lustrous, frosty surfaces, remarkably so. Superb strike. One or two trivial areas of darker toning are noted on the obverse and are scarcely worthy of mention. All in all, even among 1853 half cents in Mint State—admittedly a rarified class—this is one of the nicest we have handled. Interestingly, 1853 apparently does not exist in full mint red, at least we have never seen one.

Proof 1857 Half Cent



- 1045 1857 B-2. Proof-60, or slightly finer.** Dark surfaces, somewhat mottled. With pronounced wire rim on much of the reverse. Extremely sharply struck.

1857 represents the last year of half cent coinage. By this time the denomination was rarely seen in circulation, this despite fairly generous mintages for most dates 1849 through 1856. Those half cents that did circulate were seen in commerce in the northeastern section of the United States, extending southward to Virginia and westward to Illinois. The denomination was completely unknown on the West Coast and was not familiar in states in the deep South either.

LARGE CENTS

Famous 1793 Chain AMERI. Cent



1046 1793 Sheldon-1. Chain AMERI. VF-20, net, actually technically a VF-35 obverse and reverse, with planchet flaking and light porosity, the flaking being particularly evident at IBE of LIBERTY. Dark brown planchet. Rare late state of the dies, with large cud break at TAT on reverse. A sharp, boldly defined specimen of the first variety in the large cent series.

From Stack's by direct purchase, date not known.

The engraver, apparently fearful that the word AMERICA would not comfortably fit on the die, abbreviated it to AMERI., the only such instance in the American series. This may have been the very first cent variety struck, but opinion is divided on this matter.

Over the years the 1793 AMERI. has become the most famous of the Chain cents due to the distinctive reverse inscription. The possession of a nice specimen has always been a badge of distinction.

Attractive 1793 S-6 Wreath Cent



1047 1793 S-6. Wreath. Vine and Bars Edge. Sprung Die variety. VF-25, or better, net, technically EF-40 with some areas of light porosity in the obverse field. Glossy medium to dark brown planchet. The reverse is especially well defined and on its own would easily grade EF-40.

From Stack's by direct purchase, date not known.

1793 S-6 Wreath Cent



1048 1793 S-6. Wreath. Vine and Bars Edge. F-12, approximate net, but better described as VF-20 or slightly finer (particularly the reverse), but with the obverse burnished, particularly on the portrait of Miss Liberty and her facial features, where some retooling is evident. Very attractive medium light brown planchet with traces of russet.

1793 S-11c Wreath Cent



1049 1793 S-11c. Wreath. Lettered Edge. VG-7, net, but technically F-15 with obverse and reverse porosity. Medium brown surfaces.

Attractive 1794 S-22 Cent



1050 1794 S-22. VF-35 (PCGS). A very attractive specimen, well struck in most areas, with pleasing light brown surfaces. Ideal for a type set or a specialized collection.

The Bent Hair Lock variety, similar to S-21, but with normal pole. Dr. Edward Maris called this the Large Planchet variety in his 19th-century study in the series. With nine locks of hair, the sixth of which (counting up from the bottom) is bent sharply downward, a characteristic feature of this obverse.



1051 1794 Sheldon-46. VF-20. Moderately bagmarked on the reverse. Pleasing medium brown surfaces. A cut is seen on the reverse near the first A of AMERICA.

From our Frederick Taylor Collection, March 1987.

Remarkable 1797 Triple-Struck Cent

S-138, Flip Over Strike



1052 1797 S-138. Triple-struck flip-over strike. EF-40 (ANA Cache). Superbly detailed with all features magnificently delineated. Pleasing brown planchet.

There are mint errors and there are mint errors, but this certainly is one of the most spectacular to surface in the large cent series. A description of this piece appeared in *The Numismatist*, August 1990, under the title "Recognizing the Unusual:"

Once in a while, according to ANA member Len Lieberman, an unusual specimen that has not seen daylight for about a half century surfaces. Recognition of such a coin is vindication for the patient study of available information and the sincere appreciation of quality that is the stock-in-trade of the true collector.

At Emerald Hills Rare Coins in Hollywood, Florida, Lieberman was examining some coins that had been in a bank vault since 1935. The dealer was busy examining some of the coins himself when Lieberman saw a piece that immediately aroused his interest. He asked the dealer's associate about the specimen and was told, after the associate looked at it, that it wasn't very desirable because it was badly struck. His hands shaking with excitement, Lieberman asked the dealer if the coin was for sale and at what price. The dealer then asked Lieberman if he agreed that the coin was in EF condition. As an experienced and honest collector, Lieberman told him it was certainly EF. The dealer named a figure and Lieberman left the shop with the coin. Once in the street, he says he actually began leaping for joy at his good fortune.

The coin Lieberman recognized is a "multiple strike with flip" variety of a 1797 large cents. ANACS has indicated that the coin appears to be a triple strike with the flip between the second and final (third) strike. Lieberman proposes that an examination of the early records of the U.S. Mint might help explain why some of the early cents are misstruck, overstruck, or understruck on imperfect or defective planchets.

Records reveal that employees worked 11 hours a day, 66 hours a

week, beginning at 5:00 in the morning during the summer months and at 7:00 during the winter. Coin press operators earned an average of \$1.25 a day. Prior to 1816, power was supplied by horse and human muscle. From 1793 through 1796 the only metal available for the manufacture of copper planchets, says Lieberman, was in the form of copper nails, old sheet copper, copper kettles and similar articles brought to the Mint by individuals.

As a result, great difficulty was encountered in melting some of this metal and processing it into sheets and planchets. During the early years of the Mint's operations, because of an unfriendly Congress and unfavorable public opinion of the coinage the Mint produced, employees of the Mint were constantly reminded that the security of their jobs was uncertain, that they faced reductions in pay and that it would be advisable for them to keep an eye open for a better job.

Given these circumstances, Lieberman feels it is no wonder that such cents as the "three errors" variety of 1801, the "LIBERTY" cent of 1796, and the multiple-strike flip variety he now owns, were struck. Lieberman wonders if these were deliberate errors created by dissatisfied workers, or if they were unintentional or careless errors that went unnoticed or were tolerated.

The American Numismatic Association Certification Service has verified that the piece is a triple strike, "with the flip between the second and third strikes." The first strike appears to have been well centered, and is the strike that has part of the date showing between the D and the S of UNITED STATES and the final A in AMERICA to the left of the L in LIBERTY. Apparently the second strike was off center on both sides. This partly obliterated much of the first strike. The coin was then flipped over in the dies and struck again! More of the first strike was obliterated.

For the large cent specialist seeking what may be the *ultimate* mint error in the series, this coin offers a remarkable opportunity. Indeed, as this crosses the block, and by mail bids beforehand, we expect to see a great deal of competition.

1053 Pair of cents: ☆ 1845 Newcomb-2. AU-50, cleaned ☆ 1848 N-14. AU-50, recolored. Both are now attractive light brown, and so far as the "recoloring" is concerned, some wouldn't even mention it. (Total: 2 pieces)

SMALL CENTS

1054 Group of cents: ☆ 1862 MS-63 ☆ 1863 MS-62 ☆ 1864 copper-nickel. AU-50 ☆ 1864-L VG-20 ☆ 1865 MS-63, red and brown ☆ 1866 AU-50 ☆ 1886

Type 1. MS-64, red and brown ☆ 1887 MS-63, red and brown ☆ 1888 (2). AU-55, AU-50 ☆ 1890 MS-63, red and brown ☆ 1892 (2). MS-63, MS-62, both red and brown ☆ 1893 MS-63, red and brown ☆ 1896 (2). MS-60, AU-50. (Total: 16 pieces)

1055 1864 copper-nickel. MS-64. Sharply struck, and unusual as such, for most 1864 copper-nickel cents are weak. An outstanding example with full mint brilliance. Worthy of a strong MS-64 bid, perhaps even edging into the MS-65 price range. The connoisseur need not hesitate on this one!

Rare 1864 Proof Bronze Cent



- 1056** 1864 bronze Without L. Proof-65, or a bit better, full red. A small spot at the right reverse rim is noted, but apart from that it certainly is one of the finest in existence. The color is fully bright, nearly as made, without having seen the effects of cleaning or dipping—a truly remarkable piece.

The remarkable feature of this issue is that the *Guide Book of United States Coins*, states that **just 150 Proofs were minted**, certainly one of the lowest mintages of the series, and a figure which is only about a sixth of that reported for 1877! For the connoisseur of the series, here is indeed an important opportunity.

- 1057** Group of high-grade Indian and Lincoln cents: ☆ 1868 MS-63, Red and Brown (Hallmark) ☆ 1869 MS-63, red and brown. A nice mixture of bronze and iridescent coloration ☆ 1874 MS-64, Red (PCGS) ☆ 1875 MS-60, brown with tinges of red ☆ 1878 MS-63, Red and Brown (PCGS) ☆ 1891 MS-64, red and brown, primarily red ☆ 1893 MS-64, red and brown, primarily red ☆ 1897 MS-63. Magenta toning ☆ 1910 MS-64, Red (PCGS) ☆ 1912 MS-64, Red (PCGS) ☆ **1915 Matte Proof-64, Red (PCGS)**. Quite rare in this condition and is worthy of special bidding attention. (Total: 11 pieces)

- 1058** Group of Indian cents including some high-grade pieces: ☆ 1870 Proof-63 RB ☆ 1870 EF-40, light scratches ☆ 1871 VG-8 ☆ **1873 Closed 3. Proof-62 RB** ☆ **1874 Proof-63 RB** ☆ **1875 Proof-63 RB** ☆ 1882 Proof-63 brown ☆ 1884 Proof-60/63 brown ☆ 1888 Proof-63 brown ☆ 1891 Proof-63 red ☆ 1892 Proof-63 red and brown ☆ 1893 Proof-63 red and brown ☆ 1895 Proof-63 brown ☆ 1896 Proof-63 brown ☆ 1904 MS-64 red and brown ☆ 1907 Proof-62 red and brown, lowest Proof mintage of the era ☆ 1908 Proof-63 red and brown ☆ 1908-S MS-62 red, first branch mint coinage of the one-cent denomination. (Total: 18 pieces)



- 1059** 1871 Proof-64 red and brown. Attractive light golden orange surfaces with some sky blue iridescence. Very attractive example of the one of the key issues in the Indian cent series.

In today's market high-grade Proof and Uncirculated Indian cents are chronically undervalued. Indeed, there are coins that are cheaper today than they were 20 years ago! Therein lies an opportunity.

- 1060** Group of Proof Indian cents: ☆ 1876 Proof-64 red and brown. Centennial year ☆ 1880 Proof-64 red and brown ☆ 1881 Proof-64 red and brown ☆ 1883 Proof-64/63 brown ☆ 1886 Type II (2). One Proof-64 red, a few flecks; one Proof-64 red and brown ☆ 1887 Proof-64 brown ☆ 1889 Proof-64 red and brown ☆ 1890 Proof-64 red and brown ☆ 1894 Proof-64 red and brown ☆ 1897 Proof-64 red and brown ☆ 1898 Proof-64 red and brown ☆ 1902 Proof-64 brown ☆ 1903 Proof-64 brown. A nice grouping which may well form the nucleus for a specialized collection. (Total: 14 pieces)

Splendid 1877 Cent



- 1061** 1877 MS-65, red with tinges of natural light brown. A well-struck, lustrous, and thoroughly satisfying example of the most popular, most desired Philadelphia Mint issue of the series.

- 1062** 1877 VG-8. Attractive light brown surface. A very nice example of the most desired Philadelphia Mint date in the series.



- 1063** 1878 Proof-64, red. A splendid specimen in pristine condition. An Indian cent set containing evenly matched coins of this quality would be a rare sight to behold—in fact no one has ever put together such a set to our knowledge. The connoisseur will appreciate this piece. Who knows, he or she might even call it Proof-65.



- 1064** 1879 Proof-65, red and brown. The obverse is a nice mixture of mint red and brown, while the reverse is primarily brown.

- 1065** Quintette of Proof-65 Indian cents: ☆ 1885 Proof-65 brown ☆ 1889 Proof-65 brown ☆ 1899 Proof-65 red and brown ☆ 1900 Proof-65 red and brown ☆ 1901 Proof-65 red and brown. A high-grade grouping for the connoisseur. Not easy to find. (Total: 5 pieces)

- 1066** Group of Indian cents, EF-40 to AU-55, mixed common dates 1897 to 1908, with higher mintage dates having larger numbers, plus 1919-S and 1925-S Lincoln cents, each EF-40. The selection includes 162 Indian cents in all. (Total: 164 pieces)

- 1067** 1899 Proof-64. Attractive iridescent red and brown surfaces.

- 1068** 1903 MS-66, red. A nice possibility for a type set.



- 1069** 1909 Indian. Proof-66, Red (NGC). A splendid coin.

- 1070** 1909 Indian. MS-65. Brilliant, frosty red.

- 1071** 1909 Indian. A virtual twin to the preceding.

- 1072** 1909-S Indian. MS-64, Red (PCGS). A very nice specimen with bright red color.

- 1073** Roll of 1909 V.D.B. Lincoln cents, MS-64 to 65, red. A splendid grouping of the first year of issue of the Lincoln cent series, and of this distinctive and historical type. (Total: 50 pieces)

- 1074** 1911 Matte Proof-65, Brown (NGC). Deep brown and iridescent toning. Scarce.



- 1075** 1914-D Lincoln. MS-62 Brown (NGC). Lustrous brown surfaces with a few carbon flecks. Exquisitely and sharply struck, with virtually microscopic detail in all areas. A nice example of the grade level.

1943 Bronze Lincoln Cent



1076 1943 Lincoln cent struck in bronze. EF, with some traces of mint lustre, closely approaching Mint State. 47.25 grains. Some areas of light oxidation are seen.

This example has an illustrious pedigree and is believed to have been the property of Chief Engraver John R. Sinnock of the Philadelphia Mint.

While occasionally 1943 "copper" cents have surfaced, nearly always they have proven to be copper-plated zinc issues or fabrications. The example offered here is an authentic specimen and is the finest we have ever seen or handled.

A 1943 copper cent is a coin of which legends and dreams are made, and 20 to 40 years ago tremendous amounts of ink were used to describe one or another find. Years ago, the 1943 bronze cent was featured on a matchbook cover—the exact context of which we do not recall, but it was something of the nature that the finder of such a piece in circulation could receive a large amount of money equivalent to a fortune!

Some interesting information concerning the 1943 bronze (and also 1944 steel) issue can be found on pages 226 and 227 of Walter Breen's *Encyclopedia*. Toward the end of 1942, some bronze blanks were left over in a hopper attached to one of the cent presses, and early in 1943 at least 40 bronze 1943-dated cents were struck, such being mixed in with the normal production run of zinc-coated steel cents (zinc-coated steel being used for normal cents of 1943, an expedient used in this year only).

One of the earliest specimens to come to light was the bronze 1943 cent found in change by Don Leuts, Jr., in 1947. Another was reported in *The Numismatist*, June 1947, page 434 by Dr. Conrad Ottelin.

A big flap occurred in 1958 when a coin discovered by the young Marvin

Beyer was consigned to Abe Kosoff for sale at the American Numismatic Association convention, held that year in Los Angeles at the Statler-Hilton Hotel. Beyer's father insisted at the last moment that the coin be withdrawn, which Abe Kosoff vehemently protested, as apparently mail bids well into five figures were already on the books.

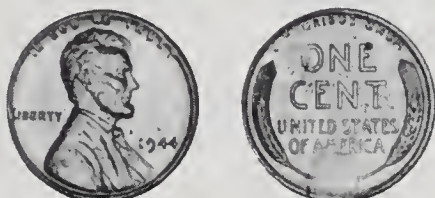
Since then, over a dozen others have been authenticated, making a total population today of perhaps 15 pieces. The coin here offered, that believed to have been owned by Chief Engraver John R. Sinnock is specifically mentioned by Breen on page 226.

Further on the pedigree, as noted, we offered this in our 1981 ANA sale as Lot 414. The consignor obtained it from Harry J. Forman, the noted Philadelphia dealer on March 1961. Earlier it was the property of Philadelphia dealer William Grichin, [Grichin or Grinchin?] who obtained this piece and a companion 1944 steel cent from a lady friend of John R. Sinnock. She stated that the 1943 bronze cent was a Christmas present from him to her in 1943. Obviously, John R. Sinnock knew that he had a rarity on his hands!

Sinnock was well tuned to such subtleties as, for example, in 1936 he created a special Matte Proof 1936 Elgin Centennial half dollar for sculptor Trygve Rovelstad, and from time to time made other "special" pieces. It is not known whether Sinnock retrieved this 1943 bronze cent from a production run, or whether he simply furnished a bronze blank and had it struck specially. The point, we suppose, is moot.

From John R. Sinnock, chief engraver of the Mint, to a lady friend, to William Grinchin, to Harry Forman, to a private collector in 1961, to the Bowers and Merena Galleries ANA auction sale of 1981, through intermediaries, to the present consignor.

Rare 1944 Steel Cent



- 1077 1944 zinc-coated steel cent. MS-63. Lustrous, with some very light friction marks. Tiny planchet lamination area on reverse. A splendid specimen of another rarity, a coin which was undoubtedly made by accident in early 1944, when a zinc-plated steel cent planchet found its way into a hopper otherwise filled with bronze coins.

The first specimen to surface was found in change, circa 1945, and was described by Richard Fenton in *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, October 1960, page 2855. However, by that time, Harold Berk an Ohio dealer had published it in *The Mint Error Collector Bulletin*, December 1956.

The presently offered coin makes an ideal mate to the preceding lot. Both are "show stoppers," figuratively and literally. Truly, how many people have seen a 1943 bronze cent or a 1944 steel cent?



- 1078 1964 quadruple-struck Lincoln cent. AU-55. A superb error, spectacularly so, called a "Four-Leaf Clover multiple strike" when described by Mid American Rare Coin Galleries in their sale of May 1987, Lot 68.

In its own way, here is another breathtaking coin, a show stopper in its own right. Can you imagine the excitement this would cause if shown at a coin club meeting!

From Mid American's auction of May 1987, Lot 68.

TWO-CENT PIECES

Gem Proof 1864 Two-Cent Piece

- 1079 1864 Large Motto. Proof-65, Red and Brown (PCGS). A splendid coin, primarily brown but with ample tinges of original mint red. Very scarce in this high grade.



- 1080 1864 Large Motto. MS-65. Mostly red. A lustrous example.

- 1081 1864 Large Motto. MS-64, Red and Brown (PCGS). Primarily brown with some hints of red.

- 1082 1865 MS-63, red and brown. Primarily red.

NICKEL THREE-CENT PIECES

- 1083 1868 MS-64 (NGC). Lustrous and frosty. An above-average strike for the date.

Gem 1877 Three-Cent Piece



- 1084 1877 Proof-65. A breathtakingly beautiful coin, a superb gem, one of the finest known examples of this Proof-only issue. The 1877, of which no related business strikes were made, is the key to the nickel three-cent Proof series. The present coin is brilliant with attractive light iridescent toning—just the type of coin the aesthetically inclined buyer will become excited about! Worthy of a generous bid.

- 1085 1880 Proof-62.



- 1086 1886 Proof-65 (PCGS). Brilliant with a whisper of iridescent toning, quite similar in appearance to the last. Another very popular Proof-only date. Not as rare as the preceding, but still in perennial demand.

Gem 1887/6 Overdate



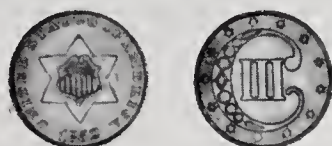
- 1087 1887/6 Overdate. Proof-65 (PCGS).** A splendid specimen with very light golden toning over brilliant surfaces. The overdate feature is extremely boldly defined. Exceedingly popular.

The 1887/6 Overdate was produced in business strike as well as Proof format, but most were Proofs. These figures indicate that 2,960 Proofs were struck of 1887 (normal date) and 1887/6 combined, which we feel equates to about 2,000 of the overdate and 1,000 of the normal date.



- 1088 1888 Proof-65.** Brilliant silver surfaces. A very nice example of the penultimate date in the series.

SILVER THREE-CENT PIECES



- 1089 1852 MS-64.** Lustrous silver surfaces with just a whisper of gray toning. A very attractive example of the second year of issue.



- 1090 1861 MS-65 (NGC).** Mostly brilliant surfaces with very light golden toning. Very lustrous and frosty.

- 1091 1861 MS-63 (PCGS).** Mottled light golden and brown toning over silver surfaces. A popular Civil War year coin.

- 1092 1862/1 Overdate. MS-63.** Brilliant, lustrous surfaces with just a whisper of gray toning. A thoroughly attractive example.



- 1093 1870 MS-64 (PCGS).** Splashes of electric blue and golden toning are seen over silver surfaces, a very attractive coin no doubt tracing its ancestry to an old-time collection. To the connoisseur here indeed is a splendid example of one of the rarer issues in the series.



- 1094 1873 Proof-63.** Bright silver surfaces with a veritable halo of iridescence around the inner border. Very pleasing specimen of the last year of coinage of the series. Just 600 Proofs were struck, it is not certain that all of these were minted.

Halo-like toning, very desirable to aesthetically minded collectors today, was caused by housing coins in Raymond "National" and related types of cardboard holders over a period of many years.

NICKEL FIVE-CENT PIECES

- 1095 Group of nickels:** ☆ 1892 MS-60 ☆ 1897 AU-58 ☆ 1899 MS-63 ☆ 1927 MS-62 ☆ 1936-S (2). MS-63, AU-58. (Total: 6 pieces)

- 1096 1893 MS-65.** Lustrous, brilliant, and frosty business strike example. Just a whisper of light toning enhances the appeal of the piece.

- 1097 1899 MS-62/65.**

- 1098 1900 MS-64 (PCGS).** Brilliant and lustrous. A very nice example of the last year of issue of the 19th century. Today market levels for MS-64 Liberty Head nickels are virtually in the *bargain* range. We wonder how long this will last?

Superb Gem 1909 Nickel



- 1099 1909 Proof-67 (NGC).** A superb specimen, certainly one of the finest certified of this date.

- 1100 1921 Buffalo. MS-64 to 65.** While deeply struck, lustrous, and brilliant. A delightful example of this Philadelphia Mint issue.

- 1101 Group of PCGS-certified MS-65 nickels:** ☆ 1930 ☆ 1930-S ☆ 1931-S ☆ 1934 ☆ 1934-D ☆ 1935 ☆ 1935-D ☆ 1935-S ☆ 1936 ☆ 1936-D ☆ 1936-S ☆ 1937 ☆ 1937-D ☆ 1937-S ☆ 1938-D ☆ 1938-D Doubled D ☆ 1938-D/S. A very nice collection of Buffalo nickels of the 1930s era, a great start on a full set. (Total: 17 pieces)

- 1102 Group of Buffalo nickels, average grade MS-64 to 65,** consisting of a solitary 1937 plus 51 pieces of the 1938-D. (Total: 52 pieces)



- 1103 1937-D 3-Legged. MS-61.** A lustrous and very attractive example of one of the most popular issues in the Buffalo nickel series. Worthy of a strong bid!

HALF DIMES

Mint State 1795 Half Dime



- 1104** 1795 Valentine-4. Flowing Hair. MS-61 (PCGS). Rarity-4. A very attractive specimen from a visual viewpoint, toned as it is a soft gray over deeply lustrous fields. Some mint-caused adjustment marks are not unusual for the issue and are seen at the left border through the stars, while at the upper right a cud break is seen at TY and the first star to the right. The hair details of Miss Liberty are extraordinarily well defined. All in all, here is a very beautiful example of the attractive Flowing Hair design.

The Flowing Hair motif appeared on silver dollars, half dollars, and half dimes of 1794 and 1795.

- 1105** 1829 V-7. AU-50, cleaned.

Condition Census 1831 V-2 Scarcity

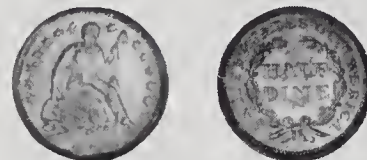


- 1106** 1831 V-2. Rarity-5. MS-64. Brilliant, lustrous surfaces. Some lightness of striking, as typical for the variety, on the eagle's dexter wing near the shield. Late die state, with multiple obverse breaks connecting the stars at the left, and with additional breaks extending toward the portrait from the 12th and 13th stars. Obviously, relatively few coins were struck after this one! The reverse die is perfect and represents an early use of the reverse die. Touches of attractive toning are at the borders.

At the time at the Mint dies were replaced as they became worn or broken, rather than as pairs. This accounts for the situation, as in the present lot, where the obverse die was toward the end of its life while the reverse die was near the beginning.

- 1107** 1833 V-6. MS-62. A very attractive coin, striking similar to the preceding. Brilliant surfaces with light iridescent sea green at the borders. A delightful example of the variety and grade.
- 1108** Quality quartette of Liberty Seated half dimes: ☆ 1837 No Stars, AU-50 ☆ 1844 AU-50 ☆ 1853 Arrows, AU-55 ☆ 1873-S MS-60. Each has light toning. (Total: 4 pieces)

Remarkable 1855-O Half Dime



- 1109** 1855-O MS-63 (PCGS). Attractively toned surfaces with a mixture of light golden brown and electric blue. Quite well struck for a New Orleans Mint coin of the era, and displaying excellent detail. The obverse die is from a late state with breaks connecting most of the stars on the right. The arrowheads are placed too high and into the base of Miss Liberty.

Far from being a simple "type" coin, the 1855-O deserves recognition as the lowest mintage issue of the design type. Just 600,000 were minted, about 1/20th of that of the 1853 Philadelphia issue produced two years earlier—the commonest variety of the type. For the half dime specialist here indeed is a remarkable opportunity. Grading being subjective as it is, we wouldn't be surprised if someone else were to classify it higher. Suffice it to say that it is at least MS-63 or better.

- 1110** 1857 MS-60.



- 1111** 1857-O MS-63 (PCGS). Mottled light gray and heather toning. Extremely well struck in all areas, and as such a premium New Orleans issue from this era.

Curious 1859 Proof Half Dime



- 1112 1859 Proof-60, net grade, but really Proof-65, a beautiful iridescent coin of the finest calibre, but—here comes the *curious* part—with several lint marks, including a massive lint mark on the right side of the coin extending from the base of Miss Liberty through the last two stars to the border, some lint marks below the date, and another lint mark on the reverse (see footnote).

Lint marks are common on 19th-century Proof coins, but are nowhere more prevalent than on issues of 1858 (in particular) and 1859. The Proof dies were highly polished, and during the process of coinage were wiped frequently with an oily rag. Whoever wiped this die, left significant threads or other debris behind, which became impressed in the coin's surface. This is the most egregious instance of lintmarks on a 19th-century Proof coin that we have ever seen. The half dime specialist may wish to acquire it as a "story" coin for this reason alone. This is not a defect caused by mishandling or something outside of the Mint; the half dime was precisely in this state the moment after striking.

The 1859 Philadelphia Mint half dime is further distinguished by being the only design with hollow star points and slimmer arms to Miss Liberty. As such, it is really a different "type," as no other issue has hollow star points.

DIMES



- 1113 1828 John Reich-1. Small Date. MS-60. Brilliant. A sparkling, lustrous specimen of great visual appeal. Worthy of a strong bid.

Gem 1830 JR-8 Dime
Plate Coin

- 1114 1830 JR-8. MS-64. Iridescent sea green and electric blue toning on the obverse, light golden toning on the reverse. Extremely well struck and defined in all areas. Breathtakingly beautiful, indeed *superb*, example of this Rarity-3 variety. This is the **plate coin** depicted in the standard reference in the series, *Early United States Dimes 1796-1837*.



- 1115 1831 JR-1. MS-63 to 64. Attractive gunmetal-blue toning around silver centers. Very sharply struck and well defined in all areas.

- 1116 1841 MS-60. Extremely sharply struck with satiny surfaces. Ostensibly this is an MS-65 coin, but the satiny surfaces are characteristic of having been dipped in potassium cyanide (see footnote). Overall still attractive.

Solutions of potassium cyanide were a popular way to clean coins in the early part of the 20th century. Dipping in such removed traces of friction and gave silver pieces a satiny matte surface, which in some instances was quite deceptive. The solution, however, is lethal, and this fact was brought home when J. Sanford Saltus, a New York collector, was found dead in his room one long-ago day. In front of him were two glasses—one containing potassium cyanide and the other ginger ale. Apparently, he had mistaken the dipping solution for ginger ale and had swallowed some. Thus, Saltus literally gave his life for numismatics and became a dead example of why one should not clean coins. Today, the highest award given by the American Numismatic Society, New York City, is the J. Sanford Saltus

- 1117 1850 MS-63. A lustrous, brilliant example of the issue. The specialist will appreciate this one.

♦ BID BY MAIL! ♦

Do you know that most of our clients bid by mail? From the comfort and convenience of your favorite chair you can participate in this great sale. Many coins await your consideration—take advantage of the opportunity!

Choice Proof 1857 Dime



- 1118 1857 Proof-63.** A beautiful brilliant Proof example with a nuance of champagne toning. One of probably fewer than 20 specimens in existence, for sure fewer than 30. Proof 1857 dimes typically come on the market only when old-time collections are sold.

From Mid American's sale of May 1987, Lot 225.

The Mint began publicly offering Proof sets in large numbers to collectors in 1858. Prior to that time, Proofs were readily available upon application, for face value, and were provided as an accommodation or convenience.

- 1119 1857 MS-63 to 64.** An exquisite coin, well struck, with very light golden and gray toning over deeply lustrous surfaces. An item that the discriminating buyer will truly appreciate.

- 1120** Pair of dimes: ☆ 1862 MS-60 to 62. Brilliant. Extremely sharply struck, with wire rims ☆ 1886 MS-63 to 64. Satiny lustrous fields with a whisper of golden toning at the borders. Very pleasing. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 1121 1873 Arrows at Date. MS-62 to 63, prooflike.** Somewhat prooflike, indeed closely resembling a full Proof, but definitely not struck as such. Very light toning. A pleasing coin which some might wish to call Proof.



- 1122 1874 MS-63.** A splendid coin with brilliant, silvery fields accented by a halo of steel blue toning around the rims, with some traces of magenta inside the denticles. Lovely coin of the type that one used to see in the "good old days" but rarely sees now. For the aesthetically minded bidder here is indeed a coin worthy of a second or a third glance.



- 1123 1874 MS-61.** Somewhat prooflike. Silvery surfaces have silvery fields and devices, with some electric blue around the denticles. A lovely example of the date, type (with arrows at date as all 1874 dimes), and grade.

- 1124 1874 AU-50.** Light heather toning. Bold, deep strike. A very nice example of the date and type.

- 1125 1874 AU-50.** Brilliant. Lightly cleaned long ago, and now very closely resembling an MS-60 coin (or even nicer) to the naked eye. Here is a piece worthy of study by the prospective buyer.

- 1126 1876 Proof-62.** Brilliant surfaces with light golden toning. A nice example of this centennial year coin.

1876 was the year of the Centennial Exhibition held in Fairmount Park in Philadelphia. Star of the show was the giant Corliss steam engine, which by means of shafts and pulleys powered much of the mechanical equipment in the Hall of Machinery. On opening day, President Ulysses S. Grant was accompanied by Brazilian Emperor Dom Pedro, the first significant foreign potentate ever to visit America.



- 1127 1880 Proof-63.** Mottled light golden toning over deeply brilliant surfaces. A very nice example of the date and grade.

The 1879, 1880, and 1881 dimes were remarkable for their overall low mintage, a situation which has placed notable extra demand on the relatively few remaining Proofs.



- 1128 1883 Proof-65.** Deep gray toning over mirror surfaces. Undoubtedly from an old-time collection.



- 1129 1884 Proof-65 (ANA Cache).** Mottled medium golden toning over mirror surfaces. A nice possibility for a type set.



- 1130 1884 Proof-65 (NGC).** Undoubtedly from an old-time collection, this coin displays splashes of gray, magenta, and blue over deeply mirrored surfaces. Quality such as this is seldom seen on the market, except for when old-time collections come to light—such as the memorable Norweb and Garrett holdings which many of our clients still remember (and which we will never forget!).



- 1131 1884 Proof-64.** Another splendid coin from an aesthetic viewpoint, this piece has silvery surfaces giving way to delicate nuances of gold and iridescence at the border. Throw out the price list on this one, for whatever you pay you'll be getting a rare beauty from an aesthetic viewpoint. For our money, an aesthetically satisfying Proof-64 coin such as this is better than an average Proof-65 any day of the week.

- 1132 1884 MS-64 (PCGS).** Deeply frosty and very brilliant. A few normal bagmarks keep it out of the MS-65 category. This coin could not have looked significantly different on the day it was minted—it is so nice now.

Notable 1884-S Dime



- 1133 **1884-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Mottled gray and electric blue toning over frosty surfaces. Sharply struck. First San Francisco Mint dime since 1877. A consideration for the specialist, as the low mintage of 564,969 is one of the smallest of the era.
- 1134 **1885 MS-63.** A gorgeous specimen with light golden toning over frosty surfaces. Not rare, just beautiful.
- 1135 **1887 MS-66 (PCGS).** Mottled light blue-gray toning delicately applied over deeply frosty, lustrous surfaces. Certainly this ranks among the highest certified grade of this particular issue.



- 1136 **1889-S MS-62.** Lustrous and frosty.
- 1137 **1891-S MS-63.** Last year of the Liberty Seated dime. Brilliant and frosty.



- 1138 **1892 Barber. MS-64 to 65.** A gorgeous coin, silver at the centers changing to bright iridescent blue at the borders. A nice example of the first year of Barber dime coinage.
- 1139 **Group of Barber dimes:** ☆ 1892 (2). MS-64, MS-63 ☆ 1895-S MS-60 ☆ 1897 MS-62 ☆ 1909 MS-64 ☆ 1911 MS-63 ☆ 1914 MS-60. (Total: 7 pieces)
- 1140 **1892-O MS-63 (NGC).** Light golden toning over frosty surfaces. Very pleasing.
- 1141 **1897 MS-63.** A pleasing example of the date and year. Brilliant, frosty surfaces.
- 1142 **1899 Barber. Proof-62.** Brilliant surfaces with just a whisper of toning. Only 846 Proofs were minted this year. A very attractive example which should command excellent bidding attention.

Presentation 1899-S Dime

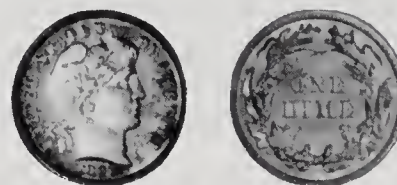


- 1143 **1899-S MS-65, prooflike.** From our sale of the Winthrop Collection, September 1975, Lot 969, where we described it as follows:

"A choice coin with Proof surfaces on obverse and reverse. Were it not for the identifying S mintmark this could be mistaken for a Proof. A superb piece!"

This may well be the finest known example of an 1899-S dime, an issue which is one of the scarcer of its series. No matter how you consider it, here is a piece which the advanced collector should not, must not let slip away! We last sold it in 1975, 17 years ago—when will we next sell it—17 years from now?

- 1144 **1902 Proof-63.** Iridescent smoky gray and sky blue surface highlights. A **struck-through** lintmark is noted on the reverse at the E in DIME. A "lucky" mintage figure, one of 777 Proof specimens minted this year.
- 1145 **1904 Proof-62.** Fully brilliant at the centers, with concentric halos of iridescent gold and blue at the rims. One of 670 Proof examples minted this year.
- 1146 **1908 Proof-62.** Just 545 Proof examples were minted this year, the fourth lowest Proof mintage figure in the Barber dime series. Iridescent silver and sky blue toning highlights.
- 1147 **1908 MS-61 (PCGS).** A few faint surface marks are all that keep this brilliant Barber dime from a much higher grade designation.



- 1148 **1909 Proof-64 (NGC).** Frosty mattelike devices stand boldly out from deep mirror fields. Splashes of iridescent blue and gold can be seen on both sides. Outstanding aesthetic appeal. One of 650 Proof specimens minted this year.



- 1149 **1911 MS-65.** A lovely gem example with mattelike surfaces toned in soft pastel shades of iridescent violet and sky blue. A choice coin, suitable for inclusion in a high-grade type set.
- 1150 **1914-S MS-63.** Lustrous surfaces splashed with shades of pale gold and lavender, with some deeper blue toning highlight noted at the rims. A popular San Francisco Mint issue.

Rare Proof 1915 Dime



- 1151 **1915 Proof-64.** Mottled lilac and gold toning over mirror surfaces. A very attractive example, indeed far above average, of the second rarest Proof Barber dime from a mintage viewpoint. Just 450 pieces were struck, very close to the nadir of 425 registered the year before with the 1814 dime (see footnote).

By 1914-1915, collector interest in Philadelphia Mint Proofs was touching a low. Extreme dissatisfaction had been registered with Matte Proof (and variations thereof) Lincoln cents minted since 1909 and Buffalo nickels minted 1913. Collectors clearly preferred mirrorlike or "brilliant." Further, the Matte (Sandblast, Roman finish, etc.) gold coins used since 1908 won no awards either, despite their great desirability to collectors today (times change). Over a period of time, orders to the Mint declined, and in 1916 Proofs were minted of just the cent and the nickel, after which Proof production was discontinued altogether, not to resume until 1936.

Gem 1916-D Mercury Dime



- 1152 **1916-D Mercury. MS-64, Full Bands.** A splendid coin, well struck overall, deeply lustrous, and with just a nuance of gold toning—all one could ask for in a 1916-D dime—and more! If you have been seeking a really top quality example for your collection, your search ends right here. Undoubtedly many would call it MS-65. It indeed is a top echelon specimen.

Although 1916 Philadelphia Mint Mercury dimes were saved in large quantities and come on the market today with reasonable frequency, the same was not true for 1916-D. Why this is, we do not know; we have never seen an explanation in print. Quite possibly the 1916-D dimes were placed into circulation significantly later than were those of the Philadelphia and San Francisco mints, by which time the novelty of the new design has passed, and little attention was paid to them. Or, perhaps there is some other answer. In any event, true Mint State 1916-D dimes have been very rare for the past two or three numismatic generations.

- 1153 **1916-S Mercury. MS-65 FB (PCGS).** A very nice coin with toning somewhat similar to the preceding. First year of the design.

Although this is popularly called the "Mercury" dime, it is in fact a Liberty Head dime or Winged Head dime. Mercury, the mythological messenger of antiquity, had wings on his feet; that is, he was a male, not a candidate for being "Miss Liberty," and the wings were not his head, but as far away as they could be. Nevertheless, the "Mercury" term has stuck.

Calling something can make it so. Recall that Lewis M. Carroll in "The Hunting of the Snark" said, "Whatever I tell you three times is true." In the same vein the Treasury Department and the various mints often refer to one-cent pieces as "pennies," although all of us true numismatists just know that this can't be the case—pennies are made in England and cents are made in the United States. However, if the government calls Lincoln cents pennies, perhaps they are.



- 1154 **1917-S MS-66 (NGC).** Nearly Full Bands. Well struck, lustrous and brilliant. A nice example of the issue, indeed one of the finest we have handled recently.



- 1155 **1918-S MS-66 (NGC).** Brilliant and frosty. Another nice Mercury dime.

Attractive 1921 Mercury Dime



- 1156 **1921 MS-62, Full Bands.** Light gray toning over lustrous, frosty surfaces, with a hint of gold. Some darker toning flecks are seen at the left obverse rim below the motto. All in all the coin is an outstanding example of one of the key varieties of the series. We suggest a bid significantly above the MS-62 level, for its aesthetic quality demands this.

Choice 1921-D Dime



- 1157 **1921-D MS-63, Full Bands.** Brilliant surfaces with a whisper of golden toning. An outstanding example of the lowest mintage issue in the Mercury dime. Worthy of strong bid.

- 1158 **1926 MS-65 (PCGS).** Sharp and brilliant, with nearly Full Split Bands on the reverse.



- 1159 **1926-S MS-64 (PCGS).** A scarce and desirable semikey issue from the San Francisco Mint, particularly in the higher Mint State grade range. Radiant cartwheel lustre glows warmly on pale gold and iridescent blue surfaces. Choice for the grade, and certainly a candidate for inclusion in a high-grade Mercury dime set.

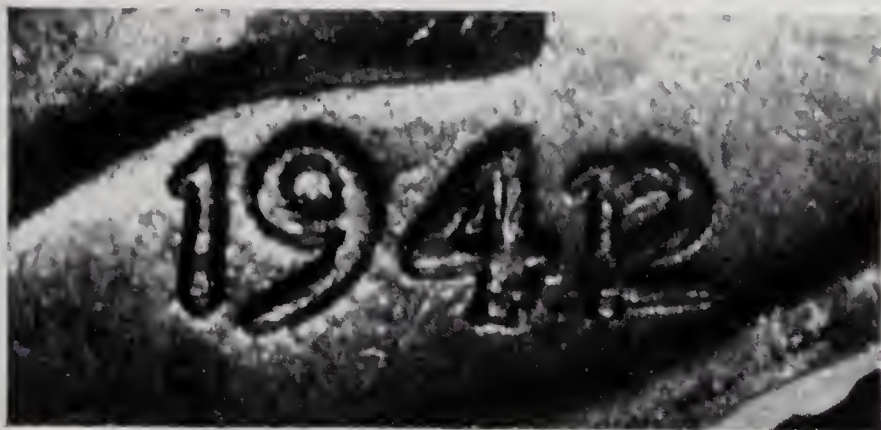
- 1160 **1928-S MS-64 FB (PCGS).** Lustrous, brilliant surfaces splashed with shades of pale gold. Nicely struck for the issue.

- 1161 **Large selection of late date Mercury dimes:** ☆ 1929-D MS-63 ☆ 1931 EF-40 ☆ 1934 AU-50 ☆ 1934-D MS-63 ☆ 1935 MS-60 ☆ 1935-S MS-63 ☆ 1936 MS-63 ☆ 1936-D AU-55 ☆ 1936-S MS-63 ☆ 1937 (2). MS-63, MS-60 ☆ 1937-S AU-55 ☆ 1938 MS-63 ☆ 1938-D MS-63 (5) ☆ 1938-S VF-20 ☆ 1939 MS-60 ☆ 1939-D MS-63 ☆ 1939-S MS-63 ☆ 1940 AU-55 ☆ 1940-D MS-63 ☆ 1940-S EF-45 ☆ 1941-D MS-60 ☆ 1941-S MS-60 ☆ 1943-D MS-63. (Total: 28 pieces)

- 1162 **1930-S MS-65 FB (PCGS).** A truly gem representative of the issue and the grade. Outstanding cartwheel lustre, a bold strike, and delightful aesthetic appeal make this coin a sure winner.

- 1163 **1934-D MS-66 (NGC).** Brilliant surfaces splashed with shades of iridescent gold. Easily worthy of the MS-66 grade designation, with nearly Full Split Bands seen on the reverse.

Rare Mint State 1942/1 Dime



- 1164 1942/1 MS-62, Full Bands.** A superb specimen of an example which is rarely seen in Mint State. A *major rarity* in this grade.

The 1942/1 dime was not discovered until 1943, by which time virtually all specimens had passed into circulation, primarily in the New York City area. As a result, of a given 100 1942/1 Overdate dimes in existence today, probably only one or two would merit the Uncirculated grade, and even this estimate may be a bit liberal. Here indeed is a rare prize for the specialist in the series.

- 1165 50-piece roll of 1942-S dimes,** with an average grade of MS-64 to 65. A nice selection for the quantity hoarder or bourse floor dealer.

TWENTY-CENT PIECES



- 1166 1875-S MS-63 (PCGS).** A mostly brilliant specimen of this popular and readily available issue, with hints of pale lavender toning at the rims. A few insignificant scattered marks are all that stand between this and a higher assigned grade.



- 1167 1875-S MS-61 (ANA Cache).** A very well-struck example with excellent definition of detail. Silvery surfaces are accented by a few splashes of steel gray and gunmetal-blue. A nice coin for a type set (which constitutes the main for the 20-cent denomination).

- 1168 1875-S AU-50.** Mottled gray and sea green toning. A nice example of the issue.

Purchased several decades ago from Loyd B. Gettys, Davenport, Iowa numismatist who at one time was president of the American Numismatic Association.

QUARTER DOLLARS

Rare "Browning-5" 25c



- 1169 1805 Browning-5. VG-8. Rarity-7.** Strong design detail for the grade, particularly on the reverse, which closely approaches F-12 overall. Medium silver surfaces with splashes of iridescent gold and violet in evidence. A new discovery, this variety is **not listed in the original Browning text**, and is most easily identified by a missing denticle in the reverse rim above the I in AMERICA.

*Not listed in *The Early Quarter Dollars of the United States* by A.W. Browning, this Rarity-7 issue is identified in *Variety Identification Manual for United States Quarter Dollars 1796-1838* by Jules Reiver.*

- 1170 1806 B-4. VG-10. Rarity-4.** Some reverse striking weakness if noted, particularly at the eagle's head and stars immediately above.

Spectacular Gem 1822 With Arrows

Finest Known B-2



1171 1822 B-2. Reverse with die punching error 25/50 C. Proof-64 to 65. A special striking called **Perfect Brilliant Proof** by Stack's when this came on the market in their sale of the James A. Stack Collection, March 1975, Lot 21. The cataloguer for Stack's went on to say: "one of the most breathtakingly beautiful coins this cataloguer has ever seen with its magnificent toning."

The engraver was daydreaming when he created this die, and thought he was working on a half dollar. The denomination on the reverse was punched as 50 C, the blunder recognized, and then the digits were overpunched with 25. The dies were given a high degree of polish, with full Proof surface in every area except a small patch under the chin, as on all known Proof specimens (see note). On the reverse the Proof finish extends within the

shield stripes. It was not common for a Proof of a blundered die to be made, but such was the case here. Walter Breen in his *Encyclopedia* notes that this issue is usually seen in low grades, but that possibly six Proofs exist, of which four were once owned by Virgil M. Brand.

Of all extant high-grade examples of this blunder, none could exceed the present in terms of aesthetic appeal. The surfaces exhibit delicate golden and blue toning over mirror fields. All in all, it is a numismatic prize of the first order, not only quite possibly the finest known of this variety, but certainly one of the finest of all issues of quarters of its era.

The reverse die was saved at the Mint, and was later used to coin quarter dollars dated 1828 (B-3). This is an interesting comment on the practice of using dies at the Mint—little attention was paid to using reverse dies in or about the time they were made.

Classic 1827/3 Proof Original 25c

The Browning Plate Coin



1172 1827/3 B-1. Proof-63, or so. Beautifully toned in medium golden and sea green on the obverse, with light gold on the reverse. A coin which is outstanding in every aspect, a prize example of one of the greatest of all American numismatic rarities.

The issue is an overdate, 1827 over 1823, with the undertype 3 showing boldly beneath the 7, a fact not widely known. All originals are from the same die.

The reverse of the 1827 original is distinguished by a curved base on the 2 in 25. In distinction, the variety known as the "restrike" (see following) has an entirely different reverse die (Browning's reverse die number 2 used in 1819 with a square base on the 2).

Walter Breen has compiled a list of 10 known originals, which we give as follows:

1. The Smithsonian Institution specimen, obtained from Adam Eckfeldt, and kept at the Mint since the time of issue in 1827, cleaned.

2. One of four specimens acquired at the Philadelphia Mint in 1827 by young J.J. Mickley (born in 1799) who acquired them for *face value*, giving rise to one of the most famous anecdotes concerning early American numismatics. From that point it went to Reverend Joseph Finotti; George F. Seavey (No. 41 in his sale catalogue dated 1873); Lorin G. Parmelee (Lot 975 in his sale of 1890); Colonel Edward H.R. Green; Burdette G. Johnson; James A. Stack Estate (March 1975, Lot 29); a San Diego dealer; then to a private collection. **This is the specimen offered here.** It is also the **Browning plate coin**.

3. Another Mickley coin, this one went to J.F. McCoy and appeared in his sale as Lot 508, after which owners were Jeremiah Colburn, H. Ely, T. Harrison Garrett, John Work Garrett. This present cataloguer had the honor of presenting this coin for sale in March 1980 as Lot 641 of the Garrett Collection, where it realized \$190,000, an all-time record.

4. Another Mickley piece, this one went to George F. Seavey (he also owned No. 2), and appeared in the 1863 catalogue of his collection as Lot 226; after which it was owned by J.N.T. Levick (America's pre-eminent token collector of the late 19th century); W. Elliot Woodward sale of October 1864 (Lot 437); F.S. Edwards, Lot 1202, 1866; Williams Collection; Adolphe Menjou; King Farouk; a private collection in New York State. Described by Breen as discolored and probably cleaned.

5. The fourth and last of the four pieces obtained by Mickley at the Mint, later appearing in the sale of the Mickley Collection, Lot 1706; then the Reichardt family; then J.P. Reakirt (name changed from Reichardt); and Ambassador and Mrs. R. Henry Norweb. We had the honor of selling this coin with the Norweb Collection.

6. G.W. Massamore (Baltimore dentist and rare coin dealer); Thomas Cleneay, Lot 1339; John G. Mills, Lot 999; W.B. Wetmore, Lot 396; Waldo C. Newcomer (sold through B. Max Mehl at private sale); A.J. Allen; George H. Hall; Clinton Hester; Jerome Kern, Lot 1412; Wayte Raymond; New Netherlands Coin Co.'s 49th sale, Lot 1149; "D.N."; TAD Collection; 1976 ANA sale (Stack's); Auction '80, Lot 1177; Marcus Johnson Brown Collection, Lot 2981; private collection.

7. Henry O. Granberg (Oshkosh, Wisconsin industrialist and collector), William H. Woodin, Reverend William H. Owen; Yale University, stolen from Yale University in the early 1960s, since not located.

8. F.C.C. Boyd, appearing in the World's Greatest Collection sale in 1945, Lot 89; Will W. Neil Collection, Lot 897; F.S. Guggenheimer, Lot 539; R.L. Miles, Jr., Lot 898; Speir Collection, Lot 20; Robert Hughes; 1977 ANA sale; Auction '79, Lot 581.

9. The Alvarez specimen (which allegedly turned up in Mexico); Quality Sales (Abner Kreisberg and Jerry Cohen) September 1973, Lot 670; Reed Hawn (Austin, Texas specialist), Lot 275; Ellis Robison Collection, Lot 1284. With rim nick at upper obverse.

10. Specimen found in circulation, Hudson, Michigan, in 1893. Grade said to be Very Fine. Later appearing in the Nicholas Petry sale, then to John H. Clapp, then to Louis E. Eliasberg.

Of the above roster of 10 pieces, one is in the Mint Collection forever, another was stolen and has not since been located, leaving a net population of eight.

Walter Breen has conjectured that 12 Proofs may have been minted originally. Neither the number of extant Proofs, nor their pedigrees are absolutely certain.

According to Mint records, 4,000 quarter dollars were struck in the year 1827. If this was the case, then they were undoubtedly from dies of another date, perhaps 1825. No business strike 1827 quarter has ever come to light, nor does any specimen show any evidence of mint frost to indicate that it may have been issued as such. It is believed that the entire mintage consisted of Proofs for collectors.

At the time, Proofs were made from time to time for presentation to visiting dignitaries, interested collectors (who could obtain them at face value, a practice continued through the late 1850s), and others. These were the cradle days of American numismatics, and demand was not great.

For many years the 1827 original quarter dollar has been considered to be a landmark in American coinage. Countless comparisons have been made between the 1827 quarter and the 1804 silver dollar (which despite its great fame actually appears to exist in slightly greater numbers), the 1802 half dime, and other spectacular rarities. It has been pointed out that the 1827 is a great classic rarity which was actually struck in the year indicated—not a restrike or a piece made at a later date.

Relatively few numismatists have ever had the honor of owning an original 1827 quarter dollar. Certainly, here is a coin for the ages.

1827 Early Restrike Quarter Dollar



1173 1827 Restrike. B-2. Proof-63, with attractive lilac and iridescent toning. **Very early restrike without extensive rust.** A tiny planchet flake is seen in the field before the chin.

The obverse was struck from the original die, 1827/1823, at a later date, while the reverse is from the die of an 1819 quarter with distinctive square base 2 (thus preventing confusion with the original) Browning-2 of 1819. A break on the reverse die extends from the denticles on the left inside the right side of the upright of U of UNITED into the eagle's dexter wing. **The coin is clearly overstruck on a Draped Bust, Heraldic Eagle quarter of the 1804 to 1807 era**, and on the reverse of the restrike, beneath the eagle's sinister claw, part of the olive branch with leaves and berries, from the undertype, can be seen. Additional traces can be seen elsewhere. The edge is reeded, although the restrike was formed by centering the piece in what was probably a plain quarter, thus effectively squashing the reeding on the undertype quarter. Stated another way, there is edge reeding, but it is not from a collar used in the middle of the 19th century.

The present specimen shows relatively little die rust and is a very early impression from the die pairing. The origin of the restrikes is not recorded, and it has been variously stated that these were struck outside of the Mint or within the Mint itself—the two obvious possibilities of course. Some have even called them "Mickley restrikes" indicating that they were made from scrap dies acquired by Joseph Mickley.

Walter Breen's roster of known restrikes in silver is given below:

1. F.C.C. Boyd specimen, appearing in the sale of his holdings, *The World's Greatest Collection*, Lot 90, with vertical scratch in the field to the right of the second star.

2. James Ten Eyck specimen. Lot 521; Waldo C. Newcomer; Colonel Edward H.R. Green; Hazen B. Hinman, appearing in the "Century Sale" Lot 855; Bowers and Ruddy Galleries *Rare Coin Review* #19 through 25. The Browning plate coin.

3. Adolph Menjou Collection, Lot 697; Edgar Levy Collection, Lot 20.

4. Anderson-DuPont Collection (Stack's 1954) Lot 1803; Baldenhofer Collection; Gene Sanders; Rob Kolesar; Malcolm Varner; John Dannruther; Auction '85, Lot 677. Discoloration before nose, border nick over the final A.

5. William Cutler Atwater Collection, Lot 697; Grant Pierce Collection; Kreisberg-Schulman sale of March 1967, Lot 1321; Charles Jay Collection, Lot 187; Winner Delp Collection, Lot 56; Reed Hawn Collection, Lot 274; Ellis Robison Collection, Lot 1285. (The last several sales were conducted by Stack's).

6. Charles A. Kass Collection, sold in the Empire Sale, Lot 1026.

7. Frank Collection, later in the Wolfson Collection.

8. R.L. Miles, Jr., Collection, Stack's, September 1975, Lot 182; 1978 ANA sale, Lot 722. "Cleaned, most Proof surface gone."

9. Will W. Neil Collection, Lot 898; James A. Stack Collection, Lot 30; San Diego specialist. **The specimen offered here.** One of two pieces specifically mentioned by Walter Breen as having been overstruck on an early quarter.

10. John H. Clapp Collection, to Louis Eliasberg. "Early state, overstruck on an 1806 quarter." Presumably, this piece is from the dies before they rusted extensively.

11. *Bowers' Review*, March 1961; private client; *Empire Review* #19 (April 1964). Broad border at left reverse.

12. Kensington Collection, Bowers and Ruddy Galleries, Lot 1213.

Relatively little research has been done on 1827 restrike quarters, leaving the possibility open for further study. The present cataloguer (Q. David Bowers) believes that these were produced on more than one occasion. Clearly, those overstruck on early Draped Bust quarters with Heraldic Eagle reverse are from a very early state of the dies, as illustrated here. Later pieces seem to show more rust.

Dr. J. Hewitt Judd's reference *United States Pattern, Experimental, and Trial Pieces*, under J-48, copper impressions, notes that in copper, "four or five exist. Restrikes made at the Mint."

If these were made at the Mint, the date of restriking is not known. One possibility is that early restrikes, possibly such as this and the Eliasberg coin were made there circa 1858 to early 1860, by Theodore and George Eckfeldt,

whom Walter Breen calls "The Midnight Minters." Those from more rusted dies could have been made later, say circa 1867 to 1869, when restriking and production of fancy pieces was going on at a frenetic rate at the Mint. Alternatively, if the early issues (such as this and the Eliasberg coin) were made in the Mint, possibly later issues were made outside of the Mint. As noted, more study is needed.

- 1174 1835 B-2. EF-45. Rarity-2. Perhaps lightly dipped long ago, since retuned to shades of very pale gold. Evidence of die clashing is seen as a series of parallel vertical lines beneath Liberty's ear on the obverse.



- 1175 1838 AU-58 (PCGS). No Drapery variety, as are all 1838 Liberty Seated quarter dollars. Lustrous, deep golden gray surfaces with splashes of iridescent blue in evidence. An aesthetically appealing example of the first year of Liberty Seated quarter dollar coinage.

- 1176 1840 AU-55. With Drapery variety. Lustrous silver gray surfaces radiate iridescent splashes of violet, lavender, and brilliant gold. A series of parallel lines, uniformly spaced, run diagonally across the obverse surface from 5:00

to 10:00, perhaps as struck. The interested collector is urged to form his or her own opinion regarding these lines.



- 1177 1840-O Drapery at Elbow. MS-60. Deep gray toning. Small O mintmark. Late die state similar to that illustrated by Larry Briggs on page 31 of his magnificent new book, *A Comprehensive Encyclopedia of Liberty Seated Quarters*. Rarity-6 in Uncirculated grade. Undoubtedly from the New Orleans bank hoard.

- 1178 1841 MS-63 (NGC). Mottled light silver gray surfaces. Very well struck in all areas, with the exception of the last several stars on the right, which are not complete; still, the piece is finer in this regard than the Briggs plate coin (which shows the rightmost five stars flat).

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Classic 1842 Small Date 25c

The Norweb Coin, Possibly Finest Known



1179 1842 Small Date. Proof-63 to 64. This piece appeared in our Norweb Collection sale as Lot 1572 and was described as follows:

"A few contact marks, visible under magnification, keep this from a higher grade, but on casual examination it appears to be Proof-65 or even finer. The surfaces are brilliant, overlaid with a whisper of lilac toning. From an aesthetic viewpoint, this certainly has to be one of the very finest known examples."

In 1842 a small number of Proofs, probably no more than 15 to 20, were produced for collectors, presentation to foreign dignitaries, use by government officials, and so on. The Proof obverse die was prepared by using very small date punches, thus creating the "Small Date." By contrast, dies used to produce business strikes had the date in larger numerals.

It is believed that about a half dozen specimens exist. Six known specimens are as follows:

1. American Numismatic Society, earlier in the Brock Collection, earlier owned by J.P. Morgan.

2. Specimen discovered in a Connecticut estate by Oscar Schilke, sold as part of an 1842 Proof set to Arthur Kabin, a quarter from which was sold to Q. David Bowers, later appearing in the Century sale, 1965, the Miles Collection Sale, 1969, and the Robison Collection Sale, 1982.

3. Walter Breen mentions a coin in a Vermont private collection, earlier owned by Jerome Kern, and still earlier possibly by H.P. Smith.

4. James A. Stack Estate, 1978 ANA sale; Reed Hawn Collection.

5. Smithsonian Institution, earlier in the Mint Collection.

6. **The Norweb Collection coin; the coin here offered**, now from a prominent eastern collection.

Of the six specimens listed, one is permanently impounded in the American Numismatic Society Collection and another is permanently in the Smithsonian Institution, leaving **just four positively confirmed specimens in private hands.**

In addition to the pedigrees above cited, P. Scott Rubin, a dedicated numismatic researcher, has come up with the following auction appearances of the variety: 1906 H.P. Smith sale, 1915 U.S. Coin Company sale of May 19, Mehl's 1950 Golden Jubilee sale. Could this piece be the James A. Stack coin? After 1975, when the James A. Stack coin was sold, the following other appearances are noted: 1986 Auction '86 sale, August 1987 Mid American sale.

Even allowing for specimens not accounted for in the preceding list, it is apparent that the population is confirmed at six pieces and possibly might be seven or eight. Thus, the variety stands as one of the great American silver rarities, rarer than the previously-offered 1827 original quarter, rarer than the 1804 silver dollar, and rarer than many other classics.

Since the publication of the Norweb Catalogue and Walter Breen's *Encyclopedia* a new reference has appeared on the market, *The Comprehensive Encyclopedia of United States Liberty Seated Quarters*, by Larry Briggs, certainly one of the most knowledgeable specialists in America today. Briggs devotes a full page to the 1842 Small Date quarter, noting that **the finest seen is the Norweb specimen—a gem.**

The Briggs book will no doubt give great impetus to the collecting of Liberty Seated quarters. In the forefront of quarters of the No Motto style is this rarity of rarities, the 1842 Small Date, of which this is believed to be the finest known specimen, as noted. Here indeed is an opportunity.



1180 1852-O F-12. An elusive and desirable issue from the New Orleans Mint, one that is eagerly sought in all states of preservation. Just 96,000 pieces were minted this year at our southernmost mint. A faint obverse scratch runs parallel to Liberty's leg, and is mentioned solely for accuracy.

1181 1853 Arrows at Date, Rays on Reverse. AU-55 (PCGS). Sharply struck and brilliant. Nearly all original mint lustre still survives, and the reverse on its own could easily be called MS-60. Some friction in the obverse field does merit the AU-55 designation overall. A very pleasing example, for the grade, of this one-year-only type (the rays were discontinued the year following).

Choice Proof 1857 Quarter



1182 1857 Proof-63. Lightly mottled steel and gunmetal-blue toning lightly mottled against silver surfaces. Very attractive overall. A sharp specimen which will grace the finest specialized holding.

The reverse die shows a prominent bulge in the eagle's sinister wing, and is the identical die used to strike all 1856 Proof quarters seen by the present writer. We have not seen it used elsewhere (as in 1858, for example).

The number of Proofs struck has not been recorded, but probably was not more than about three dozen pieces, of which probably fewer than two dozen exist today, this being one of the finer of them. A very important opportunity for the advanced specialist.

From Mid American's 1987 Georgia Numismatic Association sale, Lot 902.

1183 Assortment of quarter dollar types: ☆ 1858 AU-50. Choice for the grade ☆ 1892 AU-50. Type II reverse, with eagle's wing covering nearly all of E in UNITED ☆ 1908 MS-60. Frosty and lustrous, just a few scattered marks from a much higher Mint State designation ☆ 1917 Type I. AU-50. Fully brilliant, choice for the grade ☆ 1930 MS-63 FH. Sharp and brilliant, with hints of iridescent toning highlights at the obverse rims. Choice for the grade ☆ 1932-S AU-50. An attractive specimen of this desirable key date in the Washington quarter series. An attractive group of quarter dollar types. (Total: 6 pieces)



1184 1861 MS-62 (PCGS). Type II reverse, with open claws in eagle motif. Frosty silver gray surfaces with areas of iridescent blue and violet toning. A nice specimen for the beginning Liberty Seated quarter dollar enthusiast.

Rare Uncirculated 1872 Quarter



1185 1872 MS-63. Elusive in all grades, and much rarer than its mintage figure indicates. In his *Comprehensive Encyclopedia of United States Liberty Seated Quarters*, Larry Briggs assigns a **Rarity-6+** rating to this issue in Uncirculated grades. A fully brilliant specimen, sharply struck from lightly clashed dies. Pale golden toning highlights are noted on both sides, with radiant cartwheel lustre reflecting from nearly prooflike surfaces. **Rare and underrated.** Watch the specialists vie for this one!

Specialists in the Liberty Seated quarter dollar series have long considered the 1872 issue to be a vastly underrated "sleeper." It is presumed that much of the business strike mintage of this year was relegated to the melting pots some time after July 1873, when orders were received to begin a new coinage with arrows at date. This would, seemingly, account for the rarity of 1872 Liberty Seated quarter dollars, particularly in Uncirculated grades.

Superb Gem 1876 Proof Quarter



1186 1876 Proof-66 (PCGS). A superb gem example undoubtedly from an old-time collection. Silver centers change to gold, electric blue, and iridescent at the rims. A simply superb example which the connoisseur will undoubtedly find to be unimprovable from an aesthetic viewpoint. Worthy of a strong bid!



1187 1877-CC MS-63/64 (NCI graded MS-64/64). Brilliant and frosty. Obverse with repunched 7s of date, Briggs 2. Reverse apparently an early state of B, with signs of extraneous metal or repunching on the second C letter of the mintmark; the variety does not quite match the Briggs plate.

- 1188 1877-S MS-63 (PCGS).** A sharp and lustrous specimen of this popular San Francisco Mint issue, with splashes of pale gold and iridescent violet on the surfaces. Readily available in all grades, although in his *Encyclopedia*, Larry Briggs assigns this coin a Rarity-4 rating in Uncirculated grades. Very attractive, and easily suitable for inclusion in a high-grade type set.

- 1189 1878-CC MS-64 (NGC).** Final year of quarter dollar mintage from the Carson City Mint. Frosty and lustrous, with splashes of pale iridescent gold and blue on both surfaces. Delightful aesthetic appeal.

Gem Proof 1879 25c



- 1190 1879 Proof-65.** High, square rims encircle boldly rendered design details. Mirror fields and design motifs evenly splashed in shades of iridescent blue, violet, lavender, and gold. One of 1,100 Proof examples minted this year.



- 1191 1881 Proof-64.** Just 975 Proof examples were minted this year, and of those pieces, this coin certainly has its share of aesthetic appeal. Sharp and frosty design motifs stand boldly out from deep mirror fields, with both obverse and reverse evenly splashed in attractive tones of iridescent gold, sky blue, and sea green. An aesthetic delight, and a gem of a coin.



- 1192 1882 Proof-63/65.** Brilliant with light champagne toning. A nice example of this low-mintage issue. Always popular.

- 1193 1882 Proof-63.** An attractive Proof example of this popular issue. Mostly brilliant surfaces are pleasantly toned in pale shades of sky blue and violet. Frosty design details form a pleasing cameo effect with mirror surfaces.



- 1194 1883 MS-64/65.** A lovely Uncirculated specimen of this scarce and popular issue. Radiant cartwheel lustre on iridescent steel gray obverse surfaces. The reverse is sharp and brilliant with faint splashes of gold and sky blue toning highlights. An aesthetic treat for the Liberty Seated quarter enthusiast.



- 1195 1884 Proof-60 to 63.** Deep turquoise and violet iridescent toning against mirror surfaces. A nice example of the issue. Just 875 Proofs were struck, plus just 8,000 business strikes making this one of the key issues in the quarter dollar series.

From Superior's sale of the Hoffecker Collection, February 1987, Lot 2780.



- 1196 1885 Proof-64.** Brilliant surfaces with just a whisper of light champagne toning, particularly on the reverse. A very nice example of another rare date.

- 1197 1891 MS-63.** Final year of issue in the Liberty Seated quarter dollar series. Fully brilliant at the obverse center, with concentric rings of iridescent violet and deep blue at the rims. Sharp and attractive reverse surfaces are fully brilliant save for some pale golden toning highlights at the rim. A very lovely way to end this offering of Liberty Seated quarter dollars.



- 1198 1892 Barber. Type I. MS-64.** Lustrous frosty surfaces with light golden toning at the centers, sea green at the borders. A very attractive example of the first year of issue.

On Type I quarters the eagle's dexter wing tip does not cover as much of the E of UNITED and the crossbar of the E is visible; on Type II the crossbar is completely covered.

- 1199 Uncirculated group of Barber quarter dollars:** ☆ 1892 MS-63. Type I reverse, with most of E in UNITED plainly visible ☆ 1892 MS-62. Type II reverse with most of E in UNITED covered by the eagle's wing ☆ 1892-O MS-60. Type II reverse, mostly brilliant ☆ 1898 MS-63. Iridescent golden surfaces ☆ 1909 MS-63. Smoky topaz surface highlights ☆ 1914 (2). MS-63 and MS-60 ☆ 1916-D MS-63. A fully brilliant example of the final year of Barber quarter dollar issues. An aesthetically appealing group that would make a great addition to any quarter dollar collection. (Total: 8 pieces)



- 1200 1892-O Type II. MS-64 (NGC).** A beautiful coin. The obverse has delicate golden toning, while the reverse is fully brilliant. Deeply struck and very lustrous. Just the coin the advanced collector of Barber quarters will appreciate.



- 1201 1893 Proof-63. Silvery fields with light champagne toning, changing to mottled gold at the borders. On Miss Liberty's cheek a tiny lintmark is visible under magnification, from a thread in the Proof die.

Lintmarks are relatively common among 19th-century Proofs and seem to have hit a high-water mark in the years 1858-1859 with the 1858 quarter dollar, in particular, nearly always coming lintmarked. The Proof dies were wiped off regularly with an oily rag, and if the rag had lint on it, the lint was sometimes left behind.



- 1202 1893-O MS-64 to 65, prooflike. A superb specimen, with lustrous devices set off against partially mirrorlike fields. This must have been a special striking of one sort or another. A tiny carbon mark is noted behind the cap, and on the portrait of Miss Liberty there are a few tiny contact marks, particularly visible under magnification (otherwise the coin would probably be MS-66!). All in all this is a top echelon example of this early New Orleans Barber quarter. Worthy of a strong bid by the knowing buyer.
- 1203 1898 MS-63. Frosty and warmly toned in pleasing gray and golden brown. A nice candidate for inclusion in a type set of 19th-century silver issues.
- 1204 1907 MS-60/60 or finer. Appealing satiny lustre. The surfaces are mostly brilliant with just a faint suggestion of champagne iridescence at the borders.

Outstanding Gem 1909 Proof Barber 25c NGC, Proof-68



- 1205 1909 Proof-68 (NGC). An outstanding Barber quarter dollar, with both the grade and the aesthetic appeal approaching perfection. Perfectly blended shades of iridescent blue complement the frosty obverse design motifs and deep mirror fields. The sharp and attractive reverse features are brilliant gold at the centers, with splashes of iridescent violet, sky blue, and deep gold at the rims. As near to perfection as one can get for a Proof quarter dollar of this year. As of the March 1992 *Census Report*, NGC has certified just three examples at this grade level, with none higher (a look at the March 1992 PCGS *Population Report* reveals the very same grading information for coins in their holders). Here is an important 1909 Barber quarter, minted in the Proof format, whose aesthetic charm and quality of grade has been duplicated, but may never be exceeded! A choice specimen that would easily grace the finest of numismatic cabinets being formed today.
- 1206 1909 MS-63 (PCGS). A sharp and brilliant specimen of this plentiful issue. A nice choice for a type set.

Gem Proof 1911 Quarter



- 1207 1911 Proof-65. A brilliant gem, with silvery fields delicately muted with traces of very light toning. A pristine coin which probably came down through the years as part of an intact 1911 Proof set. Quality such as this is seldom seen today.
- Just 543 Proofs were minted of the 1911 quarter, one of the lowest production figures of the era. At this time interest in Proofs was waning (see remarks under Lot 1042), and the trend of Proof production was downward. The result today is that nearly all silver Proofs of this era are difficult to find, particularly in higher grade levels such as this.
- 1208 1911 MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant, frosty surfaces with just a suggestion of golden toning. A nice example of the date and grade. A candidate for a type set.
- 1209 1916-D Barber quarter. MS-64 (ANA Cache). Rich iridescent blue and green toning highlights on the obverse form a pleasing contrast to a fully brilliant, mirrorlike reverse.
- 1210 A nice selection of Liberty Standing quarter dollars: ☆ 1918-S AU-55 ☆ 1919 (2). AU-55 and AU-50 ☆ 1920 MS-63 ☆ 1923 AU-58 ☆ 1924 AU-50 (2) ☆ 1926 AU-55 ☆ 1927 (2). MS-60 and AU-58 ☆ 1928 AU-55 (2) ☆ 1928-S AU-50 ☆ 1930 AU-55 (2) ☆ 1930-S AU-50. A mostly brilliant group, although some pieces have attractive light toning highlights. (Total: 16 pieces)
- 1211 1919 MS-63. Full Head details. A popular Philadelphia issue, sharply struck and fully brilliant.
- 1212 1919 AU-58. Full Head details. A frosty specimen with just a hint of rubbing on the high points.



- 1213 1920-S MS-63. 90% Full Head details. A sharp and frosty example of this desirable San Francisco issue. Pale golden cartwheel lustre glows warmly on the fully brilliant surfaces.
- 1214 1921 AU-50. A popular and desirable Philadelphia Mint issue in a highly collectable grade.
- 1215 1924 MS-64. Full Head details. Sharp and lustrous, with outstanding aesthetic appeal. A lovely piece that exhibits some claims to an even higher grade.
- 1216 1928-D MS-62 (PCGS). Fully brilliant, just a few insignificant marks away from a much higher grade. A popular Denver Mint issue.



- 1217 1932-S MS-64/65. A highly desirable key issue in the Washington quarter series, particularly in the higher Mint State grades. Sharp and frosty, with

brilliant cartwheel lustre on both sides. If you have been diligently searching for an attractive Mint State 1932-S quarter dollar, that search ends here.

- 1218 1936 Proof-63.** One of 3,837 Proof examples minted in this first year of Proof Washington quarter coinage. Hard reflective mirror surfaces radiate strong cartwheel lustre. Very attractive for the grade.

- 1219** A baker's dozen of Washington quarters, with an average grade of MS-63: ☆ 1939 ☆ 1941-S ☆ 1945-D ☆ 1945-S ☆ 1946-D ☆ 1948-D ☆ 1949-D ☆ 1953-D ☆ 1953-S ☆ 1954-S ☆ 1956 (2) ☆ 1956-D. A mostly brilliant group. (Total: 13 pieces)

- 1220 Roll of 1943-S Washington quarters**, each grading MS-64 to 65, with many pieces exhibiting prooflike obverse features. (Total: 40 pieces)
This original roll of 1943-S quarters was purchased by our consignor's father in the year of issue.

- 1221 1950-S/S MS-67 (ANA Cache).** Deep gray and iridescent toning. Under magnification the S mintmark shows traces of double punching in the upper curve of the S. The "S/S" feature is noted on the holder. This is said to have been the discovery piece. As such it may well be of interest to specialists in minute die varieties in the Washington series. (This piece is different from that listed in the *Breen Encyclopedia*, which shows a different repunched S.)

HALF DOLLARS

Condition Census 1794 O-104 50¢



- 1222 1794 Overton-104, Rarity-5. F-15 to VF-20.** A Condition Census example. The current Condition Census of the variety is 40-15-15-12-10, ranking the piece here offered as one of the very finest known to exist.

The piece is attractively toned a palette of muted iridescent colors, predominated by lilac on the higher areas, sea green in the fields, and with other hues scattered throughout. A very pleasing coin overall.

High-Grade 1795 O-105 50¢



- 1223 1795 O-105. Rarity-4. VF-30 or slightly better.** A coin which brushes the lower end of the Condition Census, which is stated as follows: 64-53-40-40-35. Indeed, some observers have graded this coin 35, and if so this would be a solid Condition Census item.

Medium gray and lilac toning over smooth, attractive fields. A very nice example overall.



- 1224 1801 O-101. Rarity-3. VF-35 to EF-40.** The Condition Census ranges from AU-58 to EF-45, thus this specimen comes quite close.

From an aesthetic viewpoint this coin has few peers at its grade level. Overall it is a pleasing silver gray, fairly well struck for the issue, particularly at the center, where Miss Liberty's hair strands are beautifully delineated. The periphery shows some lightness, as is characteristic of the issue, this being most evident at the 13th star. A tiny rim nick to the left of the date, below the bottom curl, serves to identify the piece. As a date the 1801 is difficult to locate in high grades. The presently offered coin will satisfy the date collector and variety collector alike. It certainly is a nice one!

Condition Census O-101 1802 50¢



- 1225 1802 O-101. EF-45 (PCGS).** A lovely specimen that places high in the Condition Census for this variety. The reverse of this coin is the same as that of Overton-102 of 1801, with the first A in AMERICA firmly embedded in the eagle's feathers. A sharp and attractive example of the variety with splashes of radiant pale blue and gold highlighting the bold central design details.

The current Condition Census for this variety is listed as AU-58, EF-45, EF-45, EF-45, EF-40, which places this attractive coin firmly in the Condition Census for the variety.



- 1226 1803 O-103. Large 3. EF-40.** A very pleasing example, quite well struck for the issue (with sharpness being particularly evident at the centers), and possessing a generous quotient of original mint lustre. Light silver centers give way to golden and gunmetal-blue toning at the extreme rims. All in all here is a very aesthetically appealing example of this early Draped Bust date, a coin which will delight its next owner.

Overton-102 1805/4 50c

Tied for Finest Known



- 1227 1805/4 O-102. EF-45 (PCGS). Rarity-3. Tied for finest known in the Condition Census for the variety.** An early die state, lacking the often seen die crack from the rim through the second obverse star to Liberty's hair curls. An attractive coin, richly toned in deep shades of steel gray and light blue. Strong central design details add to the overall appeal of this piece.

Don Parsley's Condition Census for this variety is listed as EF-45, EF-45, EF-45, EF-45, EF-45.



- 1228 1806 O-109. Pointed 6, No Stem Through Claw variety. AU-53 (NGC). Rarity-1.** From an early state of the die, without crack at base of 180 in date and lacking signs of die rust on the reverse. Fully lustrous surfaces and well-defined design details are enhanced by splashes of brilliant golden toning highlights. A grand opportunity to obtain an attractive Draped Bust half dollar for your type collection.



- 1229 1807 Capped Bust. O-113, Small Stars variety. EF-40.** Lightly cleaned long ago, yet still attractive for the grade. From the first year of John Reich's Capped Bust Liberty design, with Reich's "calling card," a small notch out of the 13th obverse star, seen on that star's outermost point.

Gem MS-65 1809 O-115 50c

Perhaps the Finest Known



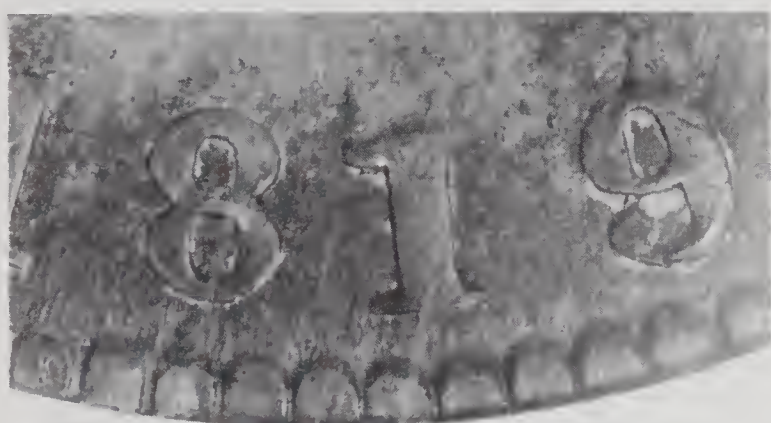
- 1230 1809 O-115. MS-65 (ANA Cache). Rarity-2.** A delightful gem of a coin, one that closely approaches perfection both technically and aesthetically. Pale rose and golden toning highlights at the center fade gently to concentric halos of pale gold and sea green at the rims. While Overton-115 is not particularly elusive overall, in gem Uncirculated condition its Rarity-2 rating certainly must jump a few points. Just two Uncirculated examples are reported in Don Parsley's Condition Census, with this piece evidently being the finest. Watch the spirited bidding activity when this beautiful specimen crosses the auction block.

Remarkable 1814 O-102 50¢



- 1231 1814 O-102. MS-64. Gold and sea green toning over lustrous surfaces. A Condition Census item, ranking within the listing of 65-65-63-63-62. Quite well struck, indeed boldly so, with unusually high protective rims at the left obverse and reverse. A nice coin for the specialist.

Desirable MS-63 1819/8 50¢ O-104, Condition Census



- 1232 1819/8 Large 9. O-104. MS-63 (NGC). Rarity-1. Sharply struck with attractive satiny lustre on both surfaces. A relatively common variety in an uncommon condition. Splashes of iridescent gold and varying shades of blue enhance the aesthetic appeal of this choice piece, a coin that is firmly seated in the Condition Census for the variety. Ideally suited for inclusion in a high-grade type set.

- 1233 Pair of Capped Bust half dollars: ☆ 1821 AU-55. ☆ 1823 AU-50. Both very attractive despite traces of light cleaning. (Total: 2 pieces)

Condition Census 1824 Half Dollar O-105, MS-64



- 1234 1824 O-105. MS-64 (NGC). Rarity-2. An outstanding mix of quality and aesthetic appeal. Vivid splashes of iridescent lavender, violet, sea green, and varying shades of gold and blue enhance the lustrous, boldly rendered design details. Struck with a reverse die alignment of 170°. A delightful gem specimen that places well in the Condition Census for the variety. A superb gem, worthy of strong bidder consideration.



- 1235 1824 O-108. MS-62 (PCGS). Rarity-2. Deep silver gray surfaces play host to splashes of iridescent gold and sky blue toning highlights. An attractive coin for the grade, ideally suited for the beginning and advanced Capped Bust half dollar collector alike.

Gem 1826 O-113a Half Dollar Third Finest Known



- 1236 1826 O-113a. MS-64 (PCGS). Rarity-3. A sharp and attractive specimen with boldly defined design details. Radiant golden cartwheel lustre glows warmly on iridescent sky blue and rose pink surfaces. Very choice for the grade, and a coin that would certainly be one of the aesthetic highlights in any Capped Bust half dollar collection.

The Condition Census as listed in the recently published third edition of the *Al Overton* half dollar reference is: MS-65, MS-65, MS-60, MS-60, AU-55, with this delightful gem MS-64 specimen now in sole possession of third place in that listing.

Gem MS-64 1827 O-104 50c
High Condition Census



- 1237 1827 O-104. Square Base 2. MS-64 (NGC). Rarity-1. Satiny, lustrous surfaces radiate vivid splashes of pale blue, rose, and gold. Most design features are sharply defined, including the obverse stars, the majority of which show their radials. Currently thought to be the **second finest known** of the variety. A faint reverse scratch between the eagle's head and the end of the scroll is mentioned for accuracy, but does not detract measurably from the overall quality of this lovely gem coin.



- 1238 1827 O-104. MS-60. Brilliant and frosty with just a whisper of toning around the rims. Deeply struck and very attractive. This half dollar is ideal for the variety specialist as well as the date or type collector. Worthy of a generous bid.



- 1239 1827 O-106. Square Base 2. MS-62 (PCGS). Rarity-2. A sharp and lustrous example that places firmly in the **Condition Census** for the variety. Frosty surfaces are splashed with pleasing tones of pale gold. Very choice for the grade, with many claims to an even higher Mint State designation. A great coin for the type set collector and Capped Bust half dollar enthusiast alike.

The current Condition Census for this piece is given as MS-63, MS-63, MS-60, MS-60, MS-60. As seen in this listing, this MS-62 specimen fits firmly in the center of the Condition Census for the variety.

Choice 1829/7 O-101 50c
MS-63, Condition Census



- 1240 1829/7 O-101. MS-63 (PCGS). Rarity-1. Easily among the finest known for the variety. Intermingled gold, silver gray, and pale blue toning highlights. Very attractive for the grade.

Although listed as Rarity-1, signifying a total surviving population of more than 1,000 pieces in all grades, it is worth noting that the editor of the recently published third edition of the Al Overton half dollar book, Don Parsley, was aware of only three examples of the die variety above the MS-60 grade level.

- 1241 **Capped Bust half dollar quartette:** ☆ 1829 VF-20. Lightly cleaned ☆ 1830 VF-20. Choice for the grade ☆ 1832 EF-40. Reverse rim bruise above M in AMERICA ☆ 1835 EF-40. Small Date variety. Obverse rim bruise at 6:00. (Total: 4 pieces)

Superb 1831 O-110 50c



- 1242 1831 O-110. MS-64. A superb specimen from an aesthetic viewpoint, this piece is attractively toned in light magenta, sea green, and gold colors. A **Condition Census** coin comfortably within the 65-64-63-63-63 enumeration. Another prize half dollar for the connoisseur.

Finest Known 1832 O-120a 50c



- 1243 1832 O-120a. Rarity-4. MS-64. Well struck for the issue, particularly at the centers. Silver fields with splashes of magenta, gunmetal-blue, and gold. Late state of the obverse die with bisecting crack from the third star, across the portrait, terminating through the 12th. Obviously, not many coins could have been struck after this one.

Condition Census by a large margin, so far as is known. The extant Condition Census before this coin "came out of the woodwork" and was as follows: MS-60-60-60-60-55. Here is a coin that will delight advanced collectors and will be a prize in the cabinet of its next owner.



- 1244 1834 O-102. Large Date, Large Letters. MS-62 (NGC). Rarity-1. An attractive coin that misses the low end of the Condition Census by just one grading point. Splashes of iridescent blue and gold enhance the aesthetic appeal of this attractive coin. An ideal candidate for a Mint State type set.

Brilliant Gem 1834 Half Dollar Condition Census Overton-116



- 1245 1834 O-116. Small Date, Small Letters. MS-64 (PCGS). Die alignment: 160°. As brilliant and sharp as the day it was minted! Radiant cartwheel lustre fairly leaps from the brilliant surfaces. A variety easily recognized by two pairs of twin denticle segments at the rim above the eighth obverse star. While there are specimens of Overton-116 known in equal or higher grades, it is doubtful that many of these specimens can match the brilliance of this coin's surfaces.

The current Condition Census for this variety is given as MS-68, MS-65, MS-64, MS-64, MS-63. Accordingly, this delightfully brilliant specimen takes its rightful place in the Condition Census for the variety.

Condition Census 1834 O-117 50¢



- 1246 1834 O-117. MS-63. Light champagne and gold toning over lustrous, brilliant surfaces. Some splashes of electric blue are seen at the top obverse rim. A very nice example of the Small Date and Letters variety.

Condition Census for the issue, in the middle of the 65-63-63-63-60 ranking.

We recommend that interested numismatists investigate joining the Bust Half Nut Club, a group of about 75 dedicated enthusiasts who pursue the collecting of half dollars of the 1794-1836 era, as described in Al Overton's book. There are admission requirements to the group, which can be learned upon writing to the secretary. For starters, one must have at least 100 die varieties within this date range. The group shares information concerning die varieties, rarity, and other aspects of this interesting field. Over the years it has been our pleasure to have auctioned the collections of a number of BHNC members. The address of the secretary of the club is: Mr. Irving Kalter, Bust Half Nut Club, P.O. Box 4875, Margate, FL 33063.

Outstanding 1836 Reeded Edge 50c



- 1247 1836 Capped Bust, Reeded Edge. MS-61 (PCGS). Light lilac and gray toning over lustrous surfaces. Well struck and very attractive.

The 1836 Reeded Edge half dollar represents the first emission of the reconfigured Capped Bust style by Christian Gobrecht, following the earlier design of John Reich. The number struck is not known, but the figure 1,200 has been suggested. Nearly all were placed into circulation, with the result that today most known examples grade from, say, Very Fine to Extremely Fine. Mint State coins such as this are great rarities and are seldom offered. We probably handle one every three to five years, if indeed that often.

Here is a major opportunity for the advanced collector and connoisseur.

♦ AN INVITATION ♦

We are always looking ahead to our forthcoming auction sales. Thinking of selling? We invite you to consign!

1836 Reeded Edge 50c Rarity



- 1248 1836 Reeded Edge. AU-55 (PCGS). A delightful example of the type, from an estimated mintage of just 1,200 pieces. Warm coppery gold and pale blue toning highlights on lustrous surfaces. Surviving examples of this popular rarity command lofty premiums in all states of preservation, and this attractive AU-55 specimen should see spirited bidding activity.

Attractive 1836 Reeded Edge 50c



- 1249 1836 Capped Bust. Reeded Edge. AU-53 (PCGS). Variety as preceding, and, despite the technical grade of AU-53, a piece with nearly the aesthetic appeal of a full Mint State coin. This coin deserves a second or even a third glance by the prospective bidder, for it surely must rank as one of the nicest within its grade range.

A Final 1836 Reeded Edge 50c



- 1250 1836 Capped Bust, Reeded Edge. EF-45 to AU-50. Another coin and, believe it or not, a third example with a very high degree of aesthetic value. It may be a long time before we have such an illustrious trio in a single sale—literally a grade for everyone!

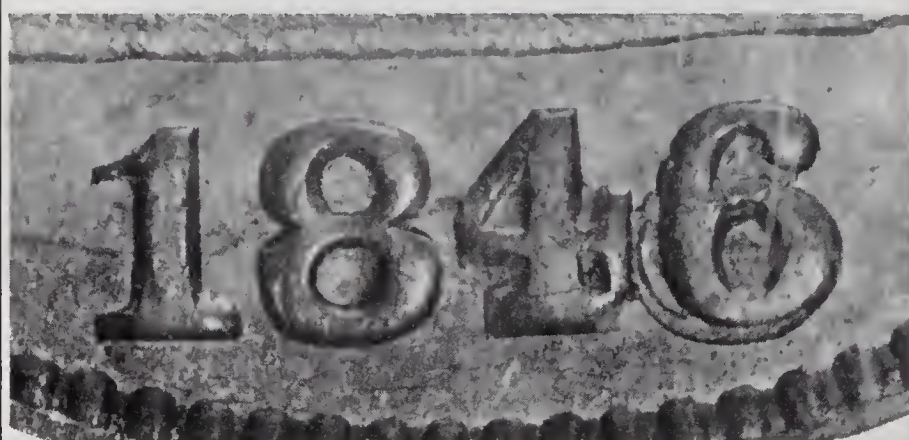
The present piece is toned light gray and lilac. A reverse rim mark after the final A in AMERICA serves to identify the piece. The edge reeding is double struck, indicating the coin moved slightly in the collar, a technical point but an interesting one. Worthy of a nice bid.



- 1251 1839-O Capped Bust, Reeded Edge. AU-55. Lightly cleaned long ago, traces of which are barely noticeable. Typical obverse die state, with repunched O and crack through date.

Uncirculated 1846/Horizontal 6

Currently Tied For Finest Certified



- 1252 1846/Horizontal 6. Breen-4788. MS-62 (PCGS). A choice example of this desirable issue, one that is extremely rare in Mint State. Indeed, as of the March 1992 PCGS Population Report, just two Mint State examples have been graded, both of which grade MS-62. A glance at the NGC Census Report reveals that no Mint State 1846 half dollars designated as 1846/Horizontal 6 have been graded by that firm, which serves to highlight the absolute rarity of this piece in Uncirculated grades. A sharp and lustrous example, lightly toned in pleasing shades of pale gold and lavender. The horizontal 6 is plainly visible to the unaided eye. This memorable coin will see spirited bidding when it crosses the auction block.



- 1253 1846-O Medium Date. B-4792. MS-62 (PCGS). No Drapery variety, due to excessive die lapping in the area of Liberty's pole arm. A frosty golden example, with splashes of deeper gold and pale blue toning highlights in evidence. The reverse surfaces have a mirrorlike appearance.

The March 1992 PCGS Population Report shows just two MS-62 examples of this date graded, with one example graded lower and one graded higher. Whether any of the other three Mint State coins graded by PCGS are the No Drapery variety is unknown to this cataloguer.



- 1254 1848 MS-64 (NGC). Variety with diagonal line within enclosed portion of 4 in date, perhaps the remnants of a repunched 4. A sharp and lustrous

example, with brilliant splashes of iridescent blue and gold evenly distributed on attractive surfaces. Some minor striking weakness is noted on the reverse at the eagle's right leg, as often seen for this issue.

Notable 1849-O Half Dollar



- 1255 1849-O MS-63 (NGC).** Very well struck with needle-sharp definition in every area, including the star points. Mottled light lilac, gray, and sea green toning over silver surfaces. An outstanding example of an issue which is normally seen only in significantly lower grades. The specialist will appreciate this one and bid accordingly!



- 1256 1849-O MS-60/61.** An attractive example of this popular New Orleans half dollar. Sharply struck for the issue, with just a hint of striking weakness at the top of Liberty's head on the obverse. Some very minor obverse marks, well hidden by pale golden toning, keep this coin from a full MS-61 or higher grade.



- 1257 1850 Closed 5. B-4819. AU-50 (ANA Cache).** Variety with repunched 0 in date. A sharp and brilliant example with splashes of pale golden highlights on the obverse and lavender and pale blue toning on the reverse. A scarce variety.

Rare 1851 Half Dollar



- 1258 1851 MS-62 (PCGS).** Variety with top of first 1 in date boldly repunched. Very lustrous surfaces, evenly toned in iridescent pale rose and lavender. A scarce and popular Philadelphia Mint issue, of which just 275,000 examples coined.



- 1259 1851-O AU-50.** Frosty surfaces with splashes of iridescent blue and pale gold. A sharply struck example of New Orleans half dollar coinage, with boldly rendered design details in evidence on both sides.



- 1260 1853 Arrows and Rays. AU-58 (ANA Cache).** A perennial favorite among U.S. type coin issues. Brilliant at the centers with concentric rings of iridescent sky blue, navy blue, violet, and gold surrounding the boldly rendered central devices. An altogether appealing specimen, worthy of strong bidding support.

- 1261 1855-O Arrows at Date. MS-60.** Brilliant fields with attractive gold and sea green toning around the obverse rim. The reverse has a splash of light brown toning at the upper left quarter. A nice example of the date and mint.

Despite the fairly generous mintage of 1855-O, relatively few Mint State examples have survived. A comparison can be made with 1854, a coin of lower mintage, of which we have probably handled five to 10 times as many Uncirculated specimens.

- 1262 1856-O B-4869. AU-58. Doubled Date variety,** with date first punched slanting high and to the right, partly effaced, then repunched in its normal position. Traces of this bold repunching can be seen at the 1 and the 56 in the date. A fully brilliant example with strong mint lustre and a sharp strike for the issue.



- 1263 1858 MS-62 (PCGS).** Type I reverse. A sharp and lustrous example of this popular issue, with LF in HALF on the reverse very close together at their tops. A pleasing specimen, aesthetically enhanced by shimmering slashes of iridescent lavender, pale gold, and sky blue. Very choice for the grade.

- 1264 1858-O MS-60.** A lustrous specimen, lightly cleaned long ago, since naturally retuned in iridescent splashes of pale gold and violet on the obverse, with just a hint of pale gold at the reverse periphery.



1265 1861 Proof-63. Brilliant surfaces with a nuance of blue toning at the borders. A very pleasing specimen of this Civil War year issue. Although 1,000 were minted, it is probable that nowhere near this quantity actually saw distribution. Not only is the piece scarce and desirable in this grade, in addition it is a member of the Without Motto style and, as such, is highly desired for type sets.

1266 Liberty Seated half dollar trio: ☆ 1861 EF-45 (2). One is lightly cleaned ☆ 1866-S EF-45. With Motto variety. Lightly cleaned. (Total: 3 pieces)

Especially Sharp 1861 CSA Restrike 50c



1267 1861 Confederate States of America Restrike half dollar. MS-63 or finer. (Grading by reverse only; the obverse is always flattened due to the method of production). One of the sharpest, most attractive restrikes we have ever handled. As such, this is worth a premium to the knowing buyer.

A little bit of history: In 1861 at the New Orleans Mint four pattern Confederate States of America half dollars were produced by combining the regular federal Liberty Seated obverse of 1861 with a new reverse depicting a shield with seven stars at the top (representing the seven states of the Confederacy) surmounted by a liberty cap, within an agricultural wreath, with the inscription CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA/HALF DOLL. surrounding. It was anticipated that a distinctive Confederate coinage would result. At the time the New Orleans Mint was in Confederate hands. However, it developed that no further coinage ensued, and the Mint remained idle for many years thereafter.

In 1879 the original reverse die came into the hands of J.W. Scott & Company, leading New York City coin dealers. They hit upon a novel idea of producing restrikes, which were done by extracting 1861-O half dollars from circulation, planing down the reverses, and overstriking them with the dies. As a result, all restrikes have flattened obverses, while the reverses vary in sharpness from minutely detailed (as offered here) to rather flat.

A seldom noticed, but very interesting history of the coin was given in *A Register of Half Dollar Die Varieties and Sub-Varieties*, by M.L. Beistle, in 1929. Much of this information was derived from the late David Proskey. For the interest of present readers, the story is reprinted herewith:

The history of the Confederate States' half dollar Proof has been known numismatically through various publications, but in order to acquaint the younger generation, a review is in order.

For about 18 years after the close of the rebellion in 1865, the belief prevailed, and it was recorded as an historical fact, that the Southern Confederacy had not metallic currency.

The early part of 1879 Dr. B.F. Taylor, Secretary and Treasurer of the Louisiana State Hoard of Health, gave out information, that he possessed a Confederate half dollar. In April, 1879, after some lengthy correspondence, Dr. Taylor sent the old coin, together with the reverse die, to Mr. E. Mason, Jr., of Philadelphia, Pa., with instructions to inform the public of the existence of a Confederate coin, and settled affirmatively for all time the long-disputed question, as to whether the Confederate States had issued any coin during the rebellion.

It was Dr. Taylor's wish, and desire, that the coin should eventually become the property of some historical, or numismatic association. The coin was subsequently purchased by Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, and presented to the American Numismatic Society, where it now reposes. This fact will be substantiated further on in this work.

An article appeared in the *New Orleans Picayune* of April 9, 1879, as follows:

"Confederate Archives.

"The following correspondence in relation to the history of the Mint in this city while it was under the control of the Confederate States government will be found interesting:

"Dr. B.F. TAYLOR, New Orleans, La.:

"Dear Sir: The enclosed circulars will explain to you the nature of the duties upon which I am now engaged.

"I beg to defer you to my friends, Generals Beauregard and Hood, and Captain Pierce, of your city, for my service in the Confederate army. I would like to have from you for file with the Confederate archives, a letter stating when and where you were appointed chief coiner of the Confederate States Mint, instructions received, copies of originals of any official papers, sketches, descriptions, etc., of all the coins made, etc. This will make a valuable addition to Confederate history, and I know no one but you can give it.

"Very truly yours, MARCUS J. WRIGHT."

New Orleans, La., April 7, 1879.

TO HON. MARCUS J. WRIGHT:

Dear Sir: Your favor requesting a statement of the history of the New Orleans Mint, in reference to the coinage under the Confederate government, is received.

That institution was turned over by the State of Louisiana the last of February, 1861, to the Confederate States of America, the old officers being retained and confirmed by the government, viz.: Wm. A. Elmore, Superintendent; A.J. Guirot, Treasurer; M.F. Bonzano, M.D., Melter, and Refiner; and Howard Millspaugh, Assayer.

In the month of April orders were issued by Mr. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury, to the effect that designs for the half-dollar coins should be submitted to him for approval.

Among several sent, the one approved bore on the obverse of the coin a representation of the Goddess of Liberty, surrounded by thirteen stars, denoting the thirteen states from whence the Confederacy sprung, and on the lower rim the figures 1861.

On the reverse there is a shield with seven stars, representing the seceding States; above the shield is a liberty cap, and entwined around it stalks of sugar cane and cotton. The inscription is: "CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA." The dies were engraved by A.H.M. Patterson, engraver and die sinker, who is now living in the Commercial Place. They were prepared for the coining press by Conrad Schmidt, foreman of the coining room (who is still living), from which four pieces only were struck.

About this period an order came from the Secretary suspending operations on account of the difficulty of obtaining bullion, and the Mint was closed April 30, 1861.

Of the four pieces mentioned one was sent to the government; one presented to Prof. Biddle, of the University of Louisiana; one sent to Dr. E. Ames, of New Orleans, the remaining one being retained by myself. Upon diligent inquiry I am unable to find but one piece besides my own, that being in the possession of a Confederate Officer of this city, who transmits it to his son as a souvenir of his father's services in the Confederate cause.

So soon as copies are made I will take pleasure in sending you a specimen for the archives you represent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B.F. TAYLOR, M.D.,
Formerly Chief Coiner C.S.A.

Some years ago I discussed with my dear friend, Mr. David Proskey, the subject of Scott's restrikes, and Mr. Proskey wrote me a letter giving all the facts on the subject. His letter has a distinct place in this work, and, I therefore, take the liberty to reproduce it here as follows:

New York Coin and Stamp Company, Inc.,
912 Sixth Avenue,
New York, Sept. 25, 1923.

Mr. M.L. BEISTLE,
Shippensburg, Pa.

My dear Mr. Beistle:

Your favor received requesting a statement of the history of the Confederate States' Restrike half dollar. J.W. Scott bought the Die of the reverse of the Confederate half dollar, together with the Proof specimen of the only known Confederate half dollar, at that time, from E.B. Mason, Jr., of Philadelphia, (a worn specimen having since then been found). The U.S. government had seized the obverse as their property since 1861 and could have seized both sides, as at the close of the War in 1865 the U.S. government became the heir of the Confederacy.

Scott decided to strike impressions from his die and he sent out Circulars offering silver restrikes at \$2. each, agreeing to have only 500 pieces struck. Preparing for this issue, Scott purchased 500 U.S. half dollars of New Orleans mintage and had the reverses drilled off. Then for fear the die would break, a steel collar was affixed, and 500 impressions in white metal were struck in order to be able, to supply something should the die go to pieces, but the die held intact even after the silver pieces were struck, each of the latter obverses (Liberty Seated) was placed on a blank of soft brass then struck on a screw press. This helped to keep the obverse from flattening. The writer supervised the process, so that the workers kept no specimen for "souvenirs." The die was then softened and cut across, so no more could be struck from a perfect die. The die now reposes in the collection of the Louisiana Historical Society the gift of Mr. J. Sanford Saltus. A couple of brass impressions exist showing the ridge across. These are now in the collection of Mr. Elliott Smith, New York City.

When all were struck Scott sent out circulars, with the coins to the subscribers, offering to pay 50 cents each over the subscription price for the return of any of the pieces, stating as a reason "oversubscription," which was untrue. It was doubtful if over 250 were sold, as Scott had a plentiful supply of them for over 30 years thereafter. He gradually raised the price to \$15 each. The original Proof half dollar was several times placed in various auction sales, but always "bought in." Finally the writer sold it to Mr. J. Sanford Saltus for \$3,000., who presented it to The American Numismatic Society.

Truly yours,

(Signed) DAVID PROSKEY.

NOTE—Mr. Proskey died August 16, 1928, and notice of his death will be found in the October number of *The Numismatist*.

As a further item of interest on the subject I have here an original copy of the Scott circular, above referred to, in Mr. Proskey's letter, which is as follows:

146 Fulton St., New York City.
October 17, 1879.

Dear Sir:

It is with great pleasure we present you with the restrike Confederate half dollar, subscribed for on the . . . , and hope it will meet with your approbation. We regret the delay in forwarding it, which was caused by die breaking on the first trial, it then had to be set in a heavy steel blank to prevent further damage; before risking the die again on the hard silver, we thought it advisable to strike the requisite number (500) in white metal, with the following description for a reverse: "4 ORIGINALS STRUCK BY ORDER OF C.S.A. IN NEW ORLEANS 1861. XXXXXXXX REV. SAME AS U.S. (FROM ORIGINAL DIE SCOTT)." These will be sold in any quantity to those, who subscribed to the silver Confederate piece; at 50 cents each. It was with difficulty we procured the 500 half dollars of a special mintage, on which the pieces have been struck by a new method over genuine 1861 N.O. Mint U.S. half dollars, and in consequence they must rank high above ordinary restruck coins.

The die (damaged only sufficiently to prevent restriking), is a very valuable and interesting relic, and is now for sale. Price, \$50.

Up to the 10th inst. we received orders for 567 pieces; the odd 67 subscribers have been supplied from a like number of patrons who ordered

two copies; this, we concluded, would be the more equitable plan for all parties concerned. Amateurs who ordered two will please remember that by this plan they certainly get one, whereas if they had drawn for chances they might have been left without any. We have received quite a number of orders since the 10th inst., all of which we are unable to fill, unless some of our subscribers, who get two, will kindly return one, for which we will be pleased to pay \$2.50.

Respectfully, SCOTT & COMPANY.

Thus ends the 1929 description by Beistle of the restriking procedure, an interesting comment on this fascinating 19th-century issue. Over the years we have handled perhaps 50 to 100 1861 Confederate States of America restrike half dollars, of which the coin offered in the present sale certainly is one of the most attractive.



- 1268 1861 Scott Confederate States of America token in white metal. Proof-64. One of the finest we have ever seen. An ideal companion to the preceding lot. The consignor bought this as the "Finest Known," and while no person can see or know all things, it is certainly accurate to say that we have never seen a nicer one!

Some technical notes: The medal or 1879-created side of this piece is from a late state of the die and shows a break beginning at a space between the denticles, going north to the right upright of N of ORIGINAL, continuing through the base of AL DIE SCOTT, then continuing through the upper portions of ORDER, fading to virtual nothingness at the upper left hand corner of the O. Another break, this one of hairline quality, is seen at the left side of the coin beginning at the base of O in FROM and continuing left through the bases of FR, then through the numeral 4, then through the tops of ORIGINALS STRUCK BY, terminating in the right side of the O of ORDER, just below where the previously-mentioned die break begins. The summation of this is that the die had failed around the periphery. The Confederate reverse, being struck before the 1861-dated restrikes, displays a wealth of minute detail. (If any of our readers would like to have an enlarged photograph of it, say 6" in diameter, we would be happy to send the same upon receipt of \$5 to cover custom printing and mailing cost). We do not mean to "go overboard" on the subject of 1861 Confederate States of America restrikes here, but they are fascinating—and "stories" are what numismatics is all about.

Gem Proof 1864 Half Dollar



- 1269 1864 Proof-64. A glittering gem specimen with electric blue toning against deep mirror fields. Frosty devices provide cameo contrast. One of the most aesthetically satisfying examples we have ever seen of this early date.

Only 470 Proofs were minted in 1864, and some of these have disappeared in the interim. Probably no more than about 300 to 350 exist today. At the time Proofs were very difficult to order, and could only be acquired by paying for them like-for-like, that is silver Proof sets had to be paid for using United States silver (or gold) coins. As noted elsewhere in the present text, the federal government would not accept its own paper money at par. These were perilous times during the Civil War, no one was certain who would win, and paper money had relatively little value.

- 1270 1865 B-4923. AU-58 to MS-60. A pleasing example of the No Drapery variety, considered rare by Walter Breen in his *Encyclopedia*. Careful examination under low magnification reveals that the attractive surfaces of this coin were once lightly brushed.
- 1271 1866-S No Motto. VF-30. Lightly cleaned long ago. A scarce and desirable variety in the Liberty Seated half dollar series.

Glittering Gem 1868 Half Dollar



- 1272 1868 Proof-65. A glittering gem specimen with breathtakingly beautiful lilac and electric blue toning over deep mirror surfaces. Certainly this is one of the finest survivors of the relatively few originally minted—a 19th-century classic in its most elegant form! The pedigree of this piece is not stated, but undoubtedly it must have come from an old-time collection long off the market.
- 1273 1869 MS-62. Well struck for the issue with many aesthetic claims to a higher Mint State grade. Frosty golden surfaces radiate warm cartwheel lustre, with abundant splashes of iridescent blue and gold adding to the overall effect.
- 1274 Liberty Seated half dollar trio: ☆ 1872-S EF-40. Very lightly brushed ☆ 1874 Arrows. EF-45 to AU-50. An attractive example of this popular type coin, lightly toned in iridescent gold and lavender ☆ 1874-S Arrows. VF-20. (Total: 3 pieces)

Rare 1873-CC With Arrows 50c



- 1275 1873-CC Arrows at Date. AU-58. Brilliant surfaces from dipping, probably a few years ago. Some light suggestion of heather toning. Quite well struck and detailed, surfaces somewhat cloudy, but with much lustre. Friction is evident in the obverse field in particular, thus accounting for the grade.
- The 1873-CC With Arrows half dollar, of which 214,560 were minted, is scarce today in all high grades. The present piece should attract wide bidding attention.



- 1276 1877-CC B-5020. MS-62 (PCGS). Type II reverse, Wide CC mintmark variety. A brilliant and lustrous example of this popular variety. Mirrorlike obverse fields are splashed with pale gold and a planchet flaw, as struck, runs horizontally through the field at the 9:00 position. Three tiny reverse toning marks are noted for accuracy.

Gem Proof 1879 Half Dollar



- 1277 1879 Proof-64. A splendid specimen with sea green and blue toning on the obverse, and gorgeous lilac and electric blue toning on the reverse. Certainly this is a top echelon specimen.
- Appearing in Superior's Hoffecker Sale, this coin was described, probably by numismatic scholar John Murbach, as follows: "An absolutely breathtaking gem with the most incredible colors imaginable. The obverse features turquoise iridescence mixed with a trace of violet. The reverse exhibits vivid violet and electric blue iridescence. A numismatic prize which must rank with the finest of the 1,100 Proofs struck. Definitely worthy of a record bid." Actually, what else can be said.
- From Superior's sale of the Hoffecker Collection, February 1987, Lot 3276.
- 1278 1887 MS-63 (PCGS). A sharp and attractive example of this low-mintage issue. Enhanced by boldly rendered design details and frosty pale surfaces. Conservatively graded in our opinion. For the second consecutive year just 5,000 half dollars were minted in Philadelphia for general circulation.

Proof-63 1896 Barber 50c



- 1279 1896 Barber. Proof-63. Brilliant with a whisper of champagne toning. An attractive coin which the bidder may think is even a bit better than Proof-63—actually, you could probably call it Proof-64 without fear of contradiction.
- In 1896 just 762 Proofs were minted. This certainly is one of the nicest survivors from an aesthetic viewpoint.



- 1280 1896 Proof-62/65. Another example of this date. Toned light gray and lilac over brilliant surfaces. Ostensibly, the coin is Proof-65 overall, but when the piece is slowly and carefully rotated in the light, some hairlines become evident in the obverse field, although they are largely masked by the toning. For the budget-minded buyer who wants a coin which looks like a Proof-65 but which will probably sell somewhere in the Proof-63 level, this represents an interesting opportunity.
- Bill Fivaz, in his summer classes at the American Numismatic Association Conference, suggests that when examining a Proof coin, such a piece should be carefully and slowly rotated at an angle to a pinpoint light source. If hairlines are present, they will then show up. Sometimes hairlines are all oriented in one direction—perhaps the result of the coin's having been wiped with a silver cloth. If looked at hurriedly, these lines might not be visible. However, if the coin is slowly turned, as mentioned, they will sooner or later come to light.



- 1281 **1896-O MS-63.** A desirable New Orleans issue, particularly in the Mint State grades. Our southernmost mint produced less than one million half dollars this year.

Key 1896-S Half Dollar



- 1282 **1896-S MS-64.** A desirable and in this grade very rare San Francisco Mint issue. Fully brilliant with a hint of pale gold at the rims. A network of faint die cracks weaves its way across the truncation of Liberty's bust and through the right hand obverse stars. Faint planchet striations, possibly as struck, are seen at the center of both sides.



- 1283 **1897 MS-65/67.** An aesthetically appealing gem, with sharply rendered design details and highly frosted surfaces. Iridescent splashes of pastel gold, sky blue, violet, and pink enhance the overall effect. One tiny obverse mark in front of Liberty's ear keeps the obverse surface from reaching the state of near perfection exhibited by the beautiful reverse. A common-date coin in an uncommon condition.

- 1284 **1898 MS-62/63.** Deeply struck, lustrous, and very frosty—the exact type of coin which would have been called “MS-65” prior to 1986, when tightened grading interpretations took effect. From an aesthetic viewpoint this coin is a dandy, and as such it is worthy of more than just a passing bid. We keep emphasizing aesthetic value and appearances in our catalogues, but, really, this is the “bottom line” when all is said and done. Technical numbers are fine, and we use them (as does everyone else), but they must be melded with an appreciation for other considerations as well—including sharpness of strike, quality of surface toning, lustre, and so on.

Gem Proof 1905 Half Dollar



- 1285 **1905 Proof-65.** One of only 727 Proof examples minted this year. Highly

reflective deep mirror fields and frosty design elements are toned in mottled shades of iridescent gold and sky blue. An attractive choice for a type set.



- 1286 **1905 MS-63 (PCGS).** Brilliant, lustrous surfaces with just a whisper of champagne toning. An attractive example of this very scarce date. Worth a premium as such, for Mint State half dollars of the year 1905 are among the rarest in the series. Indeed, this has the lowest production quantity of any Philadelphia Barber half dollar prior to the year 1910.

Gem Proof-66 1909 50c



- 1287 **1909 Proof-66 (NGC).** An outstanding gem specimen from a total mintage of 650 pieces. Certainly, few 1909 Barber half dollars exceed this piece in overall quality, and its aesthetic appeal must also be near the top of the list. Frosty silver design details and deep “black” mirror fields are lightly splashed with iridescent violet, sky blue, and gold. A superb coin in every sense of the word, a piece that belongs in the finest half dollar cabinet.

Low-Mintage 1910 Proof 50c



- 1288 **1910 Proof-64.** The fifth lowest Proof mintage in the Barber half dollar series, one of just 551 examples struck. Highly reflective mirror surfaces and boldly rendered design details are evenly splashed with attractive rich gold, violet, and sky blue. A choice coin with that all-important combination of numismatic desirability and aesthetic quality.

Rare 1914 Proof Half Dollar



- 1289 **1914 Proof-64.** The scarcest of all Barber half dollar Proof issues, from a scant mintage of just 380 pieces (this year also saw the lowest business strike

mintage in the entire series). Frosty design details form a pleasing cameo contrast with deep silver mirror fields. Splashes of iridescent blue and gold toning can be seen on both surfaces. Rare and desirable, certainly worthy of strong bidder support.



- 1290 1914 Proof-63. Another attractive specimen of this rare and desirable issue. Fully brilliant surfaces with just a hint of pale golden toning. A nice mix of aesthetic quality and numismatic value

Mint State 1915 50c



- 1291 1915 MS-61. Rare and desirable, the second lowest mintage in the Barber half dollar series (indeed, the second lowest mintage in the entire 20th-century half dollar series). Brilliant, frosty surfaces reflect hints of warm golden toning at the rims. A few faint, scattered obverse marks are all that keep this coin from a much higher grade. An attractive specimen of a rare issue that is certain to delight its new owner. Mint State coins are seldom offered.



- 1292 1915-D MS-63. Another attractive piece from the final year of Barber half dollar coinage. Radiant cartwheel lustre and hints of dusky sky blue toning enhance the brilliant surfaces of this lovely coin. An ideal candidate for a high-quality type set.
- 1293 1916 Liberty Walking. MS-64/65. A very attractive example from an aesthetic viewpoint, displaying as it does a pleasingly toned surface. The coloration ranges from light heather and magenta to electric blue. Quite well struck. All in all a nice example of the first year of issue of the design.

In 1916 the American silver coinage was redesigned, and noted sculptor Adolph A. Weinman created the "Mercury" dime and Liberty Walking half dollar, while Hermon A. MacNeil produced the Standing Liberty quarter. The numismatic community gave the new motifs a warm welcome, and pages of *The Numismatist* in 1916 and 1917 were filled with accolades.

Interestingly, in recent years there has been a great demand, at least on the part of the numismatic community, to revise our present coinage designs, an effort spearheaded a few years ago by Diane Wolf, who at one time was a member of the Fine Arts Commission. A bill providing for such redesign seemed almost certain to pass Congress a few months ago, but unexpectedly died. Hopefully, it will be revived and collectors as well as the general public can be treated to new and interesting designs. There is nothing wrong with the Lincoln cent motif, for example, but the obverse has been in use since 1909 and, as they say in politics, "it's time for a change."



- 1294 1918 MS-64 (NGC). Minutely mottled light gray and golden toning over lustrous surfaces. A nice example of this Philadelphia Mint issue. It is not easy to find at this grade level.

Gem 1919 Half Dollar



- 1295 1919 MS-64. Brilliant, frosty, lustrous, and above average in striking quality. If there is anything else you want, this coin probably has it, too! Seriously, it is a very nice example of one of the most desired Philadelphia Mint coins of its era. Here indeed is a prize for the advanced buyer.

Mint State 1919-D Half Dollar



- 1296 1919-D MS-62. Very light gray toning over silvery, lustrous fields. Some lightness of strike at the center of Miss Liberty's figure, but overall much better struck than normally seen, making this a premium coin. The 1919-D is very elusive in all high-grade levels. Worthy of an excellent bid.
- 1297 1938 MS-66 (PCGS). Intensely mottled golden, gray and green toning against a frosty background.
- 1298 1940 MS-66 (NGC). A well struck, brilliant, frosty coin.
- 1299 1941 MS-66 (PCGS). Satiny surfaces enhanced by brilliant cartwheel lustre. Sharply struck at the centers.

SILVER DOLLARS

The following offering of silver dollars is one of the most spectacular we have ever presented in an auction catalogue. In contrast to large cents, for example, the field of silver dollars 1794-1803 is largely untapped by collectors. Part of this is due to the fact that the standard reference book on the series, *The United States Early Silver Dollars From 1794 to 1803*, by M.H. Bolender, as excellent as it is, was produced in 1950. Today's numismatic technology is more advanced than it was back then, and a serious restudy would make the text more

usable, eliminate some numbers (which are simply die states rather than distinct varieties), and would add others.

In the meantime, it is possible to collect a set of Flowing Hair and Draped Bust silver dollars from 1794 through 1803 and get most of the *Guide Book* listed varieties, without having to pay high prices (relatively speaking) except for the classic first year of issue, the 1794—which has always been expensive (but worth it).

We recommend the following to our bidders for their careful consideration.

Mint State 1794 Silver Dollar Rarity



- 1300 1794 MS-63.** Brilliant Uncirculated with full striking at the centers with needle-sharp detail. On the left obverse and corresponding part of the reverse there is a lightness of striking due to the obverse and reverse dies not being parallel, a characteristic to one degree or another of all known specimens. We have never seen nor heard of a 1794 dollar sharply struck in all areas. Another factor is that a proper press for striking the dollar denomination was not on hand at the time. A couple of planchet laminations, as made, are seen in the left obverse at the third and sixth stars. This was the "cover coin" of our *Rare Coin Review* of November 1981, where we described it as follows:

Brilliant Uncirculated, choice full original mint lustre, mint abrasion at the third star, otherwise pristine. One of the later strikings from these dies showing the heavy clash marks on both sides. With characteristic

weakness on both sides at left, from being struck with dies out of perfect vertical alignment. Originally obtained from B. Max Mehl by F.C.C. Boyd, probably during the 1930s. Acquired by the Numismatic Gallery as part of the vast Boyd holdings and sold to a private collector via Stack's (Fixed Price List No. 47, 1950 at \$1595.); later to B.M. Eubanks, and sold at Public Auction by Quality Sales (Kreisberg-Cohen) on Sept. 10-12, 1973, Lot 464 at \$51,000. Tied with about four other Mint State examples for finest known. The most superb specimen of this rarity to pass through our hands since we sold one of the Lord St. Oswald pieces several years ago. A classic rarity in the truest sense of the word, with far more aesthetic and historical value than the 1804 dollar (which brought \$400,000 at the Garrett sale), or many other six-figure coins. Here is a treasure to be put away by the sophisticated collector of early American classics, or for the

far-sighted investor interested in the solid long-term financial appreciation that this coin will undoubtedly provide.

From Steve Ivy's ANA Sale, of August 1983, Lot 3769.

Historical and Technical notes: All 1794 dollars were struck from a single pair of dies made by Mint Engraver Robert Scot before September 1794. A trial impression in copper from a different obverse die (a difference first noted by Andrew W. Pollock III of our staff) was made by Scot in the last week of September. This is the former Judd specimen and is unique (we handled it at auction about five years ago). Another die was made, obverse stars were added, and a copper trial was taken; this is the unique lettered edge piece listed as 1-19, ex Virgil Brand. Evidently this last copper trial was made just before the commencement of regular coinage on October 15, 1794. According to Walter Breen, this copper piece was struck as a deliberate Proof. This coin is in the Smithsonian Institute.

It is interesting to note that the silver impressions of the 1794 dollar were non-standard coins. The original standard called for in the Mint Act of 1792 was a silver-copper ratio of 179 parts copper to 1664 parts silver. But Mint Director David Rittenhouse thought that this ratio was outrageously cumbersome, and had the 1794 dollars coined at nine parts silver to one part copper, which raised the silver content about 1 percent from the 371.25 grains specified in the Mint Act to about 374 grains.

Coinage of the 1794 silver dollars began Oct. 15, 1794. A total of 1,758 pieces were struck that day and delivered by the coiner.

Soon after the start of striking on Oct. 15, the two dies became misaligned vertically (i.e. not in parallel planes) with the result that nearly all 1794 dollars are weak at the left side of both obverse and reverse, with the date, left stars and parts of UNITED STATES very weak. (Arguments that these weaknesses were caused by lapping the dies do not hold water: There is no prooflike surface normally associated with die polishing. Further, the present specimen has the weaknesses but still shows sharp clash marks. Also careful examination will show that the weak areas, especially the stars, are not reduced in size, but simply weakly impressed. On a lapped die there is a loss of metal from the polishing and the affected areas have weak details smaller than normal). This die alignment problem was worsened by the fact that the coins were struck on a small press meant for cents or half dollars, but one that could not generate adequate pressure to fully bring up design details on a coin as large as a silver dollar. Some of the worst struck 1794s were not even allowed to leave the Mint, and were not counted among the 1,758 pieces struck. Instead they were evidently used "as is" for planchets on 1795 dollars (there has been reported a 1795 dollar which clearly shows the 1794 undertype). This problem was recognized as serious, and it resulted in the suspension of silver dollar coinage until a more powerful press could be obtained.

Due to some excellent research in the National Archives by Walter Breen, Hilt, and Robert Julian it is possible to determine the sources of silver used for the 1794 dollars and to whom the coined dollars were delivered. The Bank of Maryland made the first deposit of silver bullion to the Mint on July 18, 1794, consisting of 94,532 ounces of French ecus and minors. However the 1,758 silver dollars struck on Oct. 15, 1794 were paid out to Rittenhouse, whose bullion deposit came after that of the Bank of

Maryland; moreover the coins were almost certainly made from the bank's silver deposit. Although this is in direct conflict with the Mint Act of 1792 (which states that each depositor gets back his own silver in coin, and coins are paid out in the order in which deposits are received) it is probable that there was some kind of agreement between Rittenhouse and the bank.

The 1794 dollars struck on Oct. 15 were immediately placed into circulation, apparently in the New England area. As early as December 2, 1794, the following appeared in the *New Hampshire Gazette*. "Some of the dollars now coining at the Mint of the United States have found their way to this town. A correspondent put one into the editor's hands yesterday. Its weight is equal to a Spanish dollar, but the metal appears finer. One side bears a head, with flowing tresses, encircled by 15 stars, and has the word LIBERTY at the top and the date, 1794, at the bottom. On the reverse, is the bald eagle, enclosed in an olive branch, round which are the words 'One Dollar or Unit, Hundred Cents.' The tout ensemble has a pleasing affect to the connoisseur; but the touches of the graver are too delicate, and there is a want of that boldness of execution which is necessary to durability and currency." This writer's remarks were prophetic. In early 1795 John Smith Gardener was hired to help Scot, and his dies are instantly recognized by their boldness of execution, for lack of a better phrase. Late in the 1795, the Flowing Hair design itself was scrapped in favor of Gilbert Stuart's Draped Bust design.

Estimates on the total surviving population of 1794 dollars vary from 100 to 150 pieces, the latter figure probably being closer to the truth. The majority grade Very Fine or lower. There are at least six, possibly seven that have been called "Uncirculated," plus three or four others that could be fairly called "AU." The following represent the top ones known to us:

1) and 2) Lord St. Oswald. Both sold in 1964 by Christies in London for 4,000 pounds each. One of these later appeared in the Gilhausen sale (1973) at \$110,000 and in our *Rare Coin Review* No. 33 at \$150,000

3) The present specimen, pedigree given above

4) 1949 ANA; ex Boyd

5) Amon Carter specimen

6) Empire sale (Stack's, 1957).

7) One sold privately by Stack's (1956); obtained in Europe.

8) Atwater sale, Lot 185, ex Col. Ellsworth, Earle collections. Called "Uncirculated" in these early sales, but it has light friction and is really only AU. The same remark may apply to coins 4, 5, 6, or 7 on the above list

In addition there was an AU in the Miles sale, and a few more high-grade ones have been reported over the years.

Selected realizations for Uncirculated 1794 dollars include \$264,000 for the Amon Carter Collection specimen which was described as "probably the finest known" when offered by Stack's in January 1984, the example from the celebrated Norweb Collection, grading MS-60/63 realized \$242,000 in 1987 and the Uncirculated 1794 dollar from the Jimmy Hayes Collection realized \$220,000 when auctioned in October 1985.

Extremely Fine 1795 B-1 \$1



- 1301 1795 Bolender-1. Flowing Hair. Two leaves beneath wing. EF-40. A superb specimen from an aesthetic viewpoint, this coin is without adjustment marks, is well centered, and has delightful toning, the latter consisting of light silver and gold surfaces changing to hints of sea green at the bottom, with some areas of light gray on the higher points of the eagle and portrait. A delightful example of the type, variety and grade.



- 1302 1795 Flowing Hair. B-1. Two leaves under each wing. Value of VF-20, but actually EF-40 for sharpness of design. Some dark toning and a few

spots of discoloration are noted, while some old scratches (apparently to remove oxidation) are seen on the reverse at NITE. Actually quite choice, despite its minor problems. A coin which should be seen prior to bidding, as it is nicer than our description implies.



- 1303 1795 B-4. Flowing Hair. Two leaves beneath each wing. VF-25. A scrape mark near the rim to the left of the first S in STATES has been largely covered by toning over the years but still must be mentioned. Light gray and lilac toning overall. A small mark is noted in the obverse field between the neck and stars.

AU 1795 B-5 Dollar



- 1304 1795 B-5. Flowing Hair. Three leaves beneath each wing. AU-50.** A lovely example exhibiting appealing golden iridescence with blushes of delicate blue and rose color. Close inspection reveals that most of the original mint lustre still survives in the fields. The majority of the design details are well defined, including the leaves in the wreath and the eagle's wing and leg plumage. Some slight softness, scarcely worthy of mention, is noted on the high points of the eagle's breast and in the hair behind Miss Liberty's ear. Some minor adjustment marks can also be seen. Overall this is one of the nicest Flowing Hair dollars to come on the market in recent times.

From our sale of the Aspen Collection, 1989, Lot 349. Later in our Frontenac Collection, November 1991, Lot 2200.

Bolender-5 is considerably scarcer than B-1 just offered. The B-5 variety can be immediately recognized by the presence of a die line or "bar" in the left obverse field, extending downward to the left from behind the uppermost curl.



- 1305 1795 B-5. Flowing Hair. Three leaves beneath each wing. VF-35.** Variety as preceding. Light lilac and gray toning over high-quality fields. A very pleasing example of this issue.

A "trademark" of the obverse of B-5 is the "bar" in the field between the uppermost curl and the fifth star, much closer to the curl. This serves to instantly identify the coin at a glance.

Rare 1795 B-9 Dollar



- 1306 1795 B-9. Flowing Hair. Two leaves beneath each wing. VF-20/F-15.** Medium gray surfaces. A few pin pricks are noted on the reverse near TES of STATES and are scarcely worthy of notice.

This variety is quite elusive. In his day Bolender described it as Rarity-5, a valuation which is diminished somewhat since then due to additional discoveries, but nevertheless it remains hard to find.

B-9 is a combination utilizing the same die employed for the obverse with B-3 (and B-11) and the reverse of B-4. The reverse die is the only one with 16 berries, eight on each branch.

High-Grade 1795 Draped Bust \$1



- 1307 1795 Draped Bust. B-14. AU-58 to MS-60. Rarity-2.** Sharp and attractive with just the faintest hint of rubbing on the high points. All of Liberty's hair details are fully defined, while nearly every single feather on the reverse eagle is plainly evident. Some faint obverse adjustment marks are noted for accuracy. In our opinion, the iridescent violet, pale gold, and sky blue toning has been artificially applied.

AU 1795 B-14 Dollar



- 1308 1795 B-14. Draped Bust. AU-50.** A very attractive specimen with medium gray toning, silver at the center of the reverse. Quite well struck and centered. A tiny area of rim flatness is seen at the rim opposite the third and fourth stars. A very pleasing specimen of the first Bolender variety of this design type.

Bolender noted the following: "The bust was not properly centered in the die work, being placed too far to the left."

The reverse is of the so-called Small Eagle design, with the eagle perched on clouds, within a palm and olive branch.

The obverse motif was said by James Ross Snowden to have been the work of noted artist Gilbert Stuart (to whom the cataloguer, Dave Bowers, is very distantly related). The year 1795 represents the first employment of the motif on American coinage. In 1800 it first appeared on half cents, 1796 on large cents, and 1796 on half dimes, quarters and dollars.



- 1309 1795 B-15. Draped Bust. VF-30.** A very attractive, pale silver gray example. There are traces of light champagne toning in some protected areas on the obverse, while the fields are lightly reflective.

From our Robert W. Rusbar Collection sale, September 1990, Lot 2722.

Walter Breen has suggested that 42,738 silver dollars were struck in 1795 with the Draped Bust obverse, but this (as well as conjectures by anyone else) are simply guesses—no Mint records survive.

on the subject. Day-by-day Mint delivery records of silver dollars from 1794 through the end of the Liberty Seated series in 1873 will appear in the new book, *Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*, by Q. David Bowers, which is scheduled to be published later this summer. These figures are a courtesy of Robert W. Julian, who has done extensive work in the National Archives.



- 1310 1796 B-4. Small Date, Large Letters. Value of F-12, EF-40, for sharpness, although skillfully holed and plugged in two places. Careful examination at 12:00 and 8:00 on the obverse (and corresponding places on the reverse) reveals skillfully hidden repair marks. A lovely coin nonetheless, ideally suited for the budget-conscious collector.



- 1311 1796 B-4. Small Date, Large Letters. VF-35 to EF-40. A pleasing coin with a mixture of light gray and lilac toning with some hints of gold. Nicely centered with excellent denticulation all around.



- 1312 1797 B-1. Obverse with stars arranged 9 left, 7 right, reverse with large letters. VF-35. Another attractive dollar from the same old-time collection as preceding. Medium gray toning with some splashes of sea green around the periphery. A very old scratch is hidden in the obverse hair beneath the B of LIBERTY and does not represent removed metal, but, rather is a light depression. A pleasing specimen of this, the scarcest date of the regular Draped Bust silver dollar coinage.

♦ ONE LOT ONLY ♦

Up to five lots may be grouped with brackets for a "One Lot Only" purchase, if you wish to purchase only one example of a coin of which several examples appear in the sale.



- 1313 1797 B-1. Stars 9 x 7. Large Letters reverse. VF-35. Another example of the issue, this one with light gray toning accented by hints of gold. Boldly struck with prominent denticulation, as usually seen on dollars of this date.

1797 Small Letters Reverse



- 1314 1797 B-2. Obverse with stars 9 x 7, reverse with small letters. VF-30. Mottled light gray and golden toning. The reverse is less prominent than the obverse, and technically grades at a lower level, as on all known authentic specimens (actually a characteristic of the issue). A scratch is seen in the obverse field between the chin and fourth from last star.

This is the famous Small Letters reverse from the polygamous die also used to coin the reverse of 1795 B-14, 1796 B-1, B-2, and B-3, and 1798 B-2! Its brief mating with this obverse die (the same die used to coin B-1 of 1797) must have been little more than a honeymoon, for it is presumed that only a few examples were struck. Bolender referred to the issue as "very rare," and today we consider it to be Rarity-5. Probably somewhere between 30 and, say, 70 pieces are known, nearly all of which are in grades such as Fine and Very Fine. Indeed, neither EF or Mint State coins are priced in the *Guide Book*.

This reverse had a very low protective rim, with almost nonexistent denticles, and was cut in shallow relief. Thus, even a Mint State coin (if such could ever be found) would be weak on reverse, while strong on obverse. This is a technical point and it is mentioned here to satisfy those who are tuned in primarily to numbers, without concern for striking and production.

Another 1797 B-2 Rarity



- 1315 1797 B-2. Stars 9 x 7. Reverse with small letters. VG-8. Pleasing medium gray surfaces. Many of the comments given under the preceding lot are applicable to this lot as well. This represents still another opportunity to acquire the rarest *major variety* of dollars in the 1795-1803 range, an issue which is seldom seen. An appearance of two—count them, two—in a single catalogue is very unusual!



- 1316 1797 B-3. Stars arranged 10 left and 6 right. Reverse with large letters. VF-30.** Primarily lilac toning with splashes of gray. Quite well struck and centered. A nice example of the date, variety, and grade. We mention some very light, almost subliminal, adjustment marks at the bottom rim—something commonly seen on early silver dollars but, curiously enough, not a factor in the present collection offering! Indeed, the absence of same makes the present offering even the more remarkable.

This is the last of the three die varieties of 1797.



- 1317 1797 B-3. Stars 10 x 6, Large Letters. VF-20.** Two edge bumps are noted on the reverse. Primarily medium gray and lilac surfaces, accented in many areas, particularly in protected spaces, by brighter "silver" color.



- 1318 1798 B-1. 13 Stars on Obverse. Small Eagle reverse. VF-20, or slightly finer, net grade.** Technical grade EF-40, but with some rim marks, a few light surface scratches (more notable in the telling than in the seeing), and with the entire surfaces retoned a golden and sea green color. While we do not presume to give advice to the purchaser of this coin, it seems to us that if the piece were dipped to remove the artificial toning, it could then be retoned on a more natural basis, perhaps over a period of six months or more, with a net result being a thoroughly attractive example of one of the scarcest major issues in the series. All in all, the coin is very desirable. The interested buyer would do well to examine it in person, as it is very sharp overall and certainly must rank among the better examples, from a technical grade viewpoint, to come on the market recently.

Reverse with break from denticle through second T of STATES to base of upper leftmost leaf, continuing at the branch and ending in the field to the right of the second highest rightmost leaf. In the meantime, another break develops just above the third highest rightmost leaf and continues to the eagle's wingtip. Traces of a clashed die are minutely visible between the eagle's dexter wing and the branch. A very faint die break, is seen from the right arm of the second T in STATES through the top of the E crossbar, through the bottom of the final S, terminating to the left of the tip of the rightmost palm leaf. Still another break is almost subliminal in nature and begins above the last S in STATES and continues through the tops of OF, the centers of AMER and ends at the left center of I. This same die was used to coin 1797 B-1, in the final state (B-1h) described by Bolender.



- 1319 1798 B-2. 15 Obverse Stars. Small Eagle reverse. F-15 to VF-20.** Medium gray and lilac toning. A very pleasing example.

Purchased from Loyd B. Gettys, Davenport, Iowa, in the 1950s. Described then as "Fine to Very Fine, exceedingly rare."

The reverse is not as sharply defined as the obverse, due to its method of manufacture (see discussion under Lot 1104). One of the scarcest and most popular varieties of 1798, the issue was enthusiastically described by Bolender as "the only 1798 dollar with 15 stars!" The reverse is from the much-married die also used to coin 1795 B-14, 1796 B-1, 2, and 3, and the famous 1797 B-2. Bolender notes: "This identical die was used for four years, but always sparingly for small issues." While conjecture has run rampant among things in print concerning coins of the first 10 years of Mint operation, it will do no harm to add another "theory": The relief of the die is very unsatisfactory, is very shallow in its aspect, and the rim is not high. Dollars produced from the die always appear weak. For this reason it may have been kept in reserve, so to speak, and used only while another die was being awaited, or something similar. In any event, there must be some explanation why this piece was not put on the press in 1795 and simply used until it broke. What appears to be a die break extending from the fourth highest leaf on the right side of the left branch into the eagle's dexter wing, is not, but is due to the configuration of the coin. On worn specimens, the eagle's feathers wear in a way that they appear as a die break. See illustration under Lot 1099 for the same die in a higher state of preservation, used earlier for coinage.



- 1320 1798 B-6. Heraldic Eagle reverse. VF-35 to EF-40.** Medium gray toning. A well centered and very pleasing dollar with unusually intact rims. The illustration tells the story. The obverse has 13 stars, and the 9 of the date has a knob at the bottom. The reverse, with heraldic eagle, has just 10 perfect arrows and two sticks.

High-Grade 1798 B-12 Dollar



- 1321 1798 B-12. Heraldic Eagle reverse. AU-55.** Lightly cleaned at one time, but still very attractive. Mostly bright silver surfaces with mottled light gray and lilac toning, particularly on the reverse. A very nice example of this elusive issue.

A delicate die break, described by Bolender, arcs through UNITED ST, above A, terminating above the second T.



- 1322 1798 B-13. Heraldic Eagle. VF-20. Lightly cleaned, now a bright silvery color with traces of gray. Still, an appealing coin for the grade, and one which would be a candidate for a judicious toning over a period of time. One of the more plentiful varieties of the era, this example of B-13 would be a good choice as a coin for a type set.

Pleasing 1799/8 Dollar



- 1323 1799/8 B-3. 15 Reverse Stars. EF-45. A couple small rim marks are noted, but apart from this the piece is as aesthetically satisfying as we have ever seen at this grade level. The obverse and reverse are toned a mixture of silver gray with light magenta and iridescence, the magenta and iridescent qualities being very delicate. The rims are high and protective and serve to set the coin off as a cameo. All in all the coin will satisfy the most discriminating buyer at this grade level.

The reverse is the so-called 15 stars, and indeed it is, but two of the stars are buried in the clouds, with just the points showing. The extreme left cloud has two tiny spines projecting from it, while the extreme right cloud has a vestige of one spine—scarcely visible. Incidentally, on this and on other dollars, the eagle does not grasp the olive branch in the way it would in nature, as the branch goes between the individual talons on the observer's right, whereas in nature it would seem that the entire claw would circle around the branch to hold it.

- 1324 1799/8 15 Stars on Reverse. VF-35. Lightly polished long ago, but now pleasantly retuned to lilac and gray. Aesthetically pleasing; no apology required. A boldly struck coin that is very attractive overall.

♦ BOWERS AND MERENA TRADITION ♦

We've been supplying choice, rare, and desirable coins to collectors, museums, dealers, and others ever since Dave Bowers began his dealership back in 1953. Along the way we have handled our share—and more—of the world's great collections and rarities. Thousands of properties have come our way, and we've helped tens of thousands, probably hundreds of thousands, of collectors enrich their holdings. If you are a past Bowers and Merena client, we look forward to having you participate in this sale as well. If you are new to us, welcome, and use this auction as an ideal way to get started!

High-Grade 1799 B-16b Dollar



- 1325 1799 B-16b. AU-50. A splendid coin with delicate gray and heather toning over well-struck, silver surfaces. A "dream coin" for the grade—all one could ask for in terms of aesthetic quality.

This is a very late state, called "Rarity-6" by Bolender. The obverse die in particular is shattered, and it is a wonder that it didn't fall apart. Interestingly, the die breaks, numerous as they are, are most readily seen under magnification and not to the unaided eye. Presumably, the breaks were not deep in the die, thus accounting for its use to strike a number of specimens while in this state.



- 1326 1800 B-4. VF-25. Another very nice dollar, this one virtually perfect for the grade, except for a very tiny rim bump near the second star. Light gray toning. This same reverse die was used to coin B-16 and B-20 of the year.



- 1327 1800 B-12a. EF-45. Some traces of original mint lustre still remain in protected areas, particularly on the reverse. A very high-grade coin, which might technically be even AU-50. Dipped a number of years ago, and now beginning to retone a light color—not necessarily a perjorative situation, for left exposed to the elements, a few years from now it will probably be an attractive light gray. As Weimar White, a distinguished chemist and numismatist, has pointed out in recent articles in *The Numismatist* and elsewhere, the entire subject of natural vs. artificial toning needs to be re-examined by numismatists.

In this die state the reverse shows a break beginning at the left of the letter O, continuing through the top of OF and the eagle's wing tip, terminating about two-thirds of the way to the letter A. Another die break, more prominent, extends from the second cloud on the right through the top arms of the rightmost star, through the eagle's wing, up through the middle of the bottom of the letter A, with three small chips or sections broken out of the eagle's wing in the same general area where the die crack passes through.

Lustrous 1800 B-17 Dollar



- 1328 1800 B-17. EF-45 to AU-50.** Much original mint lustre still remains, particularly on the reverse and in protected areas. A very nicely struck example. Silvery surfaces with a blend of light gray, heather, and some nuances (at the borders) of sea green. All in all, a coin the advanced collector will certainly appreciate.

The obverse is distinguished by having what Bolender calls a "collar" along the neck, actually mostly above the bosom, the result of the accidental touching of the die by another puncheon during the diemaking process or, alternatively, a clash mark (although it does not seem to match the corresponding part of the reverse). In any event, the feature is extraneous to the design. A curious line or spine extends downward from the left side of the first digit of the date, a feature which may not be a break but may be the result of an extraneous punch, although the feature is sufficiently delicate that identification cannot readily be made. Some clash marks from the clouds on the reverse are seen subtly above the date.

The reverse has 12 arrows, the third one of which (counting from the left) is seen in just vestigial form—like a delicate stick. Die breaks as described by Bolender.

A very pleasing specimen of the most available variety among dollars dated 1800.



- 1329 1800 B-18. VF-30.** Lilac and light gray toning. A very nice example of the grade.

Obverse struck from the same die used to coin B-13.



- 1330 1801 B-3. EF-40.** Much original mint lustre is still seen, particularly on the reverse, which, if graded separately, would probably make the AU-50 level. Worthy of a strong bid!

The obverse die was also used to coin B-1 and B-2. On the reverse a break commences at the top of the third cloud from the left and continues to pierce the left side of the letter O, terminating as a spine in the inner curve of the left side. The right feet of all the T's on the reverse are missing on the reverse is missing, a curious situation.



- 1331 1801 B-3. VF-35.** Pale silver gray on both sides with darker gray in the protected areas of the reverse.

From our Robert W. Rusbar Collection sale, September 1990, Lot 2737.



- 1332 1801 B-3. VF-30 (PCGS).** A sharply struck example with pleasing fields. The central devices are toned in silver gray, particularly on the higher areas, while the basic fields are light silver. Probably cleaned long ago and now lightly retoned. As noted earlier, the entire subject of cleaning and retoning should be re-examined by numismatists. Apparently, the graders at PCGS did not think that this coin was troubled one iota by this situation.

Sharp 1802/1 Overdate Dollar



- 1333 1802/1 Overdate. B-3. EF-45.** A beautiful coin with light gray and lilac toning. Well centered and well struck. The overdate feature on this issue is extremely prominent, in fact so much so that the undertype 1 is just about as prominent as the 2! Perennially a numismatic favorite.

EF 1802 B-6 Dollar



- 1334 1802 B-6. EF-45. Another beautiful dollar from an aesthetic viewpoint. Light silver gray surfaces with hints of magenta. Some mint lustre can be seen on the reverse. A simply outstanding piece!
Purchased from Loyd B. Gettys in the 1950s.



- 1335 1803 B-5. Small 3. VF-35. Light gray surfaces with hints of heather. A very nice example of the date, variety, and grade.
Purchased from Loyd Gettys in the 1950s.



- 1336 1803 B-6. Large 3. VF-25. Another splendid specimen from an old-time collection. Medium gray surfaces mixed with heather and iridescent hues.
From Loyd Gettys in the 1950s.
The early dollars in this offering are distinguished by their extremely high quality. Very few have even the slightest adjustment marks, the centering is excellent, and other aspects are far above average as well.

- 1337 1840 Liberty Seated. EF-40/AU-50. Gray and iridescent toning. A nice example of the first year of issue of this design type.
1338 1841 EF-45 to AU-50. Some traces of lustre remain on the reverse in the protected areas. A popular date.



- 1339 1842 AU-58. Much original mint lustre still remains. Traces of prooflike surface are seen. Very light gray toning with hints of heather.
1340 1842 AU-58. Silver gray toning with some iridescence. Another very attractive example of this early Liberty Seated issue.



- 1341 1843 AU-55. Silver gray and iridescent surfaces with some prooflike characteristics, when the coin is held at a certain angle to the light.



- 1342 1844 AU-55 (PCGS). Light silver gray toning with splashes of iridescence. A thoroughly pleasing specimen of one of the most desired issues of the decade.

This is the famous "quad stripes" issue. Each vertical stripe in the obverse shield is composed of four distinct elements, instead of the usual three, a feature seen only on business strikes—and due to die doubling. Proofs have just three elements to each stripe, a quick way to differentiate any Proof which might be questioned. We have only ever seen 1844 business strikes with the "quad stripes" features as noted and would be grateful if any reader has any that differ from this—as mention was made in *The Gobrecht Journal* of some three-element business strikes existing. (This information will be used in our new book, *Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*.) Of all Liberty Seated issues, the 1844 is the only one with this distinctive characteristic. In addition, embedded in the folds of Miss Liberty's skirt, high above the space between the 8 and first 4 of the date, is the top of an extraneous figure, possibly the digit 8. This also is common to all known specimens and must have happened when a date logotype or individual date punch was accidentally impressed into the die. Low mintage plus the characteristics just noted add up to make the 1844 a truly desirable Liberty Seated dollar!



- 1343 1845 AU-53.** Silvery gray surfaces with some hints of prooflike characteristics. Wire rim around much of the obverse and reverse. A few minor rim marks are noted and are not significant. A pleasing example of one of the scarcer dates of the 1840s.

Mint State 1846 Dollar



- 1344 1846 MS-61 (PCGS).** Light silver gray surfaces with some splashes of gold. While 1846 is available enough in lower grades, in Mint State it is quite rare. An important bidding opportunity for the specialist.



- 1345 1846-O EF-45 to AU-50.** Mottled light gray and gold toning. A very pleasing specimen of the first branch mint silver dollar. Just 59,000 were coined. Use was probably primarily in the Mississippi River valley trading area. Examples are elusive in higher grades today.

Notable Gem 1847 Dollar



- 1346 1847 MS-64 (NGC).** A notably excellent specimen of this issue from the 1840s. Light gray surfaces are overlaid with nuances of electric blue. As is the case for numerous dollars of the era, the 1847 is plentiful enough in lower grades, but in higher Mint State levels such as this it becomes a significant rarity. The connoisseur will want to bid liberally for this one.

- 1347 1847 AU-55.** Small edge bump at seventh star. Silver gray surfaces.

Mint State 1848 Dollar



- 1348 1848 MS-60 (PCGS).** Bright, light silver gray surfaces. A very attractive example of the lowest mintage dollar of the 1840s; just 15,000 were struck.

At the time Liberty Seated silver dollars were not struck for general circulation, but instead, were produced on specific request when appropriate amounts of bullion were deposited for them. The new book scheduled for delivery this summer, Dave Bowers' *Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*, will list production of all Liberty Seated dollars, by day, throughout the series. In addition, the volume will tell of distribution practices, minting procedures, and much more never available in a single volume.



- 1349 1849 AU-58, prooflike.** Bright silver surfaces with hints of light gold and gunmetal-blue toning. The prooflike surface is prevalent throughout the obverse and reverse. On the reverse some lightness of strike is seen on the eagle's dexter leg, as is typical for the variety. A wire rim is noted around much of the reverse.

1848 is another date which in lower grades is available, but which in Mint State we have found to be quite rare. The present specimen is notable for its aesthetic quality and should readily sell at the MS-60 level.

AU 1850 Dollar



1350 1850 AU-58 (PCGS). A piece which comes very close to the MS-60 level. Brilliant surfaces. In keeping with all other 1850 dollars seen, the surfaces are prooflike, rather than deeply frosty. Sharply struck throughout, this coin is an elegant specimen of an issue of which just 7,500 business strikes were made. Worthy of a strong bid!

1351 1850 EF-45, lightly cleaned with friction a number of years ago, and since retoned a pleasing light gray with some gunmetal-blue around the borders. Another example of this rare issue.



1352 1853 AU-50. Light silver gray and gold surfaces. Quite attractive overall.

Mint State 1855 Dollar



1353 1855 MS-61 (NGC). Brilliant, frosty, and lustrous. This issue is a *great* rarity in Mint State, and often a period of *several* years will elapse between our offering one at auction or by private treaty. The importance of the coin here offered cannot be overemphasized. Indeed, as early as the late 1850s and 1860s, contemporary numismatic catalogues relay that significant premiums were being paid for this and several other dollar dates of the 1850s; the piece was literally a rarity in its own time. The mintage of 26,000 pieces must be discarded, for it bears no relevance to the availability of coins today. Watch this one leave catalogue values behind. The owner will have something that few of his peers own.

Call for information: Q. David Bowers of our organization would be pleased to hear from anyone with information concerning unusual or significant Liberty Seated dollars, data concerning Treasury releases of the 1950s and early 1960s, or anything else pertaining to the 1840-1873 series not reflected in current literature or *The Gobrecht Journal*. Information will be credited in the book now being created.

Gem Proof 1856 Dollar



1354 1856 Proof-64 (NGC). A splendid gem Proof, one of just a few dozen struck, and of still fewer known today. The coin has light gray and golden surfaces with some iridescence around the border. Exquisitely struck, with superb definition of detail throughout.

Date with italic 5 as on all dollars of this year; 6 slants to right. No evidence of repunching. Reverse with tiny raised area at lower left of L of DOLLAR, on the upright and just beginning on the lower left serif, somewhat resembling die rust, but possibly from another cause.

Mint State 1857 Dollar



1355 1857 MS-63 (NGC). Primarily silver surfaces with a whisper of light gray. Prooflike surfaces on obverse and reverse, as nearly always seen on high-grade dollars of this date. Very scarce in Mint State levels, despite a relatively generous mintage. It is believed that most were exported.

The obverse shows lightness of striking on most of the stars, but is better struck than normal for this date. Miss Liberty's head is also lightly defined. Virtually all (entirely all?) 1857 business strikes have this characteristic. The reverse is exceptionally well struck for a business strike 1857 and shows complete detail on the eagle's legs, wings, etc., except for some trivial (scarcely worth mentioning) light striking at the top of the eagle's dexter wing.

All in all, this is a delightful example of a highly prized date.

Classic 1858 Dollar Rarity



1356 1858 Proof-62. A splendid specimen with light steel blue and gold toning over mirror surfaces. Of all Liberty Seated dollars the 1858 is one of the most famous, simply because for many years *The Guide Book of United States Coins* and other references stated that just 80 were struck, a figure based upon a 19th-century number said to have been obtained from the Mint by the Chapman brothers of Philadelphia. In actuality, the number struck, while not known, was probably more on the order of 200 or 300 pieces. Weimar White (in particular) and others have written extensively on the subject for *The Gobrecht Journal* and elsewhere. By any standard, the 1858 dollar may emerge as a 19th-century classic, Proof-only issue the ownership of which will virtually automatically place its new possessor in the front rank.

From Paramount International Coin Company's sale of October 1986, Lot 686.

The 1858 dollar needs more study so far as die states are concerned. As a step in this direction, some specific information is given here: in the reverse field, and to the left of the eagle's beak, there is a tiny depression or pit, directly above the top of the eagle's dexter wing—a feature seen on many of this date. At the upper left of the letter D of DOL is a tiny raised area, a lump. Other irregularities appear at the lower left of the upright of the LA.

In the field below the D of UNITED, about one-third of the way to the eagle's wings, is another tiny depressed area, also common to other dollars we have seen.

The question is: do other 1858 dollars exist without the die marks mentioned?

On this particular specimen there is a tiny, almost microscopic dot within the D of UNITED obviously a privy mark put there by some former owner—scarcely worthy of mention, except that it is interesting and maybe related to a similar privy mark seen above the I of UNITED of a Gobrecht dollar offered elsewhere in the present catalogue. By means of this present note, any of our readers possessing dollars with similar marks are invited to contact us.

High-Grade 1859-S Dollar



- 1357 1859-S AU-55, prooflike. A pinprick dig in reverse field below OF and close to eagle's neck. Light blue, gold, and gray surfaces. Extremely attractive.

Die characteristics: The digit 1 in the date is repunched, with evidence of a small extension below the upright of the 1 (but no double punching of the bottom serifs). The bottom of 8 lightly repunched, visible only upon close examination. Date small in comparison to that used in the immediately preceding years. Reverse S mintmark high and with upper right serif nearly, but not quite, touching branch.

Gem Mint State 1861 Dollar



- 1358 1861 MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant surfaces with a hint of golden toning. Very sharply struck. A high-grade example of an issue which is rare in any and all states of preservation (except for Proofs which come on the market with regularity). At this grade level, the 1861 is sufficiently rare that a number of years may well elapse before we handle another. The precious quality of high-grade Mint State Liberty Seated dollars is just beginning to be realized, and over the next few years we expect the order of pricing to change dramatically. Really, there is no such thing as a common Mint State Liberty Seated dollar with the exception of 1859-O, 1860-O, and to a lesser degree, 1871 and 1872, and to a still lesser degree, 1873. Even in MS-60, dates of the early 1860s are prime rarities. In MS-64 they are sufficiently elusive that even the greatest collections usually do not have them. For issues after 1858, the demand for high-grade pieces is filled somewhat by the availability of Proofs, but specialists realize that Proofs are a *different* finish than business strike coins, and thus should be considered separately concerning the aspect of rarity.

Important Mint State 1862 Dollar



- 1359 1862 MS-63 (NGC). A splendid specimen with light gray and gold toning. Well struck and thoroughly desirable. A *major* rarity in this grade, so rare, in fact, that again it may be a number of years until another example is represented in our sales.

Just 11,540 business strikes were made and virtually all of these have disappeared in the meantime. In fact, even in well-worn condition, the 1862 is notably rare.

It may come as a surprise to learn that Liberty Seated silver dollars did not circulate after early 1853, by which time the silver content exceeded the face value. The Act of February 21, 1853 lowered the weight of the half dime, dime, quarter, and half dollar, thus permitting them to circulate, as they were now subsidiary or, in a sense, fiat coins. Arrows were placed at the date to signify the reduction. The silver dollar was left untouched. The price of silver remained above face value until 1873, when it was still above face value but just slightly. In the meantime, coins of this denomination continued to be struck only in response to certain bullion deposits and requests for them. Use was primarily in the export trade, although from time to time the Treasury stored quantities. Beginning in December 1861, payments of gold coins were stopped by banks, and by the second week of July 1862 virtually all silver coins were taken from circulation by an anxious public uncertain of the outcome of the Civil War. This is a moot point as far as dollars were concerned, as they did not circulate anyway.

Bonds issued in 1870 were specifically redeemable in silver dollars (and other silver coins) under the Specie Resumption Act of 1875, which endeavored to have silver coins circulate once again. By this time the value of silver had dropped on world markets (due to an abundance of silver in the European markets and to increasing domestic production in Nevada) and silver dollars were intrinsically worth less than face value. Still, it was not until autumn 1876 that silver coins came out of the Treasury in quantity and went into the hands of the public, in exchange for Fractional Currency and Legal Tender notes. At this time, it is probably the case that most unreleased Liberty Seated silver dollars held by the Treasury were paid out at face value.

Spectacular Mint State 1864 Dollar



1360 1864 MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant, frosty, and lustrous—a superb specimen of one of the greatest rarities in the series in Mint State. In fact, it is probably the case that no matter what you pay for this coin, an offer made publicly the day after for *twice the price* would not bring you a second specimen. Further, you will own the coin, and dozens of other specialists will still be wanting one! At this grade level, the number of examples in existence can probably be counted on the fingers of one hand.

We expect much excitement as this crosses the auction block, for it is truly one of the most memorable, most important coins in the present sale—a sale laden with *standard* rarities, but also including a number of *subtle* (for want of a better word) rarities, pieces which are largely unappreciated except for inner circle specialists—but we doubt if such pieces will remain sleepers for very long.

Date high in field and close to the base of Miss Liberty.

Rare 1865 Dollar



1361 1865 AU-55, perhaps slightly finer. Pale golden toning highlights on frosty silver surfaces. A sharply struck specimen of silver dollar coinage from the final year of the Civil War. A scarce issue, one of 47,000 pieces minted. A lovely coin that should see spirited bidding activity.

Choice Proof 1866 Dollar



1362 1866 With Motto. Proof-63 (PCGS). A superb specimen which was undoubtedly called Proof-63 because of a minor touch of friction in the right obverse field. Otherwise the piece is Proof-65 or better. From an aesthetic viewpoint this coin has few contemporaries; the fields are toned a beautiful lilac-gray with splashes of steel blue at the rims. The result is a Liberty Seated

dollar which is a joy to behold. In fact, the aesthetic quality of this particular Proof-63 coin exceeds some we have seen graded as Proof-65. To be fair to the coin, if we were grading it outside of the holder we would grade it as Proof-63 obverse and Proof-65 reverse. We have no doubt that the experts at PCGS would do the same (however they have adopted a policy of assigning just one grade to a coin; the concept of separate grades for the obverse and reverse, pioneered by ANACS, seems to have been forgotten).

The motto IN GOD WE TRUST appears for the first time on a dollar of this date. In terms of generally circulating American coinage, its first use was on the two-cent piece of 1864. The larger silver and gold denominations followed suit in 1866.

Die characteristics: Reverse Proof die has a patch of unfinished surface in the triangular area between the second and third arrowheads; the arrowheads do not touch.

Rare Proof 1867 Dollar



- 1363 1867 Proof-61 (PCGS). Brilliant surfaces with just a hint of gray toning. Frosty devices stand out sharply against mirror fields. The 1867 dollar is highly prized in all grade levels and is rarely seen in Mint State, placing a tremendous extra pressure upon the remaining Proofs, such as the coin offered here.

1867 Over Small Date Proof \$1



- 1364 1867 Large Date over Small Date. Proof-60. Brilliant with some contact marks in the fields. This is the very rare, Breen-5478, described as follows: "1867 over smaller date. Date first entered with half dollar logotype, high and

slanting down to right, then corrected with normal dollar logotype (much larger), low and level." The issue is designated as "very rare" and apparently accounted for just a small percentage of the 625 Proofs produced this year. An item the specialist will appreciate.

Detailed description of date logotype: On the first digit, 1, an undertype 1 of smaller size is seen protruding above the top of the 1 digit, with the serif of the undertype visible at the left upright of the regular 1, about 2/5 of the distance up from the bottom. At the top of the 8 "horns" from an undertype 8 and in the lower opening of the 8, a trace of the bottom curve of an earlier 8 can be seen. At the top of the digit 6 is a tiny "horn" or spur, coming from the left, remnant of an undertype 6. No repunching is seen on the 7 digit.



- 1365 1867 Large Date over Small Date. Proof-55. Attractive light lilac, magenta, and blue toning. Another specimen of the variety just described.

Gem Proof 1868 Dollar



- 1366 1868 Proof-64 (PCGS). Breen-5480, with 1 and final 8 in date repunched. A beautiful specimen of absolute gem quality, with the bold separation of frosty design details and mirror fields that is often found in today's Proof clad coinage. Brilliant at the centers with iridescent halos of violet and sky blue at the rims. A true gem that would enhance any silver dollar cabinet!

◆ INCREASE YOUR CHANCES ◆

Increase your chances of bidding success. Do you have a certain amount in mind? By means of our Maximum Expenditure option—refer to the Terms of Sale, No. 15 for complete information—you can bid on up to eight times the amount you want to spend, and we will bid on your behalf until that limit is reached. This will vastly increase your chances of success. It's just like being at the sale in person!

Choice Proof 1868 Dollar



1367 1868 Proof-63 (PCGS). Mottled gray and blue toning over silver surfaces. A nice example for the grade. One of 600 Proofs minted.

Date high and close to base of Miss Liberty. Left side of numeral 1 repunched at the bottom; subtle repunching seen at the inner curve of the bottom opening of the 8.

1368 1868 EF-40. A very pleasing specimen from an aesthetic viewpoint, exhibiting as it does light silver-gold toning over lustrous surfaces, with some splashes of iridescence at the borders. The discriminating buyer will really appreciate this coin, not only for its rarity (for indeed it is quite elusive in all grades) but also for its aesthetic appearance.



1369 1869 AU-55. Obverse with some prooflike characteristics. Dipped some time ago, and now fully brilliant, but quite attractive; no apologies needed. The reverse is a mixture of prooflike and frosty surfaces.

Choice Proof 1871 Dollar



1370 1871 Proof-63 (PCGS). A pristine coin with mottled light gray toning over silver surfaces. Some gunmetal-blue is seen around the borders. Grading is subjective, and some would call this Proof-65 we are certain. Here is a coin worthy of a close look, a second and third glance, by prospective buyers, for in our opinion the Proof-63 rating is indeed conservative.

1371 1871 AU-50. Much original mint lustre still remains. Brilliant surfaces.



- 1372 1872-CC EF-40. Lightly toned fields are a combination of gray, blue, and gold, with some darker toning around the stars. At the date area between the digits 8 and 7 there can be seen under magnification an irregularity. Whether this was a planchet lamination of some type, or whether a dig has been repaired, it is difficult to determine, but we believe that the latter is probably the case. The coin is sold "as is," and we strongly encourage anyone wanting to bid by mail to request in-person examination as there will be no returns permitted. The coin is attractive overall, and it is correct to say that without a glass, most observers would not even notice the situation which we mention.



- 1373 1872-CC G-6 to VG-8. An evenly worn example of this very popular, low-mintage issue. The illustration tells the story.

Proof 1873 Dollar



- 1374 1873 Proof-62 (PCGS). A closed 3 in date, as all. A few marks, visible under magnification, create the Proof-62, but at quick glance the piece appears almost perfect. Here is another instance in which the aesthetic appeal of a coin will probably carry it beyond the technical grade of Proof-62, with a resultant higher price. The piece is very beautiful to behold and is toned a mottled gold and magenta over mirror surfaces. Some splashes of electric blue can be seen at the borders.

Just 600 Proofs were struck of this, the last year of Liberty Seated coinage. Examples are scarcer than even this low mintage indicates, and it may be that some were melted. Here is a beautiful coin, a prize Liberty Seated dollar. Examine it before bidding, and we are sure you will agree.

Another Proof 1873 Dollar



- 1375 1873 Proof-62, from a technical viewpoint, but artificially retoned (in our opinion) a vivid blue and sea green (predominantly), with some areas of gold and magenta at the obverse center.
- 1376 Selection of Morgan and Peace dollars, each certified by PCGS: ☆ 1878 8 Tailfeathers. MS-64. Fully brilliant ☆ 1878-CC MS-64. Splashes of iridescent gold and violet ☆ 1885 MS-66. Sharp and frosty ☆ 1890-O MS-64. Fully brilliant ☆ 1923 MS-65. Satiny surfaces splashed with pale golden highlights. An attractive group of certified silver dollars. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 1377 1878-CC MS-64 (NGC). A frosty Carson City Mint issue from the first year of Morgan dollar coinage. Hints of pale rose toning enhance the brilliant surfaces.
- 1378 1879 Morgan. MS-64. Brilliant surfaces with some hints of gold around the borders.

MS-63 1879-CC Morgan Dollar Capped Mintmark Variety



- 1379 1879-CC MS-63 (G.S.A. holder). Large mintmark over small mintmark, so-called Capped Mintmark variety. Lustrous, satiny surfaces with radiant cartwheel lustre in evidence on both sides. Very attractive for the grade with some claims to an even higher grade. A great selection to fill that 1879-CC gap in your Morgan dollar collection.



- 1380 1880 MS-65 (NGC). Sharply struck, frosty, and brilliant.

Gem Proof 1886 Dollar



- 1381 1886 Proof-64 (PCGS). A splendid gem specimen with a marvelous degree of aesthetic appeal. A gorgeous coin! Bright silver centers change to gold and sea green around the borders. Quality such as this is seldom seen today. A premium coin that the connoisseur will appreciate.



- 1382 1886-O MS-63. Lustrous and frosty, a very attractive example of an issue which is virtually impossible to find in grades above MS-60. Sharply struck, brilliant, with just a whisper of light golden toning on the obverse. The silver dollar connoisseur will want to bid very liberally for this one—its aesthetic appeal is second to none we have ever seen at this grade level, and its rarity is, of course, unquestioned.

- 1383 1887-O MS-64 (PCGS). A sharply struck, lustrous, and frosty coin. All anyone could desire in a piece at this grade level.



- 1384 1887-O MS-62. Van Allen-Mallis-2 A lustrous and brilliant example of this desirable variety, with date first entered far to left, partially effaced from the die, and re-entered further to the right. Careful examination under low magnification reveals bold remnants of the incorrectly punched date. A nice selection for the advanced Morgan dollar collector.

Superb Gem 1889 Morgan \$1



- 1385 1889 Proof-66. A superb gem specimen undoubtedly from an old-time collection. The obverse displays splashes of sea green, magenta, and gold toning over the left four-fifths of the coin, while a patch of silver remains on the right. The reverse is fully brilliant. Apparently this piece remained face up in a cabinet for many years, acquiring toning on one side.

Just 811 Proofs were minted, and of the survivors this piece is certainly one of the very finest.

- 1386 1889-CC VF-20. Light silver gray surfaces. The key issue among Carson City Morgan dollars.

- 1387 1891-O MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant, lustrous surfaces. Somewhat lightly struck at the center, as is normal for this issue.



- 1388 1892-CC MS-63 DMPL (ANA Cache). A lovely specimen from the penultimate year of Carson City Mint coinage. Brilliant mirror fields surround sharp and frosty central devices. A popular and desirable Morgan dollar issue, particularly in this choice state of preservation.

- 1389 1892-O MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant and frosty. Somewhat lightly struck at the centers, as is typical for 1892-O, but in the present instance significantly better than usually seen. This coin will fit the bill for anyone desiring an 1892-O at this grade level.

Gem 1893 Morgan Dollar



- 1390 1893 MS-65.** Very scarce and desirable Philadelphia Mint issue tallies the eighth lowest mintage figure in the entire Morgan dollar series from 1878 to 1921. A lustrous gem specimen, with smooth, satiny surfaces lightly splashed in shades of pale gold and lavender. Radiant cartwheel lustre adds to the overall beauty of this desirable coin.

Appealing 1893-CC Dollar



- 1391 1893-CC MS-63 (ANA Cache).** An aesthetically appealing coin from the final year of Carson City Mint silver dollar coinage. A brilliant and frosty representation of Liberty stands boldly out from reflective pale pink fields. Aesthetically appealing and numismatically desirable.



- 1392 1893-CC MS-63.** Housed in a Paramount International Coin Corp. Redfield Collection holder. Choice for the grade, with splashes of pale gold and violet toning highlights at the rims. A desirable Morgan dollar issue from the final year of Carson City coinage.

The late La Vere Redfield was known as a hard-money advocate who disliked banks and the government. In fact, this Reno, Nevada resident once went to jail rather than pay his taxes. During the 1930s and 1940s, he assembled a hoard of over 400,000 silver dollars. In January 1976, the hoard was purchased for \$7.3 million and eventually resold to Paramount International Coin Corp. and several other dealers who gradually dispersed it in a series of nationwide promotions.



- 1393 1893-CC MS-61/63.** Somewhat lightly struck at the centers, but quite attractive overall. The reverse is partially prooflike. The 1893-CC is extremely desirable in Mint State and we expect this coin to bring a strong bid.

- 1394 1893-CC EF-40.** A lightly cleaned yet still very attractive specimen of this desirable Carson City issue. A very faint obverse scratch is noted at the truncation of Liberty's neck.

Key 1894 Proof Dollar



- 1395 1894 Proof-62 net,** actually Proof-64 or finer with a small lint mark in the obverse field between Miss Liberty's nose and the E. Brilliant surfaces. A very attractive example of one of the most prized Philadelphia Mint dates. In autumn 1976 Paramount International Coin Corporation offered this coin for sale (see pedigree), stating: "There are just a few completely insignificant hairlines and marks that are visible only under magnification, and even with the lint marks we were tempted to call this gorgeous Proof 'superb Proof-67.' Without a doubt this is one of the finest survivors of the original 972 Proofs minted."

From Paramount International Coin Corporation's October 1986 sale, Lot 235.

Classic 1895 Proof Dollar



- 1396 1895 Proof-62 (PCGS).** A splendid coin with frosty devices set off against mirror fields. Pleasing light gray, blue, gold, and iridescent toning. At this grade level, here is a very satisfying specimen of what has been called the "King of Morgan Dollars."

Mintage for the 1895 Morgan dollar was divided into 12,000 business strikes and 880 Proofs. No business strike has ever been authenticated, and it is presumed that all went to the melting pot under the Pittman Act of 1918 which saw the melting of 270,232,722 silver dollars of earlier dates—in one of the most egregious legislative boondoggles in the history of the United States Congress. In any event,

specimens in existence today are limited to survivors from the original Proof mintage of 880, probably about 500 to 600 coins in all. As such, in terms of all grades, the 1895 is far and away the rarest Morgan dollar date. Some issues (1893-S as an example) may be rarer in Mint State than the 1895 is in Proof, but quantities of 1893-S exist in worn grades. We mention this simply as an explanation.

The ownership of an 1895 is the goal of every Morgan dollar collector. The present coin offers an excellent combination of lower technical grade (thus suggesting a lower price) with excellent aesthetic appeal. How this combination will sort itself out in the final bidding remains to be seen, but probably the realization will be somewhat above the Proof-62 level, possibly even at the Proof-63 level.

Gem Proof 1896 Dollar



- 1397 1896 Proof-65 (NCI).** Dazzling, best describes this desirable gem. Frosty devices and deep mirror surfaces are attractively enhanced by warm iridescent golden highlights. One of just 762 Proofs struck this year.

- 1398 1896-O MS-60/62.** A well-struck and very frosty example of an issue which is very elusive in higher grades. No quantities of 1896-O were represented in the great Treasury releases of 1962 and 1963, and today most seen are in worn grades. The present coin is of excellent quality and merits a strong bid.

Sharp 1896-S Dollar



1399 1896-S MS-65, but dipped long ago, and not completely brilliant—there is a slight grayish tone to the piece. The strike is exquisite and displays a wealth of detail in all areas. All in all, a desirable specimen of one of the most elusive San Francisco coins of this grade. View it in person, then submit your bid.

1400 1897-O MS-61 (PCGS). Brilliant. Very well struck with needle-sharp detail. A key issue at this grade level.



1401 1901 MS-60/61. Well struck. Lustrous and frosty with some marks and minor friction visible, accounting for the grade. In Mint State levels this is the key Philadelphia Morgan dollar.



1402 1902-S MS-64/65. Sharply struck, lustrous, and frosty. The surfaces have an attractive satiny appearance. Overall this is an upper-level example of an issue usually seen in lower Uncirculated grades.

1403 1902-S MS-64 (PCGS). Another example of this issue. Brilliant and frosty, with a whisper of toning around the rims.



1404 1904 Proof-62 (PCGS). Mottled brown toning over silver gray surfaces, as illustrated. One of 650 Proofs struck; last Proof date in the early Morgan dollar series.



1405 1921 Peace. MS-65. Frosty, almost startlingly so, the lustre almost pops out of the coin. A tiny mark on the eagle's right shoulder is mentioned. The strike has some lightness at the center of the obverse, as normal (this is what caused the design to be revised during the following year, 1922), but in the present instance the overall strike is considerably better than average. All in all, here is a premium quality 1921 Peace dollar, a coin which will look beautiful in a high-quality set.

1406 1921 Peace. MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous and frosty with brilliant surfaces. Strike above average, but still with some weakness at the center. About equivalent to the preceding.

1407 1921 Peace. MS-64 (PCGS). Light golden toning over brilliant surfaces. Strike above average, about equal to the preceding, if not slightly finer.



1408 1922-D MS-65 (PCGS). Elusive this nice. Brilliant cartwheel lustre and pale golden toning highlights add to the aesthetic charm of this lovely coin. A true gem, worthy of serious bidder consideration.

1409 1923-S MS-64 (PCGS). A desirable San Francisco Mint issue, particularly in grades of MS-64 or finer. Satiny surfaces with hints of deep gold and russet toning at the rims.

Gem 1926-D Peace Dollar



1410 1926-D MS-66 (PCGS). A visually appealing coin of outstanding gem quality. Smooth satiny surfaces radiate generous amounts of cartwheel lustre. A faint wash of pale gold is seen on both surfaces. Choice for the grade, and a coin certain to attract serious bids from serious Peace dollar collectors.

A glance at the PCGS Population Report of March 1992 reveals just 18 examples of the 1926-D Peace dollar issue in MS-66, with just five pieces graded MS-67, and no pieces graded higher.



- 1411 1872-D MS-64. A very well-struck specimen with satiny lustre and excellent details, including the eagle's wings on the reverse (where detail is often a problem). Brilliant, with some hints of gold along the border. A *delightful* 1872-D, one that will capture the fancy of the discriminating buyer.



- 1412 1872-S MS-64. The lowest mintage figure of all San Francisco Peace dollar issues. Fully brilliant surfaces with frosty design details. A very tiny rim mark is noted on the reverse at 9:00, and is mentioned solely for accuracy.

TRADE DOLLARS



- 1413 1874 MS-62 (ANA Cache). Some lightness of strike on the eagle's sinister leg. A very lovely coin with even, smooth satiny lustre. Brilliant. Aesthetically this coin wins high marks, notwithstanding the lightness of strike (normal for the issue) just mentioned. Highly recommended for the type or variety collector.



- 1414 1874-CC MS-62 (PCGS). Extremely sharply struck with needle-sharp definition in all areas. Brilliant surfaces with very light gray toning. A very nice example of the date and mint. Carson City trade dollars in this condition are not easy to find.

- 1415 1874-CC AU-58 to MS-60. Brilliant. Very sharp in all details.

REQUEST FOR RESEARCH ASSISTANCE:

In connection with his forthcoming book *Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*, Dave Bowers would like to hear from anyone possessing examples of 1875 and 1876 trade dollars in any grades. Specifically, he would like to know what you have, the approximate grade, and the "type" of design.

1875 and 1876 trade dollars come with two different obverse "types" as they have been called: The Type I obverse has the two ribbon ends, (the ribbon on which the word LIBERTY is inscribed) pointing diagonally to the left. The Type II obverse has the ribbon ends pointing directly downward. The Type I reverse has a prominent berry on the branch under the eagle's claw, while the Type II reverse lacks the berry.

When writing, use a notation like this: "1876-S, obverse Type I, reverse Type II, approximate grade EF-40." Information is wanted on business strikes and Proofs. Anyone contributing will be specifically acknowledged in the credits to the book. Address your letter with the information, separate from your bid sheet to: Dave Bowers, Book Research Project, Bowers and Merena Galleries, Box 1224, Wolfeboro, NH 03894.

- 1416 Pair of San Francisco Mint trade dollars: ☆ 1875-S AU-58. Type I reverse variety. One small obverse chopmark is noted at Liberty's branch hand ☆ 1877-S MS-63. Lightly dipped long ago. A frosty example with mirror fields. One faint obverse scratch is noted between the first and second stars. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 1417 1877-S MS-63. Lustrous, frosty, and very attractive. Ideal for the type collector as well as the trade dollar specialist.

Proof-63 1878 Trade Dollar

Proof-Only Issue



- 1418 1878 Proof-63. A Proof-only issue from the Philadelphia Mint (although branch mint coinage was struck at Carson City and San Francisco this year). Much rarer than its Proof mintage of 900 pieces suggests, as just 683 pieces were sold, with 217 additional specimens released into circulation in 1879. Sharp and brilliant with frosty central devices forming a pleasing cameo contrast with deep mirror fields. Bold surfaces graced with just a hint of pale golden toning. A choice coin, ideally suited for inclusion in a high-grade type set.

Rare 1879 Trade Dollar



- 1419 1879 Proof-62 (PCGS). Deep gunmetal-blue (primarily) and magenta toning over mirror surfaces. Popular as a Proof-only date. Production amounting to 1,541 coins consisted entirely of Proofs; no business strikes were made this year.

As pointed out in the new book, *Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*, production of Proof trade dollars by months indicates that there was an ephemeral investment boomlet in Proof trade dollars which began in the autumn of 1879 and ended in early 1880, during which relatively large quantities of 1879 and 1880 trade dollars were produced.

GOLD DOLLARS



- 1420 1851 MS-63 (PCGS). Brilliant, lustrous, and frosty. A nice type coin.

Attractive 1853-D Gold Dollar



- 1421 1853-D AU-55 (NGC). A very attractive, above-average example in bright yellow gold. A well-defined coin with an above-average strike. Only 6,583 pieces were coined at the Dahlonega Mint this year, and the specimen offered here is definitely among the finer of the relatively few survivors.

Choice 1854 Type II Gold Dollar



- 1422 1854 Type II. MS-63 (PCGS). Lustrous and frosty, with a great deal of aesthetic appeal. The reverse is *very sharply struck* at the center, including the digits 85 of the date, an exceptional situation, and a characteristic which places a premium on the present piece.

In 1854 the design of the gold dollar was changed. The diameter was increased to 15mm, to permit easier handling, it was thought. The portrait was redesigned by Longacre to an Indian princess. In high relief, the portrait was opposite in the dies from the inscriptions at the center, and during the normal striking process the metal could not satisfactorily flow into the deepest recesses of the obverse die and into the date at the same time, the result that nearly all have the numerals 85 (the center two digits of the date) lightly defined. Because of this problem, the Type II gold dollar lasted for only a short time.

The denomination was redesigned in 1856 to the Type III, with the Indian princess now in shallow relief, thus obviating the problem. A close inspection of *Guide Book* coin will show that the piece there illustrated has weak 85 digits.

The present coin is one of the nicest strikes we have ever seen. Bidders are urged to throw away catalogues and price lists and to use their hearts—as it may be quite some time until an equivalent piece presents itself for competition.

Seldom-Seen 1858-D Gold Dollar



- 1423 1858-D EF-40. Bright yellow gold. Somewhat irregularly struck, as is characteristic of all known authentic 1858-D gold dollars. A highly prized Dahlonega issue, of which just 3,477 were minted—the vast majority of which have disappeared in the meantime. This coin represents an important opportunity for the gold dollar specialist.



- 1424 1876 MS-61, prooflike. A brilliant and very attractive coin, closely resembling a Proof. *Very rare* at this level, seldom seen, and very desirable. Definitely worth a good four-figure price.

A popular speculation began in the gold dollar series in the year 1879, when various numismatists (T. Harrison Garrett of Baltimore, Maryland among them) considered it to be a nice idea to squirrel away quantities of Mint State pieces. By 1884 the passion extended to Proofs as well, as evidenced by a sharp jump in production quantities in those years. As a result, the collector today will find that Mint State gold dollars from 1879 through 1889 are relatively available, despite some of the lowest mintages of the series. Of course, the low mintages make them popular, which compensates in a way for their greater availability.

The point of the present message, however, is that gold dollars dated prior to 1879 are for the most part quite rare. This statement applies to issues in the 1863-1878 range, with the exception of the years 1873 and 1874, which are more available due to their larger mintages. The *Guide Book of United States Coins* places fairly nominal values on Mint State specimens, but collecting them is no easy task. Appreciating this bit of numismatic history makes the present prooflike 1876 especially desirable.



- 1425 1884 MS-62, prooflike. Closely resembling a Proof. Sharply struck and very attractive. Low mintage of just 5,230 business strikes.

Gem 1885 Gold Dollar



- 1426 1885 MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous, frosty surfaces. Well struck. A nice example of this relatively low-mintage issue. Ideal for the type collector and date specialist alike.

Superb Gem 1888 Gold Dollar



- 1427 1888 MS-66 (PCGS). A superb gem specimen, certainly one of the finest business strikes known, of the next to last issue in the series. Worthy of strong bidding competition!

Choice 1888 Gold Dollar



- 1428 1888 MS-63, prooflike. A brilliant, choice example with characteristic "orange peel" Proof surface. A very nice example of the next to last issue in the gold dollar series.



- 1429 1888 MS-61, prooflike. A very nice example, closely resembling a Proof. Pleasing yellow gold surfaces.

QUARTER EAGLES

Classic 1796 No-Stars Quarter Eagle



- 1430 1796 Breen-1. No Obverse Stars. EF-40. Pleasing light yellow gold surfaces. A superb specimen, aesthetically satisfying, of one of the most famous issues in the quarter dollar series.

The obverse has no stars, and as such is a distinctive type. The *Guide Book* suggests that just 963 were minted. The reverse displays for the first time in federal coinage the Heraldic Eagle design (that used on the 1795-dated half eagle was not struck until circa 1798). Walter Breen suggested that the issue

is Rarity-6, meaning that somewhere between 13 and 30 specimens are known to exist in various grades.

The 1796 quarter eagle without obverse stars has several appeals. First, it is a distinct type, having no stars on the obverse, the only such in the quarter eagle series. Second, it is a first year of the denomination. Third, only 963 are estimated to have been minted.

All in all, here is a truly great quarter eagle!

Splendid 1805 Quarter Eagle



- 1431 1805 B-1. AU-50 to AU-55. Some adjustment marks, not unusual for the issue, at the center of the obverse. Both sides are bright yellow gold. The fields are somewhat prooflike, the reverse especially so. Well centered and well struck. An outstanding example of this scarce issue of which just 1,781 are believed to have been struck.

Elusive 1807 Quarter Eagle



- 1432 1807 B-1. VF-20 net grade, but actually EF-45, lightly cleaned, and with a test mark on the right reverse rim opposite the eagle's wing. Bright yellow gold. Quite attractive overall, more so than our description might tend to indicate. Purchased by the consignor as a regular EF-45 issue. A good candidate for a type set of early coins.

Lustrous 1808 Quarter Eagle Rarity



- 1433 1808 B-1. AU-58 (PCGS). A sharply struck (not common for this issue) and lustrous example of one of the great classics of the quarter eagle series. Just 2,710 were minted, but that does not entirely account for its classic status. More important is the fact that this is the only issue of the Capped Bust to Left design, large diameter. Anyone desiring to complete a type set of United

States gold coins must by necessity have an example of the 1808.

Nearly all specimens of the 1808 exist in lower grade ranges. Pieces even in AU-50 would be especially rare, and in the high grade level here offered the piece is a candidate for **Condition Census**. Off the market for many years, this coin will draw great bidding enthusiasm when it crosses the block.

Memorable 1825 Quarter Eagle



- 1434 1825 B-1. AU-58 (PCGS).** Surfaces somewhat prooflike. Sharply struck and well detailed in all areas. A very pleasing example of one of the rarities among early quarter eagles; just 4,434 were minted.

The low mintages of quarter eagles and half eagles of the 1820s (no \$10 pieces were made, as coinage was suspended in 1804, not to resume until 1838) is only part of the story. At the time, most pieces minted went into the hands of bullion dealers where they were melted or exported. The government attempted to make coins of full weight and value, and even the slightest variation in world markets in the direction of a price increase for gold, saw countless thousands of coins melted for profit. For this reason, mintages of the 1820s cannot be used as a reliable guide to the availability of coins today.

Rare 1831 Quarter Eagle



- 1435 1831 AU-55 (PCGS).** Partially prooflike. A high-grade example of the issue. Just 4,520 were struck and only a tiny fraction survive today. This is a member of the 1829-1834 type with motto, with reduced-size planchet. The present 1831 quarter eagle is desirable in every respect and will make a beautiful addition to either a type set or a specialized date collection.



- 1436 1834 Classic Head. Large Head. AU-55, prooflike.** A splendid coin with much prooflike surface; a coin which may well have been struck for presentation purposes. Very light friction in the fields keeps it out of the Mint State category.

From Rarcoa's section of Auction '85, Lot 369; later in our Frontenac Sale, November 1991, Lot 2551.

Mint State 1836 Quarter Eagle



- 1437 1836 Head of '35. MS-63 (PCGS).**

When produced, coins of the Classic Head style (1834-1839) were strictly workhorse items intended for the channels of commerce. Produced under the new reduced weight standard (effective August 1, 1834), such pieces did circulate, unlike the earlier issues which largely went to the melting pot. Today, Mint State coins are rarities, and examples in the MS-63 category, as here offered, are rarer yet.

The presently offered coin is struck from a late state of the obverse die, with a bisecting crack from the sixth star through the portrait, exiting to the right side rim between the 12th and 13th stars. Another break extends downward from the center of the coin through Miss Liberty's ear, her chin near her throat, and into the field, where it becomes subliminal. In the Somerset Collection and off the market for many years, the present coin will delight a new generation of bidders.

- 1438 1840-O VF-25 (PCGS).** Pleasing light yellow gold.

This is the first year of the Coronet or Braided Hair type, by Christian Gobrecht, a motif which would continue uninterrupted in the quarter eagle series until 1907, the longest span for any major coinage design in American numismatic history.

Mysterious 1845-O Quarter Eagle



- 1439 1845-O EF-45 (NGC).** Light yellow gold with some lustre remaining in the protected areas. A nice example of an issue which is rarely seen in higher grades. The Louis E. Eliasberg coin, auctioned by us in 1982, was AU-50 and may be the finest known.

Only 4,000 examples were struck of the 1845-O quarter eagle, the lowest for any New Orleans Mint coin of the denomination. For much of the 19th century this variety was not known to exist. Around the turn of the 20th century a specimen surfaced and was called unique, after which a few more turned up. Still, by 1915 the 1845-O was ranked as one of the major rarities in United States gold coinage. Since then, additional pieces have come to light, with the result that probably several dozen are known. However the issue remains rare.

AU 1846-O Quarter Eagle



- 1440 1846-O AU-50 (NGC).** Much original mint lustre still remains. A very nice example of an issue which is rarely seen in higher grade.
- 1441 1846-O VF-35.** Another example.

♦ APPRECIATION ♦

A few words of appreciation are in order: We very much appreciate the enthusiasm of the thousands of bidders who participated in our auction sales last year. This year, 1992, we promise more great sales will be coming your way. We'll do our best to merit your participation in these as well!

1442 1847-O VF-35. Burnished and polished.

1848 CAL. Quarter Eagle



- 1443 1848 CAL. quarter eagle. AU-55 (PCGS).** Some prooflike surface. A few marks, including one on the second S of STATES take it out of a higher grade category, but still it is one of the nicest to come on the market in recent times.

From a technical and historical viewpoint the first United States commemorative gold coin was the 1848 quarter eagle produced at the Philadelphia Mint with the counterstamp "CAL." on the reverse to create a souvenir of the California Gold Rush.

Gold was discovered in quantity in California in January 1848 when James Marshall, an employee of John Sutter, spotted gold flecks in the race of a sawmill he was helping to construct at Coloma on the American River. Soon additional deposits were discovered up and down the river, and the area attracted dozens, then hundreds of miners. Word soon spread further, and by autumn 1848 newspapers in the East contained many articles on the alluring prospect of becoming rich overnight. In November 1848 several ships left the East to go to San Francisco. By December a veritable stampede was in progress. Old schooners, transport steamers, and virtually any other vessels considered remotely seaworthy were pressed into service. Between December 14, 1848, and January 1849, 61 ships with an average of 50 passengers each left Boston, Salem, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Norfolk. Additional vessels left from Charleston, New Orleans, and other ports.

Interest in gold had been fueled by President James Knox Polk's annual address in December 1848 and by news of the arrival of gold at the Philadelphia Mint on December 8th for evaluation. Mint Director Robert M. Patterson reported in due course that the gold, amounting to 1,804.59 ounces, assayed slightly over \$18 per ounce.

On December 9th, the following day, 228 ounces averaging .894 fine were deposited at the Philadelphia Mint from gold sent by R.B. Mason, Jr., in California. This unrefined metal had been purchased at the bargain rate of \$10 per ounce (per gold was worth \$17.15 net per ounce at the Mint) by an army quartermaster in California under the sanction of the acting governor, using money from a civil fund. This gold was transmitted from California with a letter dated August 17, 1848, via a messenger, Lt. L. Loeser. When Loeser arrived at the trading port of New Orleans on November 24th on his way to Washington, the *Commercial Times* of that city printed an account which attracted wide interest among citizens.

When Loeser subsequently arrived in the capital, *The Washington Union* informed readers of the following: "We readily admit that the account so nearly approached the miraculous that we were relieved by the evidence of our own senses on the subject. The specimens have all the appearance of the native gold we had seen from the mines of North Carolina and Virginia; and we are informed that the Secretary will send the small chest of gold to the Mint, to be melted into coin and bars, and most of it to be subsequently fashioned into medals commemorative of the heroism and valor of our officers."

"Several of the other specimens he will retain for the present in the War Office as found in California in the form of lumps, scales, and sand; the last named being of different hues, from bright yellow to black, without much appearance of gold. However skeptical any man may have been, we defy him to doubt that if the quantity of such specimens as these be as great as has been represented, the value of

gold in California must be greater than has been hitherto discovered in the old or new continent; and great as may be the immigration to this new El Dorado, the frugal and industrious will be amply repaid for their enterprise and toil."

Secretary of War W.L. Marcy wrote the following to Mint Director Patterson on December 8, 1848, concerning the first official government deposit of 228 ounces, which subsequently arrived via Lt. Loeser on December 9th: "If the metal is found to be pure gold, as I doubt not that it will be, I request you to reserve enough of it for two medals ordered by Congress and not yet completed, and the remainder, with the exception of one or two small bars, I wish to have coined and sent with the bars to this department. As many may wish to procure specimens made with California gold, by exchanging other coin for it, I would suggest that it be made into quarter eagles with a distinguishing mark on each, if any variation from the ordinary issues from the Mint would be proper and could be conveniently made. . . ."

Nothing was heard from the Mint, and Marcy inquired concerning the progress of the coinage. On January 5, 1849, Mint Director Patterson replied: "The amount of your deposit of gold, made on the 15th ult., is now ready for delivery in California gold. It is our practice to pay for deposits as soon as their value is ascertained; but this could not be done in the present case because payment was required in coins made of the bullion deposited. Before the Cal. gold could be used it had to undergo the process of parting in order to separate it from the excess of silver which it contains. This was one source of delay. Another occurred by the time required for stamping the letters CAL. on the quarter eagles as you desired. Your payment of \$3,910.10 will be made up of \$3,474.64 in coins and \$435.46 in two bars of gold as melted from the grains. The California gold reserved for the medals is from another deposit. . . ."

At the time the smallest United States gold coin was the \$2.50 piece, popularly known as the quarter eagle. (The gold dollar was not introduced until the following year, 1849.) The estimated 1,389 quarter eagles from the first government deposit bore the notation CAL. on the reverse, thus making them the first commemorative coins ever issued by a United States mint. The fact that these are true commemoratives is without a doubt, as the above government correspondence indicates that the pieces were to have been made to satisfy those seeking a souvenir coin specifically made from California gold.

As the 1848 CAL. quarter eagle is not listed in the commemorative section of standard reference books (but is listed among date and mintmark varieties of regular quarter eagles), it has not attracted much attention on the part of commemorative specialists. Indeed the issue is not even mentioned in standard texts on commemorative coins. As a result the 1848 CAL., although hardly inexpensive, is priced at a much lower level than would otherwise be the case.

Probably close to 200 examples of the 1848 CAL. quarter eagle survive from the original estimated mintage of 1,389 coins. Nearly all show signs of wear, although probably at least two or three dozen Mint State examples survive. Several of these were at one time called Proofs by numismatists, but examination of one of these pieces by the author revealed that it was a prooflike Mint State specimen. The typical specimen encountered today is apt to be in the EF-40 to AU-50 range.

- 1444 1850-O VF-35 (PCGS).** Popular New Orleans issue. 84,000 were minted.

At the time New Orleans was a very important United States trading port, second only to New York City. From New Orleans hundreds of river vessels, primarily steamboats, plied the Mississippi River to St. Louis and other ports. The city was a beehive of activity. The mint there produced coins from California gold, as there was no native ore in the area. Quantities produced were sometimes generous, reflecting the need for such in commerce. In addition, it should be noted that at the time San Francisco did not have a federal mint, and the New Orleans facility was the closest to that gold-shipping city. (The

San Francisco Mint opened for business in 1854, but only 246 quarter eagles were struck during the first year. The facilities of the San Francisco Mint were the old establishment of Curtis, Perry & Ward, makers of Moffat & Company private gold issues.)

- 1445 1854-O EF-40 (PCGS). Breen-6228.** Strong Date variety, with 54 in date nearly touching. Large, broad "donut" mintmark on reverse.

High-Grade 1856-O Quarter Eagle



- 1446 1856-O AU-55 (PCGS). A high-grade example of an issue which is nearly always seen at lower levels. Probably a **Condition Census** coin. Needless to say, a good bid is indicated.

High-Grade 1857-O Quarter Eagle



- 1447 1857-O AU-58 (PCGS). A very high-grade specimen of the issue, displaying nearly full original mint lustre. While 1857-O is readily available in lower grades, in conditions approaching Mint State it emerges as a prime rarity. Worthy of a strong bid from the advanced specialist.

Choice Proof 1899 Quarter Eagle



- 1450 1899 Proof-63. A splendid, glittering specimen of the issue. Just 150 Proof coins were struck, and most of these have since been lost.

- 1451 1907 MS-62. Lustrous and frosty. Last specimen of the long-lived Coronet or Braided Hair quarter eagle design.

Choice Proof 1896 Quarter Eagle



- 1448 1896 Proof-63 or possibly even slightly finer. A glittering cameo coin of high quality. One of just 132 Proofs struck this year.



- 1449 1897 Proof-55. Proof surfaces with some friction in the fields. Apparently a piece that was "spent."

Proof gold coins had a very small following among numismatists, and as late as the 1920s, specimens were worth very little over face value. For example, a Proof \$20 piece might sell for \$20.50 or \$21. For some, including dealers, it was easier to spend such coins than to market them. Of course, today the situation is vastly different.

Complete Set of Indian Quarter Eagles

- 1452 Complete set of Indian quarter eagles 1908-1929 comprising one each of the varieties within this range, average EF-45 to AU-50 grade, with a notable exception being the key issue in the series: 1911-D AU-55. Housed in an attractive Capital display holder. An exhibit all ready to go! (Total: 15 pieces)

- 1453 Selection of Indian quarter eagles, with grades ranging from EF-40 to AU-55, except as noted: ☆ 1908 ☆ 1909 ☆ 1911 ☆ 1911-D EF-45 ☆ 1912 ☆ 1913 ☆ 1914 ☆ 1914-D ☆ 1925-D ☆ 1926 ☆ 1928. Lightly polished ☆ 1929. A nice selection, and a nearly complete collection. (Total: 12 pieces)

Rare Proof 1914 Quarter Eagle



- 1454 1914 Matte Proof-62 (PCGS). A very nice coin, considered by the cataloguer to be nicer than the Proof-62 PCGS grade assigned to it. As such, it is a candidate for "breaking out" and regrading.

The 1914 Proof is very rare. Just 117 were struck, but the vast majority of these no longer exist. The true population is estimated to be somewhere this side of three dozen coins.



- 1455 1925-D MS-63. Sharp and frosty, with satiny golden surfaces. A popular Denver Mint issue.



- 1456 1925-D MS-63. A second frosty specimen. Final branch mint issue in the U.S. quarter eagle series.

- 1457 1925-D MS-62 (PCGS). Lustrous and frosty. Last Denver Mint issue of the denomination.

- 1458 1926 MS-62.

THREE-DOLLAR GOLD



- 1459 1854 AU-55. Tiny hairline scratch on obverse. Nearly full original mint lustre is still present. Sharply struck and very attractive overall.

The year 1854 is the only one in which the word DOLLARS on the reverse appears in very small letters, about one-third the size of the letters used from 1855 to 1889.



- 1460 1854-O EF-40 (PCGS). This is the only New Orleans Mint issue of the denomination. Just 24,000 were struck.

Mint State 1855 \$3



- 1461 1855 MS-62 (NGC). Deeply struck, lustrous and frosty. A very nice example of the second year of coinage. In this grade, the 1855 is a dozen or more times rarer than the 1854, and yet market value does not at all reflect this. Here indeed is a major opportunity for the knowledgeable buyer.



- 1462 1857 AU-55. B-6358. Broken I variety, with upper left serif of the UNITED and the I in AMERICA missing. Choice for the grade, with lustrous

golden highlights on brilliant and attractive surfaces. Elusive in choice AU or finer grades, one of 20,891 examples minted this year.

Rare 1865 \$3



- 1463 1865 AU-58, prooflike. A small planchet lamination area is seen at the lower right of reverse. Here is one of the rarest issues in the series. Just 1,140 business strikes were minted, and relatively few of these survive today, especially in the grade here offered. The 1865 has the status of being an unrecognized classic. While the *Guide Book* value is slightly higher than those of surrounding dates, current listings in no way reflect the true rarity. If we could make a suggestion it would be this: if you are seeking a \$3 piece for your type set, bid on this very rare date, as for just a little more money you will have a true numismatic classic.



- 1464 1878 MS-62. Brilliant, frosty surfaces, perhaps lightly cleaned long ago. Rich golden toning highlights and strong cartwheel lustre.

Mint State 1878 \$3



- 1465 1878 MS-61. Lustrous and frosty. A very nice example of this popular year.

Another Mint State 1878 \$3



- 1466 1878 MS-60. Brilliant and lustrous surfaces. A second example of this popular date.

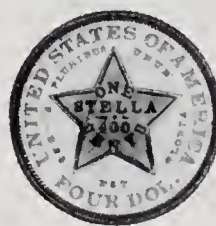
From our Nelson Page Aspen Collection sale, August 1989, Lot 3658; later in our Frontenac Collection sale, November 1991, Lot 2316.



- 1467 1883 VF-20, net, AU-50 but lightly burnished. The result is an attractive coin overall. In-person examination is recommended.

\$4 STELLAS

Attractive 1879 Gold \$4 Stella



- 1468 1879 Flowing Hair \$4 Stella struck in gold. Proof-63. 108.2 grains. With a few scattered marks. Described by the previous cataloguer as "handsome deep yellow gold toning, pinpoint contact marks in obverse field. Light planchet roller striations at centers, as made," a narrative with which we agree.

Struck in bright yellow gold, the piece is very handsome and is truly a beautiful representative of one of America's great numismatic classics.

The present sale is a gathering of eagles, so to speak—a simply spectacular offering of \$4 pieces, some struck in gold as offered here, and others in gilt copper, and still others in regular copper, offered elsewhere in the sale under the gold section as well as under patterns. Suffice it to say, the specialist looking for a Stella will be able to choose from a truly memorable selection.

Famous 1879 Flowing Hair Gold \$4



- 1469 1879 Flowing Hair \$4 gold Stella. Proof-63 (PCGS). 108.4 grains.** Struck in bright yellow gold. A couple of copper toning areas are seen on the portrait and are not significant. Especially well struck overall, above average in this respect, with excellent definition of hair strands on Miss Liberty's head. The 1879 \$4 Stella is one of the most famous of all American coins. This specimen will furnish the centerpiece to an advanced collection.

In 1879 the Mint struck 15 examples of the present coin, listed in *The United States Patterns* as Judd-1635. The purpose was to acquaint the Coinage Committee with the motif, size, and format. Early in 1880 a request was made by the Coinage Committee for an additional 400 pieces. The 1879-dated dies were used, and the supplementary coins were struck. These were subsequently distributed to members of Congress and, on a limited basis, to numismatists who had special connections at the Mint. Toward the end of the same year, 1880, S.K. Harzfeld, a rare coin dealer, interviewed A. Loudon Snowden, the superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, and learned that 180 examples of the 1879 Flowing Hair Stella remained undistributed. Snowden suggested that these be sold to numismatists at \$15 each, if suitable permission could be obtained from Washington.

At the time, there was a considerable furor in the numismatic community relative to the perceived inequities of pattern coin distribution. It seems that privileged collectors with special contacts at the Mint had no trouble in obtaining "fancy pieces," presumably by paying well for them. Many dissatisfactions were expressed in the numismatic press. Profiteering by Mint officials seems to have

been the rule, not the exception. One modern-day writer, Don Taxay, has gone so far as to characterize the Mint facilities as being nothing more than a workshop for the personal gain of those who had access to dies.

Today numismatists take little note of the fact that most 1879-dated Stellas of the Flowing Hair style were actually struck in 1880. While the pieces may indeed be restrikes in a technical sense, the pieces were produced with full disclosure and apparently under conditions of necessity, for 1880-dated dies seemingly were not ready. There have been countless other incidents of dies being used near the date indicated, without any nefarious purpose, with modern examples being the striking of Lincoln cents during the "penny shortage" of the 1960s and the making, in even more modern times, of the 1776-1976 dated bicentennial coins in years after the bicentennial observation.

Although the 1879 Flowing Hair Stella and related issues are patterns, by tradition they have been incorporated into the regular series, thus giving numismatists the opportunity to include this unusual denomination in their sets.

The precise number of 1879 Flowing Hair Stellas minted is not known. The quantity of 15 struck in 1879 plus 400 produced in 1880 has been mentioned many times in print, but others have placed the number at 500 or even 600 (the latter being W. Elliot Woodward's estimate). Although all were struck as Proofs, the majority of pieces seen today show impairments of one sort or another. Many show signs of having been used as jewelry. Interestingly, Walter Breen has published that these were favorite items "adorning the persons of Washington, D.C. madams who had received them from Congressional visitors to their bordellos."

1880 Flowing Hair \$4 Gold Rarity



1470 1880 \$4 Stella. Flowing Hair. Proof-61 (PCGS). A very attractive specimen in bright yellow gold, a coin with an aesthetic value transcending its technical grade of Proof-63. Indeed, the piece is nicer than some we have seen graded higher (this reference is to 1879-dated Stellas, there are not enough 1880s around to make comparisons like this!). A few obverse striae are evident, as *always* seen—no exceptions.

According to official Mint reports, 15 examples were struck, but apparently more were made. David Akers' survey of auction appearances for the 1880 Flowing Hair ss Stella indicates that it is 12 to 15 times rarer than the 1879 Flowing Hair counterpart. Perhaps **20 are known to exist today**. In his *Encyclopedia* Walter Breen suggests that "possibly 18 to 25 survive," a figure we mention to give another view.

The obverse design on this and the 1879 is the work of Charles E. Barber, a British engraver (born November 16, 1840) who came to America with his father William (who was appointed chief engraver of the United States Mint following James B. Longacre's death on January 1, 1869). Charles assisted his father and held an engravingship at the Mint succeeding his father as chief engraver in 1880, after the latter's death in 1879. By then he had been employed at the Mint for over a decade and had assisted with many projects. His tenure as chief engraver continued until his death on February 18, 1917.

Today, Charles E. Barber is best remembered for the dime, quarter, and half dollar issues first minted in 1892 and continued through 1915 and 1916. The obverse of the first American commemorative issue, an 1892 half dollar produced for the World's Columbian Exposition was also his work.

The obverse design of Charles Barber's Flowing Hair Stella, first employed in 1879 and then again on fewer specimens dated 1880, was taken from the motif created by William Barber for a pattern half eagle of 1876, listed today as Judd-1574. Surrounding the portrait on the Flowing Hair Stella appear proportions of gold, silver and copper and the weight in grams, with each numeral and letter separated by stars.

The reverse design features a five-pointed star with an inscription in the center and other inscriptions surrounding. Specimens bearing the date 1879 and 1880 were made of this design, with the 1880 being a great rarity.

Die description note: The logotype for the 1880 Stella is completely different from that of the 1879, the 1880 being quite small in relative size. Hence, the currently offered 1880 piece cannot be overdated from the regular 1879 die. However, under strong magnification there are signs of repunching within the last two digits of the 1880 date. Including what might be the bottom of the top loop of the 9 within the final 0. It seems to us to be reasonable that this die may have originally been dated 1879 (but not the die from which all known 1879 Stellas were struck), and then corrected to read 1880. We raise this as a point of information, and encourage examination by other students in the field.

The dies were made by hand, rather than from a common hub, as is evidenced by the letter placement differences between the 1879 and 1880. In general, we mention that on the 1879 Stella (see illustration on preceding page) certain stars are distended toward the border, with, for example, the star between M and S of GRAMS having an extremely long point toward the denticles. On the 1880, the stars are normal in appearance. On the 1879 Stella, a star point is close to and almost (but not quite) touches the bead on the headband inscribed LIBERTY, while on the 1880 version the star is distant. Numerous other differences could be described as well. Both the 1879 and 1880 stellas offered here are struck from the same reverse die.

1879 Flowing Hair \$4 Stella

Copper Gilt



1471 1879 Flowing Hair \$4. Judd-1636. Copper, gilt. Proof-63. Die diameter: 0.852 inches; die alignment: normal (180°). Weight: 63.8 grains. **Rarity-6 to 7.** This and the following three lots are magnificent specimens of the \$4 coinage. Skillfully gilt, perhaps even at the Mint (which did this, although it was also done on the outside). This and the following \$4 pieces make a gorgeous set. They will first be offered provisionally, as per the footnote, and then as a group, in an effort to keep them together.

The 1879 Flowing Hair \$4 in gilt copper is rarer than the gold impression. Not that this makes any difference, but it is an interesting point nonetheless. The design is by Charles E. Barber.

From Stack's sale of January 1987, Lot 545.

Lots 1471 through 1474 will each be offered for sale provisionally. After Lot 1474 is sold, the totals for Lots 1471 through 1474 will be compiled, 10% added, and this will constitute the opening bid for Lot 1475. If this opening bid is met or exceeded, the provisional awards for Lots 1471 through 1474 will be cancelled.

1879 Coiled Hair \$4 Stella

Copper Gilt



1472 1879 Coiled Hair \$4. J-1639. Copper, gilt. Proof-63. Die diameter: 0.852 inches; die alignment: normal (180°). Weight: 58.9 grains. **Rarity-7.** This design, by George T. Morgan, certainly represents one of the highlights of Morgan's engravership at the Mint. The same motif was used on gold metric dollars of the era. The Coiled Hair motif set against the mirrored field gives this a particularly nice cameo effect.

From Stack's sale of January 1987, Lot 546.

Lots 1471 through 1474 will each be offered for sale provisionally. After Lot 1474 is sold, the totals for Lots 1471 through 1474 will be compiled, 10% added, and this will constitute the opening bid for Lot 1475. If this opening bid is met or exceeded, the provisional awards for Lots 1471 through 1474 will be cancelled.

1880 Flowing Hair \$4 Stella

Copper Gilt



- 1473 1880 Flowing Hair \$4. J-1658. Copper, gilt. Proof-63.** Die diameter: 0.852 inches; die alignment: normal (180°). Weight: 58.6 grains. **Rarity-6.** Charles E. Barber's Flowing Hair design. Dies from the same as the gold impression in the present sale, showing overpunching in the last digit of the date, giving rise to the possibility that it might be "1880 over 1879," although obviously not an overdated version made from the normal 1879 \$4 Stella die due to the difference in date logotype. This matter invites further exploration.

From Stack's sale of January 1987, Lot 547

Lots 1471 through 1474 will each be offered for sale provisionally. After Lot 1474 is sold, the totals for Lots 1471 through 1474 will be compiled, 10% added, and this will constitute the opening bid for Lot 1475. If this opening bid is met or exceeded, the provisional awards for Lots 1471 through 1474 will be cancelled.

1880 Coiled Hair \$4 Stella

Copper, Gilt



- 1474 1880 Coiled Hair \$4. J-1661. Copper, gilt. Proof-63.** Die diameter: 0.852 inches; die alignment: normal (180 degrees). Weight: 57.1 grains. **Rarity-6 to 7.** George T. Morgan's beautiful Coiled Hair design. The date 1880 is perfectly punched in the die, except for a repunching noted at the left side of the upper loop of the third digit of the date.

From Stack's sale of January 1987, Lot 548

Lots 1471 through 1474 will each be offered for sale provisionally. After Lot 1474 is sold, the totals for Lots 1471 through 1474 will be compiled, 10% added, and this will constitute the opening bid for Lot 1475. If this opening bid is met or exceeded, the provisional awards for Lots 1471 through 1474 will be cancelled.

Complete Set of 1879-1880 \$4 Stellas

- 1475 Complete set of 1879-1880 \$4 Stellas, copper gilt, Proof-63.** A beautiful set, a dazzling array to the eye, consisting of Lots 1471, 1472, 1473, and 1474 previously described. After Lot 1474 has been provisionally sold, the total of it and the preceding three lots will be computed, 10% will be added, and that will constitute the starting bid for the present lot. If this starting bid is met or exceeded, the coins will go as a group and the provisional bids will be cancelled.

The ownership of a complete set of \$4 pieces in gold alloy would, of course, be marvelous, but absent that possibility because of availability or budget, the present set, which we expect to sell in the high five-figure range, certainly is a first-class alternative. The visual quality of the coins is such that to all intents and purposes they seem to be struck in gold, the most notable difference being in the weight.

For the connoisseur desiring a first-class numismatic display, an elegant set of numismatic Americana at its finest, we strongly suggest a generous bid on the present lot. The coins are absolutely beautiful to behold, and we know you'll enjoy owning them!

HALF EAGLES

Beautiful 1795 Half Eagle Small Eagle Reverse



1476 1795 B-1B Small Eagle Reverse. AU-58 or better (possibly MS-63). Very sharply struck and attractive overall.

This piece was offered by Paramount and was described by David Akers as "Choice Uncirculated, MS-63," in October 1986, a time when grading interpretations were just beginning to change in the hobby. His description is as follows:

"Choice Uncirculated (MS-63/63). A magnificent specimen that surely ranks among the finest known examples of this rare first year of issue. This coin is fully prooflike (as are most) and is incredibly well struck and perfectly centered. The color is an extraordinary medium greenish gold and copper. There is a small planchet imperfection (as made) in the field by the 12th and 13th stars and only a few other hairlines and lint marks, the latter indicating that this was undoubtedly a very early strike from polished dies."

The cataloguer went on to note that he was "very bullish on early U.S. gold coins, particularly when they are as choice as this one."

From Paramount's sale of October 1986, Lot 695.

Outstanding 1795 Half Eagle Small Eagle Reverse



1477 1795 Breen-1B. Small Eagle reverse. AU-55 (PCGS). Brilliant surfaces. Most of Miss Liberty's hair and drapery details are bold, and the eagle's wing and tailfeathers are defined to full advantage. A pair of small marks are noted on Miss Liberty's cheek and are not particularly significant.

Although the Mint Act of April 2, 1792, provided for a gold half eagle of 135 grains weight, along with other denominations, coinage of gold did not commence until 1795, for the chief coiner and assayer were required to post personal bonds in the amount of \$10,000 each before handling precious metals. When the Mint first produced coins for circulation in 1793 (copper cents and half cents), these requirements had not been met. By 1795 the bonds had been reduced in amount considerably, the chief coiner and assayer had fulfilled them, and gold coinage commenced. Around May of the same year, David Rittenhouse, director of the Mint, assigned engraver Robert Scot to produce half eagle dies. Rittenhouse left the Mint at the end of June and was replaced by Henry William DeSaussure, who ordered that gold coin production should begin. On July 31st, 744 half eagles were delivered, followed by subsequent amounts through September totalling 8,707 pieces for the year.

The first design was what collectors today designate as the Capped Bust to Right obverse, Small Eagle reverse style. The "small eagle" motif apparently was taken from a first-century BC Roman onyx cameo depicting an eagle perched on a palm branch, his wings outstretched, holding aloft a circular wreath in his beak.

The coinage of 8,707 half eagles with the 1795 date was accomplished by using numerous dies, including at least nine reverses with the Small Eagle motif alone. One of these contains a curious blunder. The word STATES on the reverse was first punched as STATED, then corrected, with the result that the examples from this die showed the final S over an erroneous D. Throughout the next several decades, interesting die varieties were produced, including overdates, recut letters and differences in size and position.

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Another 1795 Half Eagle



- 1478 1795 B-1B. Small Eagle reverse. VF-25 net value, actually EF-45, but with an area of discoloration, where oxidation was partly removed, at I of LIBERTY on the obverse. On the reverse some scratches are seen within the wreath held aloft by the eagle. A sharply struck specimen with a nice overall appearance. (The defects just mentioned are best seen under magnification.)

Attractive 1795 Small Eagle \$5 S Over D Variety



- 1479 1795 B-4D. Small Eagle reverse. S in STATES over erroneous D. EF-45. Some prooflike surface in the protected areas. A splendid specimen of one of the most egregious die blunders in the American gold series. Equivalent to the Eliasberg specimen we sold in 1982, also described as EF-45.



- 1480 1800 B-1B. VF-20 net value, actually AU-50, but polished. A very "bright" coin with excellent sharpness.

AU 1802/1 Half Eagle Unlisted Variety



- 1481 1802/1 Overdate. AU-55 (PCGS). Obverse of Breen-1. The reverse does not match any reverse in the Breen \$5 monograph and may be a new reverse die variety. The arrows terminate to the right of the center of N, not in line with the right upright of the letter. The right serif of the right upright of U touches a denticle. Stars six, 11, and 13 are not in a straight line. The N in UNUM is shaped normally. A leaf nearly touches base of I in AMERICA, very slightly to the left of the center. Diagonal spurs at upper right corner of shield. Diagonal spur is seen in the southeast from the cloud under F in OF.

AU 1802/1 Half Eagle



- 1482 1802/1 B-1D. AU-50/55. A very attractive specimen possessing much of its original mint lustre. Extremely sharply struck, exquisitely and abnormally so—virtually a showpiece of striking quality! This attractive half eagle will do equally well in a specialized collection or a type set. It is a true beauty and an outstanding example of its variety and grade.

Lustrous 1803/2 Half Eagle



- 1483 1803/2 Overdate. B-1C. AU-55 (PCGS). A sharply struck and very lustrous example of this popular overdate issue. From the standpoint of aesthetic appeal, it is certainly one of the finest surviving examples at the present grade level. Ideal for the specialist and type collector alike.

Lustrous 1804 Small 8 \$5



- 1484 1804 B-2E. Small 8 in date. AU-55. A very pleasing specimen, a close mate to the Eliasberg coin we sold in 1982. Like it, the obverse is from a late state of the die, displaying a prominent rim break at TY on the obverse. Another break bisects the obverse from a denticle, touching the right side of L of LIBERTY down through the portrait, passing through the 0 of 1804 slightly to the left of the center of the digit. A well-struck and very pleasing specimen.

1804 Small Over Large 8 \$5



- 1485 1804 B-1A. Small 8 over Large 8. AU-50 to 55. A very elusive **Rarity-6** example, significantly rarer than the usually seen B-1B variety. Very sharply struck and exceedingly lustrous. The reverse of the piece on its own could easily be called MS-60.

The obverse displays one of the more interesting die blunders of the era. The first three digits of the date, 180, were put in the die with larger numeral punches intended for the \$10 denomination. At that point the engraver ran out of space, realized the error, and the full date 1804 was cut over the previous three figures. All of this is easily visible under low power magnification and does not require even the slightest bit of imagination to see.



- 1486 1805 B-3B. AU-50. **Rarity-6**. Brilliant surfaces with traces of frosty lustre around the stars, letters, and numerals. The reverse is nicer than the obverse and would probably be graded as AU-58 or better by many numismatists. Here is an elusive variety with an estimated population no greater than 30 pieces.



- 1487 1806 B-5E. Knobbed 6. Stars arranged 7 left and 6 right. F-15 net grade, actually EF-40, but lightly sweated or burnished, giving the piece a somewhat microscopically porous, polished appearance. In-person examination is suggested.

Attractive 1808 Half Eagle



- 1488 1808 B-4B. AU-53 (PCGS). Lustrous and brilliant surfaces, particularly on the reverse. Very sharply struck. A nice example of the date and variety.

Choice Uncirculated 1810 Half Eagle



- 1489 1810 B-1A. Large Date, Large 5. MS-63 (PCGS). A splendid coin, lustrous and well struck, the lustre being very satiny and "creamy" in appearance. A superb specimen that will delight the connoisseur and will certainly be an attraction in any collection of early American gold coins. The piece is probably a candidate for **Condition Census** quality, although no such listing has ever been published.



Sharp 1810 Half Eagle



- 1490 1810 B-2D. Small Date, Large 5. AU-58 (PCGS). Sharply struck and very lustrous. A nice example of the issue.



- 1491 1810 B-2D. Small Date, Large 5. EF-45. Another example of the preceding variety. A small rim mark above the second T in STATES is noted. Lustrous and sharp.

Choice 1811 Half Eagle



- 1492 1811 B-1A. Tall 5. MS-63. Some friction on the cheek and some porosity, especially visible under magnification. Sharply struck with satiny lustre.

EF 1811 B-1A \$5



- 1493 1811 B-1A. Tall 5. VF-20 net grade, actually EF-40, lightly brushed. A duplicate variety to the preceding.

Scarce 1813 Half Eagle



- 1494 1813 B-1A. AU-50. Sharp and lustrous, struck in attractive rich yellow gold. A pleasing coin for the variety specialist as well as a type collector, the latter will find it desirable as the first year of the Capped Head to Left design, large diameter, as used from 1813 through part of 1829. Very scarce in all grades.

Rare 1833 Half Eagle



- 1495 1833 B-2. AU-55 (PCGS).** A splendid coin at the same technical grade level as the Eliasberg specimen sold by us in 1982.

Obverse with large numerals, widely spaced, tall 1 in date, old style 8. Prominent portrait in high relief, characteristic of half eagles of this era.

While Mint records indicate that 193,630 half eagles were coined this year, in practice very few (indeed if any) saw actual circulation, as the melt-down value was in excess of the face value. It is presumed that nearly all were melted or exported. As noted in an earlier commentary under quarter eagles of this era, mintage figures have no relevance whatsoever to the number of half eagles of this era in existence today.

After August 1, 1834, when the Act of June 28, 1834 was implemented, the authorized weight of gold coins was reduced to a sufficient degree below face value that pieces were once again seen in the channels of commerce. Up to that time, the Capped Bust half dollar (circa 1807-1836) had been the highest denomination United States coin in regular use (silver dollars not having been minted since 1804), and were used as specie reserves by banks. After August 1, 1834, gold coins largely took over this function, resulting in somewhat lower mintages for the half dollar series. As a corollary, half dollars made after about this time tended to be used more intensely in circulation, rather than piling up in bank reserves. Collectors today will note that early Capped Bust half dollars are often seen in higher grades, such as EF to AU, whereas later Capped Bust half dollars with reeded edge (1836-1839) and early Liberty Seated dollars are more commonly seen in lower grades. All of this is the result of the patterns of circulation, as noted.



- 1496 1834 No Motto. Classic Head. Plain 4. AU-55.** "Second Head" issue. New style, denoting the reduced weight pursuant to the Act of June 28, 1834. A handsome coin and an ideal representative of its grade level.
- 1497 Half eagle pair:** ☆1836 EF-45 ☆ 1855 EF-45. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 1498 1841-C AU-50.** An overall cameo effect.

- 1499 1842-C Large Date. VF-30.** A nice example of the grade level. A scarce issue always in demand, as are all Charlotte (and Dahlonega) gold coins. Indeed, the collecting of Charlotte and Dahlonega pieces seems to have formed a microcosm within the field of numismatics—many collectors specialize in these and no others.

- 1500 1844-O EF-40 (PCGS).** Sharply struck, indeed, even possibly with no wear at all. The surfaces are what David Akers has called "seawater Uncirculated," and are minutely porous, probably from having been excavated from an undersea wreck. The coin is probably technically Uncirculated, but the graders at PCGS called it EF-40 to compensate for the microscopic porosity (our conjecture, we really don't know what their thoughts were). All in all a sharp and very desirable specimen.

In a relative sense, the 1844-O is scarce, but among New Orleans half eagles of the 1839-1866 style without motto, it is the variety most often seen. Gold in coins of the era was alloyed with 10% copper, for strength. When immersed in the sea, the gold, typically rather impervious to the effects of seawater, became minutely etched because of the fractional copper constituency of the alloy. Unfortunately for numismatics, documentation on seawater-recovered coins is virtually nonexistent, as a complex skein of local, state, and federal laws make it virtually impossible for anyone to find treasure and keep it, unless they have the mental endurance for a protracted contest and have ample backing for legal fees.

- 1501 1856 AU-58 to MS-60.** Much original mint lustre still remains.

Undoubtedly struck primarily from California gold, which at the time was brought by steamer from San Francisco to the Isthmus of Panama, transported across the narrow strip of land, and then put on another steamer for New York City. So much gold from California was coming into New York City that several proposals were made in Congress to abolish the Philadelphia Mint and set up a minting institution in New York City, in place of the United States Assay Office in New York. This was an idea that would not die, and over a period of a decade or so, Pennsylvania politicians worked successfully to retain the Philadelphia Mint, while New York solons worked almost as hard to get the Mint moved.

Memorable 1859-D Half Eagle



- 1502 1859-D AU-55 or finer.** A superb specimen in bright yellow gold with high protective rims, a coin whose details virtually pop out at the viewer. On the reverse a hairline scratch is noted below the olive branch and prompts us to grade this AU-55 rather than AU-58. From the standpoint of Dahlonega half eagles coming on the market in recent years, this is certainly one of the finest, and is fully equal to those that were customarily graded "Uncirculated" years ago. For the specialist here indeed is a find.

1869 Proof \$5 Rarity



- 1503 1869 Proof-63.** A glittering choice specimen, deep yellow gold, wire edge, and thoroughly attractive. A few truly microscopic hairlines keep this out of a higher class, and a small area of copper toning on the reverse is mentioned.

Just 25 specimens were struck in 1869, of which at least 10 are believed to have disappeared in the meantime. The coin offered here is certainly one of the finest known and takes its place among the more important gold rarities in the present sale.

From Stack's Garrett sale, March 1976, Lot 430.

Proof 1888 Half Eagle



- 1504 1888 Proof-58/60.** A very pleasing piece which could probably be called Proof-60 overall without fear of equivocation. Just 95 Proofs were minted, of which probably only a third or fewer can be traced today. The present specimen is a nice bright gold with the characteristic "orange peel" surface. A handsome coin which is worthy of a good bid, probably in the low four figures.

- 1505 1894-O AU-50 (PCGS).** Much original mint lustre still remains. Last New Orleans half eagle of this design type.

Gem Proof 1897 Half Eagle



- 1506 1897 Proof-64 (PCGS).** A splendid piece with frosted surfaces set off against brilliant fields, a cameo specimen. On the reverse field below ME of AMERICA is a small area of copper toning. A very pleasing representative from an original mintage of just 83 Proofs, of which probably 50 no longer exist.

- 1507 1901-S MS-60.** Lustrous and frosty. The reverse on its own grades MS-63.

Proof 1905 Half Eagle



- 1508 1905 Proof-58/60.** An attractive coin, for the grade. One of just 108 Proofs minted.



- 1509 1908 Indian. MS-63.** Lustrous and frosty. First year of the innovative incuse Indian style.

In late 1908 numismatists, accustomed to the Liberty Head design and unaware that change was in progress, were startled to learn of a radical new concept for the half eagle (and quarter eagle) coinage. At the suggestion of Dr. William Sturgis Bigelow, a Boston friend of President Theodore Roosevelt, sculptor Bela Lyon Pratt, also of Boston, redesigned the motif to picture an Indian head and the side view of a perched eagle. The format, unique in American coinage, featured the lettering incised or incuse, rather than raised, on the coin. The opposite of regular issues, the highest part of the new design was the field and the lowest was the design itself.

The new concept met with criticism, with Samuel Hudson Chapman, the well-known Philadelphia coin dealer, writing to Theodore Roosevelt to express a list of faults, including the possibility for trapping dirt in the design recesses, problems with stacking, and irregularity of thickness. However, the protests of Chapman and others went unheeded, and the Indian Head style with incuse features was never changed. Production continued on a yearly basis through 1916, then a gap ensued, and the final production of the design, and of the half eagle denomination as well, occurred in 1929.



- 1510 1908 MS-63. Another specimen of the first year of issue of the Indian style. Desirable for the date or type collector.
- 1511 1908 EF-40 (ICCS plastic envelope). We agree with the EF-40 grade. A third example of the first year of issue of the Indian type.
- 1512 1909-D MS-61 (ANA Cache). Lustrous and frosty.

High-Grade 1909-O Half Eagle



- 1513 1909-O AU-55 (PCGS). Nearly all original mint lustre is present. Lustrous and frosty. A very high-grade example of a coin which is elusive in all grades, but which in higher levels is nearly prohibitively so. Relevant is what David Akers said in his study: "The 1909-O has the lowest mintage in the Indian Head series and it is a rare coin in any condition. Because of its rarity, especially in Mint State, this date is generally overgraded and therefore it is not as common in the AU and Uncirculated categories as the relatively numerous auction records might lead one to believe. Most known specimens are in the VF to EF range, and strictly graded AU examples are seldom available."

The coin offered here fits into the "strictly graded" category and, as noted, is frosty and lustrous. It certainly is one of the top three or four finest examples to come on the market in recent times. A generous amount of bidding action will surely occur when this crosses the auction block.

Another High-Grade 1909-O \$5



- 1514 1909-O AU-55 (PCGS). Technically graded AU-55 by PCGS, and we won't quarrel with this—on this holder description alone it will sell. However, the coin is not in a category with Lot 1513, which is deeply lustrous and frosty. Still, the present 1909-O is very sharp, merits the AU-50 classification, but is not as lustrous.

Good things sometimes come in pairs they say, and it is nice when this happens in one of our sales. The present coin is very desirable and should sell for a good price.

Mint State 1913-S Half Eagle



- 1515 1913-S MS-60. With ANACS certificate with this grade. The mintmark is very lightly impressed on this issue, a characteristic of authentic specimens. In fact, David Akers specifically notes: "The mintmark is usually weak and poorly defined, appearing as more of a 'blob' than a letter."

The present coin is in this condition, and is a prize for the knowledgeable buyer.

EAGLES

The following offering of eagles or \$10 pieces is particularly memorable for the early issues it contains. Not only does it start out with a double header offering of two magnificent 1795 pieces, each of which is rare in its own right, but it continues through to include other early

issues in high grades, culminated by the rare 1804. No eagles were coined after 1804, until 1838, at which time the traces are picked up in the catalogue by a very sharp and attractive piece of this latter date, a rare coin which is seldom seen in any grade. Beyond that there are numerous Liberty Head coins worthy of second or even third notice, particularly among issues of the New Orleans Mint. All in all, this is an offering of \$10 pieces to be remembered.

Attractive 1795 Eagle



1516 1795 Breen-1A. Stars arranged 10 left and 5 right. 13 leaves on palm branch. AU-50. Some prooflike surface. A very pleasing specimen in yellow gold with some rose toning around the letters. Sharply struck and well defined. A few mint adjustment marks are seen at the center, and a tiny planchet mark is on the rim above T of LIBERTY. To mention these is probably nit-picking, for overall the coin possesses a rare beauty and is certainly one of the nicest to come on the market. Struck from a later state of the dies than the Eliasberg coin, the present piece shows a die break connecting the denticles most directly beneath the space between 7 and 9 of the date.

The Act of April 2, 1792, which established the Mint, provided for various denominations, including a gold eagle weighing 270 grains. As was the case with other gold denominations, it was not possible to produce eagles during the first year of regular Mint operation in 1793, for the chief coiner and assayer each were required to post personal surety bonds in the amount of \$10,000 before coinage of precious metals could commence. Later, the bond requirements were reduced and were fulfilled. The first

delivery of eagles, September 22, 1795, consisted of 1,097 pieces. The designs, by Robert Scot, were similar to those used on the half eagle. Edgar H. Adams, a student of the denomination, noted that President George Washington desired to have gold coins struck before his term of office expired, and this wish was granted in October 1795 when Director of the Mint Henry DeSaussure delivered 100 eagles to the president.

In 1792 Congress established the relative value of silver to gold at a ratio of 15 to 1. This relationship proved inaccurate, since in the marketplace the value more closely approximated 16 to 1, with the result that early gold coins could be melted down and sold for more than face value in terms of silver. After 1803, when France officially adopted a ratio of 15-1/2 to 1, vast quantities of gold coins were exported or went to the melting pot. To stem this wasted effort, Mint Director Elias Boudinot suspended coinage of eagles in 1804, but not before 3,757 were struck. Thus ended the early series.

The 1795-dated piece offered here, B-1A, is, Breen's first obverse of the year with five stars at the right touching each other, the top one also touching Y. Reverse with 13 leaves in branch. It is believed that the earlier-noted initial delivery of eagles, which took place on September 22, 1795, and consisted of 1,097 pieces (400 of which were paid to the Bank of Pennsylvania) consisted of this variety. Walter Breen notes that an example from this delivery was reserved by Adam Eckfeldt and later was included in the Mint Cabinet (which was instituted in June 1838); today it is at the Smithsonian Institution.

Another Beautiful 1795 B-1A Eagle



1517 1795 B-1A. 10 stars left, 5 right. Reverse with 13 leaves on palm branch. AU-50. Another example of the preceding, but from a slightly earlier die state. An American classic, this is a splendid coin worthy of a strong bid.

Superb 1797 Eagle



1518 1797 B-2B. Stars 10 left and 6 right. Heraldic Eagle reverse. AU-50, prooflike. A superb specimen of this issue. As a class, 1797 eagles are rarities, and only occasionally does a specimen of this quality come on the market.

This represents the first year of the new type employing the Heraldic Eagle reverse on the denomination (first used in the quarter eagle series in 1796 and the half eagle series in 1798) 1795-dated Heraldic Eagle \$5 pieces were struck in 1798).

Magnificent 1799 Eagle



1519 1799 B-5G. Large Obverse stars. AU-58 (PCGS). A magnificent coin with much original mint lustre. Deeply and sharply struck. All one could desire in a piece of this date and variety.

This reverse die was also used to coin \$10 pieces in 1800 and 1801.

Attractive 1801 Eagle



1520 1801 B-2B. EF-45 to AU-50. Sharply struck and very attractive. A nice representative of the date, variety, and grade.

Notable 1804 Eagle



1521 1804 B-1A. Crosslet 4 in Date. AU-55 (PCGS).

Among eagles of the 19th century, the date 1804 is most highly prized, due not only to its estimated mintage of only 3,757 pieces, but due to the "magic" of the 1804 date—a year famous in several series, most notably the cent and, especially, the silver dollar.

Rare 1804 Eagle



1522 1804 B-1A. EF-45 or slightly better. A pleasing specimen struck in light yellow gold. The reverse is better than the obverse and on its own could be graded AU-50. Some areas of light striking are scarcely noticeable and in any event are typical for the issue. On the obverse some old marks can be seen but are not particularly unusual for the grade and are not a notable negative. A splendid specimen of the most highly prized issue of its era.

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Important 1838 Eagle



- 1523 1838 AU-50. Well struck in bright yellow gold. A couple of tiny rim marks are mentioned for accuracy and probably would not be noted by many. Overall, a truly choice example of this variety and grade level, an issue which is seldom found finer. Just 7,200 were coined.

This represents the first appearance of the Liberty Head or Braided Hair style by Christian Gobrecht, a motif which was slower in its adaptation to other series, not appearing on the half cent until 1840, the cent until 1839, the quarter eagle until the late date of 1840, and the half eagle until 1839.

Mint State 1842 Eagle

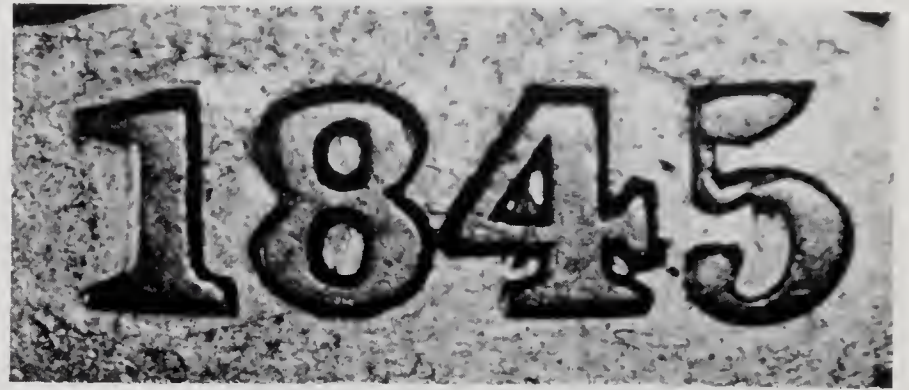


- 1524 1842 Large Date. MS-61 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. One of the finest examples of this issue we have ever handled, a coin which is plentiful enough in lower grades, but which in Mint State is a rarity. The Eliasberg coin was EF-40, and in the catalogue of that magnificent collection we noted that "only a few better coins have ever been sold."

We expect this coin to sell for a runaway price. Watch it go! The result will be that the day after the sale the successful bidder will own the piece, while his or her contemporaries will still be scrambling to buy one—and in their entire lifetimes may not have a chance to do so.

- 1525 1845-O Repunched Date. EF-45. ANACS graded AU-50/50, although we feel that there are too many contact marks in the field to merit the AU designation. Look at it and decide for yourself; perhaps we are being too conservative. In any event, the 1845-O is an elusive coin, and the present piece will certainly excite bidding competition.

Rare 1845/44-O \$10



- 1526 1845/44-O VF-30. Breen-6871. A very rare variety from New Orleans Mint, with the date 1845 punched into the die to the right of the existing 1844 date, after that date was partly effaced. Careful examination with 10X or higher magnification reveals the remnants of the first 4 in the original date to the left of the existing 4, and what appears to be the upright of another 4 within the lower loop of the existing 5. A few scattered obverse marks, of the sort one might expect from the grade, are mentioned for accuracy. The 1845-O eagle is considered rare in all grades, and the addition of the overdate details should add to the bidding interest on this piece.

Nearly Mint State 1847 Eagle



- 1527 1847 AU-58 to MS-60. Frosty and lustrous, a hair's breadth away from Mint State. One of the finest specimens to pass through our hands.

High-Grade 1852-O Eagle



- 1528 1852-O EF-45. A superb piece in bright yellow gold, some prooflike surface remaining in protected areas. A very difficult coin to find in higher grade levels, this will attract much bidding attention. The Eliasberg Collection coin was EF-45. The present piece ranks just about with the Eliasberg coin and is certainly one of the nicest we have had.



- 1529 1854-O Large Date. EF-40 (PCGS). Sharp and attractive. Another coin for the consideration of the specialist.



- 1530 1855-O EF-40 (PCGS). Bright yellow surfaces. A scarce issue seldom seen finer than this, and not often seen this nice.



- 1531 1856-S EF-40 (ANA Cache). B-6932. Large S mintmark variety. Considered very rare by Walter Breen in his *Encyclopedia*. Large S mintmark leans noticeably to the right in the space above TEN D. on the reverse. Choice for the grade, with very few contact marks in evidence.

High-Grade 1858-O Eagle



- 1532 1858-O AU-53 (PCGS). Sharply struck. An attractive example which is usually seen in lower grade levels, when it is seen at all. While not a match for the Uncirculated Eliasberg coin, the present piece will certainly hold its own in even the most refined circle of specialists.

Another Notable 1858-O



- 1533 1858-O AU-50 (PCGS). Another notable piece, and—dare we say it?—a coin which seems to our eye to be in a higher grade than the preceding. However, the reverse of the presently offered piece shows a carbon mark on the rim near the D of UNITED, and perhaps this was a militating factor in grading. No matter how you look at it, the coin is an outstanding example.



- 1534 1858-O EF-40 (PCGS). A third example of this elusive mintmark.

Highly Important 1860-O Eagle



- 1535 1860-O AU-55 (PCGS). A highly important coin, one of the finest known of the variety, comfortably exceeding the EF-40 Eliasberg coin, and just about every other piece we have seen or heard of. What you want to bid on this is up to you, of course, but when you contemplate your maximum authorization, do so with the fact that once this coin is sold, an offer of double the price will probably not secure a duplicate.

Rare 1865 Eagle



- 1536 1865 MS-63. A rarity in all grades. The condition of this piece is subject to diverse opinions, with one observer calling it a Proof, another calling it a business striking from Proof dies, and still another calling it a regular business strike. We tend to feel that it is a business strike with Proof dies, but a coin which has been somewhat burnished, very subtly so, on the reverse at 8:00, in the region of UNITED, possibly repaired, and possibly the massaging of a rough spot. Held at arm's length the piece appears to be a glittering Proof.

We will let you, the bidder, decide the grade of the coin, and for this reason we offer it as is, no returns, not a negative situation, for the piece is very handsome and beautiful, but one which will obviate the possibility of later discussions as to exactly the nature of its surface.



- 1537 1870-S VF-20 (PCGS). A nice example, for the grade, of a low-mintage date.

Rare 1871-S Eagle



- 1538 1871-S EF-40. A nice example of an issue which is very difficult to locate. The Eliasberg coin, also EF-40, was described by us as one of the finest known examples. Walter Breen notes that the issue is: "Very rare and not available above Very Fine, to my knowledge." Another outstanding opportunity!



- 1539 1872-S VF-35 (PCGS). Here we go again: The Eliasberg coin was VF-30. The 1872-S is nearly nonexistent in higher grades. The evaluation of \$3,250 for an MS-60 is in no way meaningful, or probably an advertised offer of 10 times this sum would not bring one to your doorstep!



- 1540 1878-S VF-30 (PCGS). Here we go once again—another issue which is rarely seen in higher grades.

There is a puzzlement involving the mintages of San Francisco coins of this era, inasmuch as 1878-S, for example, was struck to the extent of 26,100 pieces, but coins in high grades are extreme rarities. The explanation is probably that the coins were used in foreign exchange, went overseas, and were melted.



- 1541 1879 Proof-60 or thereabouts, very skillfully polished years ago. Mottled iridescent toning characterizes the surface. The exact description of this coin cannot be given, but to the cataloguer it appears to have been struck as a Proof (as evidenced by the delicate wire rim and sharpness of other features), but then very skillfully polished using a burnishing tool—a procedure akin to gilding the lily. Since then the coin has toned. We suggest an in-person examination prior to bidding, as opinions may differ. Sold "as is."

- 1542 1880 MS-61 (ANA Cache). A brilliant and lustrous specimen of this popular issue, just a few minor marks away from a much higher grade.

AU 1880-O \$10



- 1543 1880-O AU-50 (PCGS). Much mint lustre still remains, particularly on the reverse. Here we go again—the 1880-O is an *extreme rarity* at high levels. The Eliasberg Collection, representing the *creme de la creme* of American gold coinage, exhibited a piece in EF-45 grade, with my notation in the catalogue, "apparently unknown in Uncirculated state." David Akers in his survey found some AU coins, but no Mint State coins. And yet the *Guide Book* nonchalantly lists MS-60 coins for \$2,500. The unfortunate part of this is that a beginning collector desiring to put together a set of Liberty Head \$10 pieces will look at the *Guide Book* and think it is just a matter of a relatively short time in which, after much check writing, a complete set of Liberty Head eagles can be put together in MS-60 grade, not realizing that *in the entire history of numismatics no one has ever put together an MS-60 set*. In fact, no one has ever had even half of the coins in MS-60 grade! We are a long-term fan and contributor to the *Guide Book*, but it might serve the interest of readers better if blanks were used in the MS-60 section, or italics (indicating rarity), rather than grades.

In any event, back to the coin at hand: the 1880-O \$10 piece here is one of the finest in existence and will create considerable bidding excitement as it crosses the block.

Why are eagles rare in MS-60 grade? The answer is that these were strictly workhorse coins, not items made for numismatists' cabinets. The few collectors who were interested in \$10 pieces during the middle of the 19th century desired to acquire Proofs, which they could do from the Philadelphia Mint. Mintmarks such as New Orleans, San Francisco, and, in its time, Carson City were completely and totally ignored. Believe it or not, no one cared the slightest in 1880 whether any eagles were made at the New Orleans Mint, and if they were whether just 10 were made or whether 10 million were struck. Interest in mintmarks in general did not develop until after the publication in 1893 of Augustus G. Heaton's treatise, *Mint Marks*, and even then it was not until well into the 20th century that interest became widespread. Still, when interest did become widespread, spurred largely by the 1909-S V.D.B. cent in 1909, the passion for collecting dates and mints was nearly entirely limited to copper, nickel, and silver coins. As late as the 1920s and early 1930s, only a handful of collectors desired mintmarked gold coins. It was not until the 1940s that the discipline became organized, rarities began to sort themselves out, and knowledgeable comments began appearing in print. Maturation continued, and in the 1950s the catalogues of New Netherlands Coin Company in particular helped point out that certain "common" gold coins were in fact extreme rarities in certain grades. Then came the efforts of David Akers in the 1970s, a masterful compilation of data from several hundred auction catalogues, published in separate volumes covering denominations from the gold dollar through the \$20 piece. Since then there have been other contributions to the field, including specialized monographs.

At a slightly earlier period, Walter Breen created for the *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine* a series of monographs which primarily treated earlier varieties, but discussed some later issues as well. In more recent times, 1988, Walter Breen's *Encyclopedia* has laid open a distillation of most available popular data on gold coins—a treasure trove of information in a single volume. Douglas Winter has published a monograph on Charlotte gold coins, and his monograph on New Orleans gold coins is in our Publications Department with anticipated production by the end of the year. Others have performed many valuable studies as well.

Further, auction catalogues of the past several decades have become increasingly sophisticated, and therein can be found much valuable data.

The grading services, notably PCGS, NGC, and ANACS, have published population studies showing the numbers of coins certified. Unfortunately for pure scholarship, there are a few flaws in the system, including the tendency to overgrade (in our opinion) coins in the high AU category, calling them in many instances Uncirculated. Barry J. Cutler of the Federal Trade Commission commented upon this once at an ANA conference; he could understand much of the grading system in American numismatics, but couldn't figure out what was going on in gold coins. Sometimes, we can't either!

Points of recommendation for the grading services are as follows: Include such features as large and small dates in your encapsulations. For example, the PCGS-certified 1854-O \$10, Lot 1283 in the present sale, does not bear any notation by PCGS as to whether it is a large date or small date, and yet this makes a big difference to the collector. In addition, it would be helpful to put die varieties by Breen numbers for early issues. The number of die variety collectors increases on almost a daily basis. In addition, the attribution of a die variety can be a key factor in determining value. Further, in the area of pattern coins and certain other issues, weights are exceedingly important. Some pattern coins can be attributed only if their weights are known. Coins cannot be weighed accurately if they are within slabs. In addition, someone buying a slabbed \$4 piece of any given variety would have a comfort in knowing that his or her piece weighed, say 18 grains and therefore was struck in gold, as opposed to a lighter weight, which would indicate copper gilt. Presumably, the grading services do weigh these things before encapsulating them, but this weight should be shared with their clientele.

While one can argue up and down the fact that grading is a matter of opinion—which it is—still, led by PCGS in 1986, the grading services have brought more consistency to the field than we have ever known before. Aberrations within the grading context can be individually pointed out in catalogue descriptions and elsewhere, but by and large what the services are doing is fine.

One more thing: the services make no allowance for aesthetic appeal, and often in the case of silver coins in particular we have seen stained, spotted, dark, and ugly coins encapsulated as "MS-65." For our money, a nice frosty, lustrous MS-63 with a better aesthetic appeal might be more valuable than an ugly MS-65. However, we are not complaining about this, for this leaves ample opportunity for professional numismatists, such as ourselves, to exercise our own opinion and to be of added use to our clients.

1544 Selection of Liberty Head eagles: ☆ 1881 MS-60 (2) ☆ 1885 AU-58 ☆ 1886-S MS-62. Repunched 86 in date, not listed in Breen's *Encyclopedia* ☆ 1887-S MS-60 ☆ 1893 (2). MS-60 and AU-58 ☆ 1899 MS-60 (2) ☆ 1900 MS-60. A frosty, lustrous group of Liberty Head eagles. (Total: 10 pieces)

1545 1882-O EF-40. Considered very rare in any condition by noted gold specialist David Akers. A small gouge and some minor scratches are noted in the obverse field before Liberty's face. One of just 10,820 pieces minted at New Orleans this year.

Choice Proof 1892 \$10



1546 1892 Proof-63 (PCGS). A coin with frosty devices set against mirror fields with the characteristic "orange peel" surface seen on Proofs. A splendid issue of which just 72 were struck, and probably of which no more than 25 or 30 can be traced today. Another important bidding opportunity.

1547 1894-O MS-60 (NGC). Lustrous and frosty. Relative to the footnote on Lot 1543, we would probably call this coin AU-58, but we won't argue—MS-60 it officially is—tempered with our own commentary. We call 'em as we see 'em. The 1894-O \$10 is one of the most popular issues in the series. The large mintage of 107,500 makes it relatively available in higher grades.



1548 1896-S AU-50. Rare and underrated in all grades. A brilliant specimen of this scarce issue, with strong golden cartwheel lustre on frosty surfaces.

1549 1897-O MS-60 (NGC). We are more comfortable with the present coin in the MS-60 classification, even though it has numerous evidences of contact on the obverse. Probably we would grade this AU-58 obverse, MS-62 reverse, which, mathematically, equates to MS-60. We do lament the loss of the split grading system, for in many series—notably Morgan dollars, but also gold—the obverse can grade distinctly differently from the reverse. The reason this isn't done? The idea was that to create a marketable concept whereby a standard grade equaled a standard price. However, this hasn't worked out, for while blind investors may not mind paying the same price for any coin marked, say, MS-65, knowledgeable numismatists feel otherwise. Knowledgeable people will typically keep their checkbook tightly buttoned when an ugly coin comes up, but on the other hand may pay double or triple "bid" when a particularly aesthetically pleasing specimen of a rarity crosses the auction block. Grade does not equal price, except for some very, very common coins—perhaps 1881-S MS-63 silver dollars being an example.

1550 1899-O MS-60 (PCGS). Another New Orleans issue.

1551 1901 MS-62/63. A popular Philadelphia issue, just a few scattered obverse marks away from a full MS-63 grade designation. Frosty and brilliant, with strong cartwheel lustre in evidence.

Splendid 1907 Indian \$10



1552 1907 Indian. No Periods. MS-64. An issue made for circulation. Lustrous, satiny surfaces. A very attractive example. Not at all easy to find at this high grade level.

Gem Mint State 1907 Indian Eagle

Wire Rim, Periods



1553 1907 Saint-Gaudens Indian design. Wire Rim or "edge." Periods before and after legends. Gem MS-65 (PCGS). Bright yellow gold. A superb specimen of one of the most famous of all American coin designs and issues.

The detailed story, including many illustrations and excerpts from original correspondence, of the development of the 1907 eagle and double eagle by Augustus Saint-Gaudens, America's most noted sculptor, is told in *United States Gold Coins: An Illustrated History*. Briefly stated here, Theodore Roosevelt in 1905 contacted Augustus Saint-Gaudens, who at the time was pre-eminent in his field, and asked him if he would redesign the entire American coinage. Roosevelt had seen some ancient Greek coins and had been impressed with their high relief appearance. To him, contemporary American issues were simply uninteresting tokens. Saint-Gaudens responded (an offer of \$5,000 from the government helped), and he set about sketching his ideas. The obverse design used on the presently-offered coin was suggested for use on the cent and, later, the double eagle, but finally appeared on the eagle. The facial features are from Victory, part of the Sherman Monument group made for Central

Park, New York City, 1903. The headdress is an added feature to give it a "native American" appearance.

The initial eagle design, the piece offered here, is technically considered a pattern and is listed as Judd-1774. 500 examples were struck to determine the design. The wire rim or edge was found to be impractical and was abandoned.

For many years numismatists have continually been debating whether top grade specimens should be classified as "Proof" or "Uncirculated." The *Guide Book of United States Coins* prices coins in both grades. All specimens are from unfinished dies which show under low magnification a myriad of raised lines, loops, and swirls. Abe Kosoff has written that "all specimens from this die are Proofs. . . there are no Uncirculated coins." Others with equal conviction have divided them into Uncirculated and Proof classifications, possibly not having two different specimens on hand at a single time to verify such a difference.

Coins of the initial design are distinguished by having periods before and after the reverse legend, a feature that was discontinued when examples were subsequently minted in large quantity for circulation.

The Famous 1907 Indian \$10 With Rounded Rim and Periods



1554 1907 Indian \$10. With rounded rim and periods. MS-65 (PCGS). One of just 42 coins issued. Lustrous, satiny surfaces with three small areas of copper toning on the obverse. An outstanding example of this American classic, a variety of the preceding coin. Listed as Judd-1775, the piece is identical to the foregoing except that the edge treatment is different, in this instance being "rolled" or "rounded."

The coinage of this variety has been stated as 31,550 pieces (per Superintendent of the Mint John H. Landis' memorandum to Director of the Mint Frank Leach, September 25, 1907), 34,100 pieces (correspondence from Frank A. Leach—see *United States Gold Coins: An Illustrated History*) or, elsewhere, 20,000. Of the production, 50 were special Proofs struck on a medal press. Mint officials were fearful of criticism, and virtually the entire issue was melted. The number saved apparently was not recorded, but Frank

Leach placed the quantity at 42.

Again, the distinction between Uncirculated and Proof issues is not well defined, with the *Guide Book of United States Coins*, to cite one reference, formerly designating these pieces entirely as Proofs, with no mention of Mint State, while in recent editions they are listed both ways. So far as we know they are all from the same dies, and they are either all Proofs or all Mint State! Perhaps Kenneth E. Bressett editor of the *Guide Book*, and a very accomplished researcher, should lay this matter to rest by gathering together various specimens called "Mint State" or "Proof," and trying to come to some sort of sharing of opinions.

As an interesting footnote to the present coin, and to the revised 1907 gold coinage in general, we point out that the home and studios of Augustus Saint-Gaudens, located at Cornish, New Hampshire are now the Saint-Gaudens National Historical Site operated by the National Park Service. Preserved intact as they were during the life of the sculptor, are his home, studios, numerous works of art, models, and other artifacts. A number of plaster models for coinage patterns are on view, as are castings of the sculptures from which the portrait used on the \$10 gold issues and the full-length figure used on the \$20 issue were taken. Open during the summer months, the site, under the supervision of Curator John H. Dryfhout, provides a pleasant and interesting highpoint to any New England trip.

Choice Matte Proof 1908 \$10



- 1555 1908 With Motto. Matte Proof-63 (PCGS).** A splendid Matte Proof which we feel is a bit conservatively graded and which could stand the Proof-63 grade without fear of contradiction. It is indeed an excellent example of the first year in which the motto IN GOD WE TRUST was employed on the reverse of the Indian design. Just 116 Proofs were minted, but probably fewer than a quarter of these still exist.



- 1556 1909-D MS-63.** Often considered one of the most underrated dates of the Indian Head eagle series. Very scarce in Uncirculated grades, this lustrous, brilliant specimen should see spirited bidding.



- 1557 1912-S AU-55.** Relatively scarce in all grades. A frosty and brilliant specimen with lightly brushed surfaces.

Gem 1916-S \$10



- 1558 1916-S MS-64.** Readily available in most grades, the 1916-S Indian eagle is very scarce, if not rare, in the lofty states of preservation. Satiny golden surfaces with brilliant cartwheel lustre and delightful eye appeal. Worthy of strong bidder consideration.

DOUBLE EAGLES

Mint State 1851 Double Eagle



- 1559 1851 MS-60 (PCGS).** A lustrous specimen, very attractive in all respects. Somewhat lightly struck around the border, as is common for this issue. Very scarce in this high grade; probably not one in 200 extant double eagles bearing this date can match this for high condition.

Although suggestions for a \$20 coin had been made earlier, the birth of the double eagle awaited the discovery of gold in California. Beginning in 1849, gold reached eastern markets in quantity, thus confirming the countless rumors which had circulated for many months. In relation to silver, gold became "common," with the result that silver issues traded at premium. Coinage legislation of 1853, which reduced the authorized weights of silver coins, eventually remedied the problem.

On March 3, 1849, legislation providing for the minting of double eagles and gold dollars became a reality after considerable debate. The basic reason for the \$20 was sound. With ever-increasing amounts of gold bullion coming into the market, it was desirable to convert as much bullion into coins as possible, with the least amount of effort. A \$20 piece required the same coining facilities as a \$10 piece, but the quantity of gold in the coin was twice as much. Likewise, it was easier to strike a double eagle than four half eagles.

In California, the source of the burgeoning gold supply, private coiners and the United States Assay Office of Gold came to the same conclusion and issued many varieties of \$20 pieces as well as \$50 coins.

The task of engraving dies for the new denomination was up to James B. Longacre, who was unpopular with Director of the Mint, Robert M. Patterson, Chief Coiner Franklin Peale, and certain others at the coining facility. These Mint officials conspired to make life as difficult as possible for Longacre, whose inexperience with engraving coinage dies compounded the problem. Longacre's efforts to produce a double eagle were resisted at every turn, and only after great difficulty was an example of the 1849 \$20 produced, and there were problems with its relief and striking.

By March 12, 1850, the dies had been revised and quantity production of 1850 double eagles for circulation commenced. During the first year 1,170,261 were struck at Philadelphia and 141,000 at New Orleans. During the next two years, 1851 and 1852, production crossed the two million mark in each instance. Clearly the double eagle was serving its purpose: to coin a large amount of gold by the most efficient means.

Throughout the 1850s production remained high, with the greatest quantities of double eagles being struck at the Philadelphia and San Francisco mints. New Orleans produced pieces of the denomination from 1850 until the Civil War forced suspension in 1861.

During the 1860s, despite the suspension of specie payments, double eagle production continued, with San Francisco producing the greatest amount of coinage, as was generally true of other denominations of precious metals as well. It is reasonable to conjecture that the Union used these pieces for international transactions for overseas vendors were suspicious of paper money.

In 1866 the motto IN GOD WE TRUST was added to the reverse of the double eagle. A few years later, in 1870, the Carson City Mint struck coins, including double eagles, for the first time.

From the 1870s onward, double eagles were stored in quantity by overseas banks, the United States Treasury, and other places, with the result that Uncirculated pieces, usually with heavy bagmarks, appear on the market, although certain issues are rarer than others. In 1877 a modification was made to the reverse of the design, and the mark of denomination was changed from TWENTY D to TWENTY DOLLARS. This was the last change for the Liberty Head format which remained in use until 1907.

From the 1870s through 1907 production of double eagles was generous, however certain varieties were produced in limited quantities. Some Philadelphia issues of the 1880s are considered rarities today as are several pieces from the branch mints.

Mint State 1861 Double Eagle



- 1560 1861 MS-61 (PCGS). Sharply struck and extremely lustrous. Virtually a showpiece of double eagle quality. The reverse, if graded separately, would easily pass for MS-64. The builder of a type set may want to "reach" for this one, so nice does it appear.

Another Mint State 1861 \$20



- 1561 1861 MS-60. Another splendid coin, with attractive, satiny lustre.



- 1562 1861 MS-60. First 1 in date boldly repunched, not mentioned in Breen's *Encyclopedia*. Attractive for the grade, with prooflike obverse field. Reverse surfaces lightly brushed.

Scarce 1861-O \$20



- 1563 1861-O VF-30. A nice example, for the grade, of one of the scarcest issues of the series. Obverse with date lightly defined, as is true of all authentic examples (a counterpart of this can be found in the 1853-O Without Arrows half dime, which always has a weakly struck date—and other examples could be cited). A key early issue. Last double eagle of this design type produced by the New Orleans Mint. No more would be struck there until 1879, by which time the design had been modified.

Very Rare Mint State 1866 \$20



- 1564 1866 With Motto IN GOD WE TRUST. MS-61 (Hallmark). Sharply struck, lustrous, and very attractive. Some minor verdigris is seen on the eagle's dexter wing. An outstanding example of an issue which is rarely seen in Mint State. A prize acquisition for the type collector or the double eagle specialist.



- 1565 1866 With Motto. AU-58 (PCGS). Nearly full original lustre, a very attractive coin that is fully equal to some we have seen (of other dates—there are not many 1866 pieces around) certified as MS-60. What this coin sells for will be up to the bidding competition, but this coin is so close to MS-60, that bid at the regular AU level it would indeed constitute one of the buys of the year.



- 1566 1866 With Motto. AU-55 (ANA Cache). Very attractive for the grade, with generous amounts of cartwheel lustre remaining on both surfaces. A chip out of the obverse die has caused a cud that joins the first star to the beaded denticles at its outermost point. A lovely example of the first year of With Motto double eagle coinage.

Unappreciated 1866-S Double Eagle Without Motto



- 1567 1866-S Without Motto. VF-35 (PCGS).** A sharply struck and well-detailed specimen with some hints of original mint lustre remaining in areas. The 1866-S \$20 is one of the rarest coins of the series, although it is generally overlooked in numismatic literature.

In his *Encyclopedia* Walter Breen calls the issue "rare," which it is, of course, and notes in February 1866 six obverse dies shipped in November 1865 arrived. The 1866-S Without Motto always has a small S mintmark and is usually "Fine to Very Fine, prohibitively rare in AU."

There is a little story about the Eliasberg Collection coin, Lot 915, an 1866-S Without Motto which I graded as VF-20, noting that it was "very scarce in all conditions." To all intents and purposes Louis E. Eliasberg completed his collection of major date and mintmark varieties in 1950, and when he passed to his reward in the late 1970s, he thought he had. However, when the gold collection was consigned to us for auction, we found that, apparently inadvertently, Mr. Eliasberg omitted adding an 1866-S Without Motto! As it was important to have the only *truly complete* collection of gold coin dates and mintmarks ever offered, a search was made to acquire an example, which turned out to be a rather daunting task, for try as we might, we couldn't find one! Eventually, Neil Berman found one for us, and we sold it to the Eliasberg Estate, so it officially became part of the Eliasberg Collection. It was then auctioned with the rest of the coins. Thus, the 1866-S was truly the last coin added to the incredible Eliasberg cabinet.



- 1568 1867 MS-60 (ANA Cache).** Brilliant and lustrous, with strong eye appeal for the grade.



- 1569 1870 AU-55 (Hallmark).** Generally encountered in grades of VF to EF, and considered quite scarce in grades of AU or higher. Fully brilliant, with just a hint of rubbing on the high points. This attractive and elusive coin belongs in your collection.



- 1570 1870-S AU-58 or a bit better, called by the consignor MS-60.** Most original mint lustre still remains. While common enough in lower grades, the 1870-S is rare in conditions such as this.

1871 Double Eagle Rarity



- 1571 1871 AU-58 (Hallmark).** According to David Akers, the 1871 is one of the rarest Philadelphia Mint double eagles, distinctly surpassed in overall rarity by only the 1861 Paquet reverse and the seven extremely low mintage issues from 1881 to 1887. Very brilliant, with just a hint of rubbing on the high points. A scattering of obverse contact marks are noted, but they do very little to detract from the overall quality of this rare and desirable piece. Here is a coin that should excite the double eagle specialist!

Key 1871-CC \$20



- 1572 1871-CC AU-50 (NGC).** Considered the second rarest double eagle issue from the Carson City Mint. Rare and desirable in all grades, this lustrous and brilliant AU-50 specimen should elicit strong bids from the double eagle specialist. Relatively free of the bagmarks that generally plague this issue, this choice example is certainly worth your consideration. Prominent doubling is noted in the reverse peripheral legends.

- 1573 1873 Open 3. AU-58 to MS-60.** A brilliant and lustrous specimen of this popular issue.



- 1574 1874 MS-60 (ANA Cache).** Considerably scarcer than its mintage figure indicates. A sharp and lustrous specimen, just a few obverse marks away from a much higher grade.



- 1575 1875-CC MS-60 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. A nice example of the issue. Extremely well struck, which is not always true for a Carson City \$20.

1879-CC \$20 Rarity



- 1576 1879-CC AU-50 (ANA Cache). Sharp and lustrous, and a popular rarity in the Carson City gold series. Just 10,708 pieces were minted, and this attractive representative of that mintage should see spirited bidding activity when it crosses the auction block.

Important 1879-O \$20



- 1577 1879-O EF-45 (NGC). Frosty surfaces with generous amounts of mint brilliance remaining. The 1879-O issue has the second lowest mintage of all double eagles produced at the New Orleans Mint. Attractive for the grade.

Mint State 1889-CC \$20



- 1578 1889-CC MS-61 (ANA Cache). Readily available in most grades, although considered very scarce at the Mint State level. Fully brilliant, with boldly rendered design details. Just a few scattered surface marks keep this from a much higher grade. Another lovely Carson City double eagle for the specialist in the series.



- 1579 1890-CC AU-55. A very pleasing specimen, for the grade. Struck in bright yellow gold, the coin has a very high degree of aesthetic appeal. One of 91,209 pieces minted.

The Comstock Lode, discovered in 1859, is best known for its silver, but production records indicate that nearly as much value in gold was taken out.

Proof-50 1891 \$20



- 1580 1891 Proof-50. A Proof coin which spent a few weeks in circulation and acquired some friction in the fields. Sharply struck, and with much Proof surface still remaining, particularly in protected areas.

Just 52 Proofs were struck, plus 1,390 business strikes. The low business strike mintage has made the 1891 a major rarity in any grade, with AU-50 coins cataloging \$4,500 in the *Guide Book*. The appearance of an 1891 double eagle on the market has always been a cause for excitement.

Rare 1891-CC Double Eagle



- 1581 1891-CC AU-53 (NGC). Rare and desirable, with a total mintage of just 5,000 pieces. Usually encountered in grades of VF to AU, this attractive AU-53 example should be a welcome addition to any double eagle collection. Sharp and brilliant, with some areas of mirrorlike surface on both sides. Generous amounts of mint lustre remain. Some faint, scattered marks are noted, as might be expected for the grade. A "golden" opportunity to obtain this rare low-mintage double eagle for your collection.

♦ ONE LOT ONLY ♦

Do you want to increase your chances for success? Please refer to the Terms of Sale, No. 16, for our One Lot Only option. With it you can bid on several examples of the same issue or type and be sure that you will win no more than one. This is a very valuable feature. Use it!



- 1582 1891-CC VF-30. Smooth, even wear. One of the scarcer Carson City issues of the era, the 1891-CC was struck to the extent of just 5,000 pieces.

Mint State 1892-CC \$20



- 1583 1892-CC MS-61 (PCGS). Sharply struck and very frosty. A nice example of another scarce Carson City coin, this one with a mintage of 27,265. Not easy to find at this high grade level.



- 1584 1893 MS-63 (ANA cache). A moderately scarce date, particularly in the higher Mint State grades. Sharp and lustrous, with radiant golden cartwheels on both surfaces. Very few contact marks of any note are seen on this coin's frosty surfaces. A quality double eagle ideally suited for inclusion in a high-grade type set.



- 1585 1897 MS-63. With rich, satiny lustre—a delightful coin from an aesthetic viewpoint. The collector by date and mintmark will revel in the quality of this piece.



- 1586 1900 MS-64. Frosty and lustrous. Last issue of the 19th century.



- 1587 1905 MS-60 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. A small mark is seen between the second star and the chin. The reverse grades higher, perhaps MS-63. A sleeper, an unappreciated coin.

We have a client who would dearly love to buy an MS-63 or better 1905 \$20, and try as we may, we have not been able to find one in *several* years. If you have one and want to sell it for an instant check, just call Mark Borckardt and let him know the details. This commentary is somewhat germane to the present sale, for MS-60 1905 \$20s are *major rarities* also, and yet these list for relatively little in the catalogues. Catalogue prices are one thing, and *true availability* is often something else.

Choice Proof 1907 Liberty Head \$20



1588 1907 Liberty Head. Proof-63 (PCGS). A splendid specimen with frosty motifs set off against deep mirror fields. The reverse on its own grades Proof-65. An outstanding example of the last year of Liberty Head coinage, a

splendid coin, an American classic. Just 78 were produced, of which we believe that fewer than 30 exist today. The aesthetic appeal of this coin is great, and we strongly recommend that the connoisseur give it close attention.

Gem MCMVII High Relief \$20



1589 MCMVII (1907) High Relief. Wire Rim. MS-64 (PCGS). Satiny, lustrous surfaces, a very pleasing specimen of one of the most beautiful and highly prized coins in American numismatics.

This design, with its beautiful high relief features, is one of the most popular of all United States rarities.

In 1905 President Theodore Roosevelt enlisted the talents of his sculptor friend, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, to improve the nation's coinage designs from the cent to the double eagle. One of the most important results was the MCMVII High Relief \$20 piece, as offered here. While the coin satisfied the artistic requirements and was pleasing to both Roosevelt and Saint-Gaudens (although Saint-Gaudens died of cancer in the summer of 1907 and did not live to see it in its final form), it would not strike up properly on normal coining presses. Three blows were required before the relief came up in full detail.

The Engraving Department at the Mint complained longly and loudly, and said that the issue should not be produced. Roosevelt stated that even if only one double eagle could be struck *per day*, coinage must commence! Roosevelt called this his "private war" with the Mint. However, production amounted to hundreds of coins per day, so the design, while not adapted to high-speed coining presses, still did not cause the Mint to fall apart. After 11,250 were struck, mainly to satisfy the request of Roosevelt, the design was modified to shallow, low relief and the Roman numeral date was changed to the normal 1907 Arabic style.

It was said that the public had a hard time deciphering Roman numerals. History repeats itself, and United States Mint came around full circle this year in 1992 when it announced that its gold "eagle" bullion coins would no longer bear Roman numeral dates—but would have the date in Arabic numerals! Apparently, the American public is not as sophisticated as we would all like to think.

Back to the MCMVII design of 1907: Liberty is portrayed as a woman striding toward the viewer, with resplendent rays of the sun behind. In her left hand (viewer's right) is a torch held aloft, and in her right hand is an olive branch. The Capitol building, small in size, can be seen to the lower left. The date is given in Roman numerals, MCMVII, a classic influence. Below the date the monogram of Saint-Gaudens appears boldly. Above the head is the word LIBERTY, and around the border are 46 stars representing the states in the Union.

The motif for the obverse was taken from Saint-Gaudens' much acclaimed figure of Victory, a part of the Sherman monument completed in 1903 for Central Park, New York City. Before the motif used on the coin was decided upon, a number of variations were attempted, including a figure of Victory with angelic wings.

The reverse depicts a flying eagle with the sun below and an inscription above. Interestingly, Saint-Gaudens copied this from the 1856-1858 cent design, first proposing its use on a new variety of cents, but eventually adapting its use for the double eagle. The sculptor wrote to Roosevelt noting, in part: "I'm using a flying eagle, a modification of the device which is used on the cent of 1857. I had not seen that coin for many years, and was so impressed by it that I thought if carried out with some modifications, nothing better could be done. It is by all odds the best design on any American coin."

For those interested in seeing the Victory statue, today in Central Park South, just opposite the Plaza Hotel, it stands with a relatively new coat of gold leaf—as bright as a newly minted double eagle. We related an interesting story in one of our past issues of the *Rare Coin Review*. We wanted to take a picture of this statue for use in one or another of our catalogues, but were troubled by the fact that pigeons were continually perching on the upper areas of the statue, and no amount of shouting would cause them to go away. Christie Bowers, Dave's wife, came up with an intriguing thought: Buy a bag of popcorn and scatter it in front of the statue! Good thinking.

Choice MCMVII High Relief \$20



- 1590 MCMVII High Relief. Wire Rim. MS-63 (PCGS). A splendid, lustrous specimen of this famous and highly desired coin—a beauty!

Attractive MCMVII \$20



- 1591 MCMVII (1907) High Relief. Wire Rim. MS-62. A lustrous, beautiful example of this American numismatic classic, a splendid coin which is in a slab with a certificate grading it MS-63.
The discriminating collector will really enjoy owning this piece.

Another MCMVII \$20



- 1592 MCMVII High Relief \$20. Wire Rim. AU-55. Some tiny rim marks are not particularly noticeable and, if put in a slab or holder, would be scarcely noticeable at all. A lustrous, frosty example of this popular issue, an ideal coin for the buyer who wants a top-grade specimen at a fraction of the price of the piece just presented.

Popular MCMVII High Relief \$20



- 1593 MCMVII (1907) High Relief. EF-45. Flat Rim variety. A likely circulated specimen of this desirable issue, arguably the most attractive coinage design

in United States history. Although evidence of circulation is seen on both surfaces, this piece is relatively free of any detracting marks. The sharp High Relief details stand boldly out from deeply basined fields. Deep shades of iridescent gold toning can be seen in the recessed areas, adding to the aesthetic charm of this piece. Absolutely choice for the grade, and ideally suited for the budget-conscious collector actively seeking quality and affordability.

- 1594 1907 Saint-Gaudens. Arabic Numerals. MS-61. The regular circulating issue with date displayed as 1907. Brilliant and frosty.

- 1595 1909/8 AU-55. The only 20th-century overdate in the \$20 gold series. A lustrous specimen.



- 1596 1912 AU-58. A sharp and lustrous specimen, with just a hint of rubbing on the highest points. Fully brilliant, with varying shades of iridescent gold on both surfaces. Great eye appeal!



- 1597 1924 MS-65. A frosty, lustrous gem specimen of this readily available issue. A nice combination of aesthetic and numismatic quality.

- 1598 1924 MS-65. A frosty gem—sparkling and gorgeous—just as nice as the day it was minted.

Mint State 1924-D \$20



- 1599 1924-D MS-61. Brilliant, frosty, and lustrous. A thoroughly satisfying example of one of the scarcest issues of the series. At one time the 1924-D was considered to be a *major rarity*. Details of what happened are given in Q. David Bowers' book, *United States Gold Coins: An Illustrated History*. In brief, in the late 1940s and early 1950s quantities came to light in overseas banks, particularly Switzerland, and certain Denver and San Francisco coins of which just a dozen or two were previously known, now exist to the extent of 100, 200, or a few more. None is common, but they are not the great rarities they once were. If anything, they are more affordable now.

Another 1924-D \$20



- 1600 1924-D MS-60.** A lustrous and frosty specimen of a variety of which relatively few are known to exist. Of 3,049,500 struck, it is believed that fewer than 200 can be traced today. At one time, as noted in the preceding description, this was an extreme rarity. Now we'll just call it a rarity, period.

From our Boyd, Brand and Ryder Collections sale, March 1990, Lot 2138.

During the decade of the 1920s vast quantities were produced of certain double eagle issues, stored in Treasury vaults, and melted in 1933, without ever seeing the light of day. For this reason there is no correlation between mintage and rarity of certain dates of the era, the specific varieties being as follows: 1921, 1922-S, 1924-D, 1924-S, 1925-D, 1925-S, 1926-D, 1926-S, 1927-D, 1927-S, and all issues after 1928.

Rare 1924-S Double Eagle



- 1601 1924-S MS-60 to 62.** A splendid specimen, well struck, with nice lustre. In the 1940s and early 1950s the 1924-S was recognized as a prime rarity, even rarer than the 1927-D.

The piece offered here is especially nice and should draw great bidder attention when it crosses the block.

From Paramount International Coin Corporation sale of October 1986, Lot 670.

Elusive 1925-S \$20



- 1602 1925-S AU-55.** Breathtaking brilliance with a great deal of original mint lustre still visible.

Although over three million pieces were struck, nearly all went to the melting pot. Relatively few exist today.

From our sale of the Saunders Collection, November 1987, Lot 2839.

Another 1925-S \$20 Rarity



- 1603 1925-S EF-45 to AU-50.** Another specimen of this highly prized rare issue. Not often does one have the opportunity to bid on two different coins of this issue in the same auction sale!

- 1604 1927 MS-63.** Not rare, but quite attractive. From an old-time collection which came to us recently for inclusion in the present sale.

Memorable 1928 \$20



- 1605 1928 MS-66 (PCGS).** While 1928 is relatively available in lower grades and, in fact, is the last of the so-called "common dates" in the Saint-Gaudens series, in MS-66 grade it could certainly be considered elusive. Probably not one in 500 surviving specimens can match the quality of the piece offered here. It is sharply struck with lustrous, satiny surfaces, and will look just right in a top echelon type set.

COMMEMORATIVE SILVER COINS

Gem 1893 Isabella 25¢



- 1606 1893 Isabella quarter. MS-65 (PCGS).** Very sharp strike. Lustrous with dark gray toning and hints of iridescent blue. This gem certainly ranks in the higher echelon of coins certified by PCGS. An excellent opportunity to acquire a high-grade example of the only commemorative coin of the 25-cent denomination.



- 1607 1893 Isabella quarter. MS-64.** Deep pearl gray surfaces. A second opportunity to acquire a high level Mint State example of this popular commemorative.



1608 1893 Isabella quarter. MS-64. Radiant cartwheel lustre and untuned surfaces make this an attractive specimen. Virtually blemish free.

1609 Quartette of mostly Uncirculated commemorative issues: ☆ 1893 Isabella quarter. AU-58 ☆ 1946 Iowa. MS-65, lightly toned at the rims ☆ 1934 Maryland. MS-62 ☆ 1925 Stone Mountain. MS-60. Brilliant except where noted. (Total: 4 pieces)

Choice 1900 Lafayette \$1



1610 1900 Lafayette dollar. MS-64 (PCGS). A lustrous example with faint golden toning of the first commemorative coin of the one-dollar denomination. Difficult to obtain in this lofty state of preservation.



1611 1900 Lafayette dollar. MS-63. Richly toned in charcoal gray and iridescent rose and blue.



1612 1900 Lafayette dollar. MS-62. Very similar to the preceding lot and just as attractive.

It is interesting to note that the Lafayette silver dollar was produced with several different die combinations (which have been described by George H. Clapp and Howland Wood.) This particular specimen has been determined to be a Clapp-Wood 2C, which is considered rare.



1613 1921 Alabama. 2x2. MS-63/64. Lustrous and well struck with faint iridescent golden toning.

The 2x2 notation was incorporated in the design since additional sales resulted when the Missouri commemorative tried the same tactic.



1614 1921 Alabama. 2x2. MS-63/64. A lustrous specimen with faint golden toning on the obverse. Since most examples went to the general public, Mint State examples are scarce.

1615 Quartette of high-grade commemorative half dollars: ☆ 1925-S California. MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous and untuned ☆ 1935 Connecticut. MS-64 (PCGS). Frosty ☆ 1936-D San Diego. MS-63. Frosty with some light toning ☆ 1927 Vermont. MS-64 (PCGS). Brilliant except for some light golden toning at the rim. (Total: 4 pieces)

1616 1936-S Cincinnati. MS-64 (PCGS). While the reverse is lustrous and untuned, the obverse has mottled golden toning. This gem example is a pleasing specimen of a type which was considered to be one of the more attractive designs in the commemorative series. Elusive in higher Mint State grades, especially those produced at the San Francisco Mint.

1617 1892 Columbian. MS-64 (PCGS). Frosty devices and lustrous fields accented with iridescent toning complement this gem specimen.

1618 Pair of early commemorative half dollars: ☆ 1892 Columbian. AU-55, cleaned ☆ 1920 Maine. MS-62. Mostly brilliant except some golden toning at the rims. (Total: 2 pieces)

1619 1893 Columbian. MS-62. An attractive specimen with lustrous pearl gray surfaces and hints of iridescent toning. Most of the 4,052,105 coins which were minted were later melted.



1620 1922 Grant With Star. MS-63. Frosty and lustrous. The With Star variety is considerably more rare than the Plain variety. In Mint State the With Star variety is one of the rarest pieces in the commemorative series. Very low mintage—only 5,006 coins were minted.



- 1621 1922 Grant With Star. MS-63. A very attractive example with lustrous surfaces and variegated iridescent shades at the borders.



- 1627 1921 Missouri Plain. MS-64. Frosty with deep mottled toning more pronounced at the rims. It is estimated that perhaps no more than 400 Mint State examples exist today of either variety, and probably very few in MS-64. Worthy of a premium bid.



- 1622 1922 Grant No Star. MS-65. This gem is lustrous with faint golden toning. Laura Gardin Fraser designed both the half dollar and the Grant Memorial gold dollar.



- 1628 1921 Missouri Plain. MS-62 (Hallmark). Lustrous surfaces showing through mottled golden toning. Only 10,428 of this variety were distributed.

- 1623 1922 Grant No Star. MS-64 (PCGS). A lustrous, brilliant example.

- 1624 1922 Grant No Star. MS-64 (PCGS). A lustrous and untoned specimen of this desirable and popular commemorative coin.



- 1625 1928 Hawaiian. MS-61. Desirable and untoned. The 1928 Hawaiian Sesquicentennial half dollar is the most important single silver commemorative from the standpoint of scarcity and availability. Elusive in all grades.



- 1629 1923-S Monroe Doctrine. MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous with pale iridescent highlighting on both the obverse and reverse. While readily available in lower Mint State and circulated grades, it is decidedly more difficult to obtain in gem condition.

Scarce Gem Hudson 50c Piece



- 1626 1935 Hudson. MS-65 (ANA Cache). Frosty with mottled golden toning. Typical strike. Very rare in MS-65 or higher. Act quickly on this one!



- 1630 1923-S Monroe Doctrine. MS-64 (NGC). A second example of this highly prized piece. Lustrous and untoned.

- 1631 1938 New Rochelle. MS-64 (PCGS). A frosty example with light golden highlights at the rims. Designed by Gertrude K. Lathrop.

- 1632 1938 New Rochelle. MS-64 (PCGS). A lustrous and satiny example.



- 1633 1937-D Oregon Trail. MS-67 (NGC).** Lustrous surfaces shine through mottled russet toning on both the obverse and reverse.

According to the NGC Census Report of February 1, 1992, only six coins have been certified by NGC in a higher grade than MS-67.



- 1634 1926 Sesquicentennial. MS-64 (NGC).** Unusually lustrous and well struck for the issue. Attractive in every way.



- 1635 1926 Sesquicentennial. MS-64 (PCGS).** Similar to the preceding lot and just as nice!

- 1636 1935 Spanish Trail. MS-64.** Pearl gray surfaces with areas of iridescent highlights, which may have been artificially applied. A small spot of a varnish-like substance at 5:00 on the obverse is noted. Scarce in MS-64 and higher. 10,008 coins were minted.



- 1637 1935 Old Spanish Trail. MS-62.** An attractive and brilliant specimen with above average lustre.



- 1638 1935 Texas. MS-67 (PCGS).** A lustrous specimen with a rose blush.
According to the March 1992 PCGS Population Report, only two have been graded higher than MS-67 by that service.



- 1639 1946 Booker T. Washington. MS-67 (NGC).** Full mint lustre is accented with brilliant iridescent highlights on both the obverse and reverse.

According to the February 1, 1992 NGC Population Report, only six coins have graded MS-67 and none higher.

GOLD COMMEMORATIVE COINS



- 1640 1922 Grant gold dollar. With Star. MS-64 (PCGS).** Lustrous, frosty, and blemish free. 5,016 of the With Star variety were distributed. Very few were ever sold to the general public.



- 1641 1922 Grant gold dollar. With Star. MS-63 (PCGS).** Quite sharply struck with President Grant's hair showing a wealth of design detail. Both surfaces exhibit pleasing satiny lustre.



- 1642 1922 Grant gold dollar. No Star. MS-63 (PCGS).** Brilliant and lustrous. 5,016 of the Plain variety were distributed.

It is interesting to note that the same design was used on the Grant Memorial gold dollar as was used on the Grant Memorial half dollar, the only such instance of such use in the U.S. commemorative series.



- 1643 1922 Grant gold dollar. No Star. MS-61.** Frosty with deep golden highlighting at the rims. An excellent opportunity for the budget-minded collector to obtain a Mint State example of this desirable issue.



- 1644 1904 Lewis and Clark Exposition gold dollar. MS-63 (PCGS).** Brilliant and lustrous. A few scarcely noticeable hairlines on the high points are all that keep this from an even higher grade.

Since it is generally assumed that most specimens of this commemorative went to the general public and were not carefully preserved, it is unusual to find a nice Mint State example such as this one. According to Q. David Bowers' book *Commemorative Coins of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*, the Lewis and Clark issues of 1904 and 1905 are singularly distinctive for their rarity in higher grades.



- 1645 1904 Lewis and Clark Exposition gold dollar. MS-63. Frosty devices and mirrored fields make this a desirable specimen.

Desirable 1905 Lewis and Clark \$1



- 1646 1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition gold dollar. MS-63. Exceedingly attractive, with frosty devices and mirrorlike fields. 10,041 of this coin were distributed, but this issue is actually much rarer than the distribution figure indicates. Rarest of the commemorative gold dollars.



- 1647 1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition gold dollar. MS-61 (PCGS). Lustrous with rich golden highlights. A few contact marks are noted at date.



- 1648 1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition gold dollar. MS-61. Frosty and attractive with many claims to a higher grade.



- 1649 1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition gold dollar. MS-61. Frosty mint lustre complements this attractive and desirable piece.



- 1650 1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition gold dollar. MS-60 (ANA Cache). Frosty devices and mirrorlike fields.



- 1651 1903 Louisiana Purchase gold dollar. Jefferson portrait. MS-64 (PCGS). Fully lustrous and mostly brilliant, with one or two splashes of coppery iridescence.

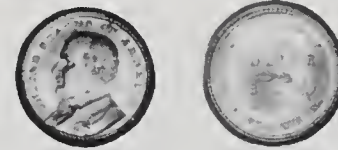
Two varieties of gold dollars dated 1903 were produced in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition held in St. Louis in 1904.



- 1652 1903 Louisiana Purchase gold dollar. Jefferson portrait. MS-62 (PCGS). Frosty devices and mirror fields are accented with rich golden highlights.

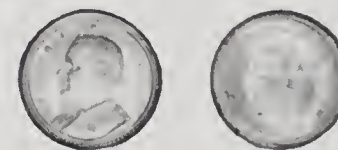
- 1653 1903 Louisiana Purchase gold dollar. Jefferson portrait. AU-55. Frosty and desirable.

Gem Louisiana Purchase Gold Dollar McKinley Portrait



- 1654 1903 Louisiana Purchase gold dollar. McKinley portrait. MS-65 (PCGS). An attractive and desirable specimen with lustrous surfaces and hints of rose and sea green toning. This variety is slightly more elusive than the Jefferson portrait gold dollar.

Another Gem Louisiana Purchase \$1 McKinley Portrait



- 1655 1903 Louisiana Purchase gold dollar. McKinley portrait. MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous with warm golden highlights. A second opportunity to acquire this desirable gem example.



- 1656 1903 Louisiana Purchase gold dollar. McKinley portrait. MS-63 (PCGS). A pleasing example with frosty devices and deep mirrored fields; conservatively graded in our opinion.



- 1657 1903 Louisiana Purchase gold dollar. McKinley portrait. MS-63. A lustrous and frosty specimen.



- 1658 1903 Louisiana Purchase gold dollar. McKinley portrait. MS-62/64.**
A frosty example with warm highlights.



- 1659 1916 McKinley gold dollar. MS-64 (PCGS).** Frosty untuned surfaces. The fields are exceedingly smooth. Outstanding both technically and aesthetically.

While records indicate that 9,977 coins were distributed, Q. David Bowers in his *Commemorative Coins of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*, feels that 15,000 pieces were actually distributed.



- 1660 1916 McKinley gold dollar. MS-63/65.** Pale golden, lustrous, and attractive. Another opportunity to acquire a Mint State example of this commemorative.

- 1661 1916 McKinley gold dollar. AU-55.** Frosty devices with lustrous fields and warm golden toning.



- 1662 1917 McKinley gold dollar. MS-60/62.** A frosty example with rich golden toning on both the obverse and reverse.

- 1663 1917 McKinley gold dollar. AU-55.** Frosty devices and mirrored fields complement this attractive and desirable piece.

No Lot 1664

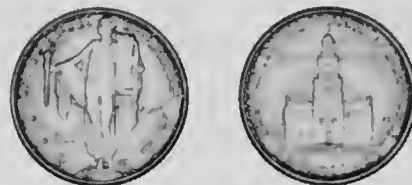
Elusive 1915-S Panama-Pacific \$2-1/2



- 1665 1915-S Panama-Pacific quarter eagle. MS-64 (PCGS).** A frosty and lustrous example of the first of two quarter eagles produced in the commemorative series. Elusive in gem condition. Only 6,749 coins were distributed.



- 1666 1915-S Panama-Pacific quarter eagle. MS-60.** A frosty and pleasing example for the budget-minded collector who would like to obtain this desirable issue in Mint State condition.



- 1667 1926 Sesquicentennial quarter eagle. MS-64 (PCGS).** A lustrous and rich golden specimen which was struck to commemorate the 150th anniversary of American independence. Since nearly all 1926 Sesquicentennial quarter eagles show evidence of wear from either careless handling at the Mint or handling by the general public, it is difficult to find in higher Mint State grades.

- 1668 1926 Sesquicentennial quarter eagle. MS-62.** Exceptionally lustrous with rich golden highlights.

- 1669 1926 Sesquicentennial quarter eagle. MS-62.** Lustrous and attractive. Just a few scattered contact marks keep this from an even higher grade.

PANAMA-PACIFIC COMMEMORATIVE SET

We are pleased to offer for your bidding pleasure a complete set of Panama-Pacific commemorative coins including the copper frame which housed the pieces. This superb set contains all of the varieties issued, including the half dollar, gold dollar, quarter eagle, octagonal \$50 slug, and round \$50, all in Mint State condition. It is a rare privilege to be able to offer a complete set incorporating such a panorama of numismatic diversity and art. The set was produced to commemorate the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition. The sales of the Panama-Pacific commemoratives were managed by Farran Zerbe. We offer this set as individual pieces and also as a complete set.



- 1670 1915-S Panama-Pacific half dollar. MS-64.** This attractive gem has a halo of russet toning on the obverse while the reverse is heavily toned in shades of charcoal gray. The obverse was designed by Charles E. Barber and the reverse was designed by George T. Morgan. The 1915-S Panama-Pacific half dollar was the first silver commemorative struck at a branch mint.

This lot will be sold provisionally. After Lots 1670 through 1675 have been auctioned individually, the six prices will be totalled, 10% will be added, and if this figure is met or exceeded, the set will be sold in its entirety and the previous provisional awards will be cancelled.



- 1671 1915-S Panama-Pacific gold dollar. MS-63.** A lustrous specimen with warm golden highlights. Charles Keck designed this piece. 15,000 were distributed.

This lot will be sold provisionally. After Lots 1670 through 1675 have been auctioned individually, the six prices will be totalled, 10% will be added, and if this figure is met or exceeded, the set will be sold in its entirety and the previous provisional awards will be cancelled.



- 1672 1915-S Panama-Pacific quarter eagle. MS-63.** Frosty with just a hint of golden toning on both the obverse and reverse. The obverse was designed by Charles Barber and the reverse was designed by George T. Morgan. It is assumed that since many examples show evidence of wear that the original coins were spent. Difficult to obtain in higher Mint State levels. Only 6,749 coins were distributed.

This lot will be sold provisionally. After Lots 1670 through 1675 have been auctioned individually, the six prices will be totalled, 10% will be added, and if this figure is met or exceeded, the set will be sold in its entirety and the previous provisional awards will be cancelled.

Desirable 1915-S Panama-Pacific \$50 Octagonal



- 1673 1915-S Panama-Pacific \$50. Octagonal. MS-62 (PCGS).** A mostly brilliant example of this low-mintage issue, with some splashes of lilac-gray on both the obverse and reverse. A few scattered handling marks are noted in the fields and on the devices. Robert I. Aitken designed both the obverse and reverse. This was the only commemorative coin ever to be struck in other than a round shape. Only 645 octagonal \$50 slugs were distributed for sale at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915.

This lot will be sold provisionally. After Lots 1670 through 1675 have been auctioned individually, the six prices will be totalled, 10% will be added, and if this figure is met or exceeded, the set will be sold in its entirety and the previous provisional awards will be cancelled.

Prized 1915-S Panama-Pacific \$50 Round



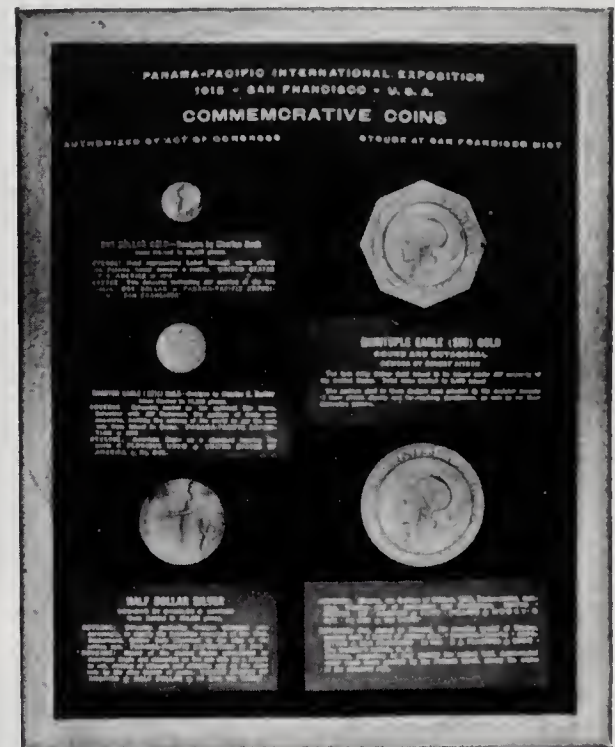
- 1674 1915-S Panama-Pacific \$50. Round. MS-62 (PCGS).** Mostly brilliant with some blushes of pale saffron iridescence on both surfaces. A few trivial contact marks are noted on Minerva's cheek but don't detract from the overall aesthetic appeal. The round \$50 commemoratives are actually more elusive than the octagonal version, with this issue having the lowest distribution figures of any U.S. commemorative coin—483.

This lot will be sold provisionally. After Lots 1670 through 1675 have been auctioned individually, the six prices will be totalled, 10% will be added, and if this figure is met or exceeded, the set will be sold in its entirety and the previous provisional awards will be cancelled.

- 1675 1915-S Panama-Pacific Exposition set case with copper frame.** Essentially as issued, with the fragile original glass having been replaced. Size: 7x9 inches, purple plush velvet, with gilt boards describing the five issues it could house, together with a purple and gilt silk ribbon at the top describing the occasion for the issue. Frame manufactured by Shreve and Co. of San Francisco. Reverse stand and hanger in nearly perfect condition, as is the entire backing. Frame largely free from dents or other signs of mishandling. An overall grade of EF would be assigned to the condition of the frame.

This lot will be sold provisionally. After Lots 1670 through 1675 have been auctioned individually, the six prices will be totalled, 10% will be added, and if this figure is met or exceeded, the set will be sold in its entirety and the previous provisional awards will be cancelled.

1915-S Panama-Pacific Set In Original Copper Frame



- 1676 1915-S Complete Panama-Pacific commemorative set in original copper frame.** Includes Lots 1670 through 1675, inclusive, five coins and frame. Now offered intact as a single lot, by totalling the provisional realizations, adding 10%, and using it as a starting bid. (Total: 6 pieces)

♦ ENTHUSIASM ♦

At Auctions by Bowers and Merena, Inc. our entire staff is enthusiastic about what we do, and we'll do our best—through the pages of this catalogue—to share our enthusiasm with you. If you are a serious numismatist, we invite you to use our sales as an ideal way to build a meaningful collection over a period of time.

PATTERNS

We are pleased to present one of the most spectacular offerings of United States pattern coins to appear in any recent auction sale. Our sources are several, including a group of pieces which has been off the market for many years. In the pages to follow you will find many rarities, commencing with a true numismatic landmark, a 1792 Birch cent, a particularly appropriate item to offer in this, the 200th anniversary year of the Philadelphia Mint.

Patterns are the footprints of numismatic history, it has been said, there is no doubt that within the series there is ample opportunity for the connoisseur and otherwise knowledgeable buyer to acquire within single coins the combined elements of rarity, beauty, and numismatic desirability—usually coupled with low price in relation to the rarity.

Enjoy!

Desirable 1792 Birch Cent



1677 1792 Birch cent. Judd-4. VF-25 (PCGS). Rarity-7. Copper. Edge lettered "TO BE ESTEEMED * BE USEFUL *." Die alignment: about 350°. Tan toning on the devices deepens to a warm chocolate shade in the fields. This piece is distinguished by the presence of a shallow abrasion beneath E in CENT. The die alignment of the presently offered example is interesting because it differs dramatically from that of the specimen offered in our sale of the Norweb Collection which was 180°. It appears clear that both 180° and 360° were being contemplated at the time the Birch cents were produced.

As a class, Birch cents are exceedingly rare. By far the majority of the greatest collections ever formed have lacked even a single example! Indeed, it is believed that fewer than a dozen specimens of J-4 are known to exist.

The Birch cent represents experimentation during the first year of operation of the Philadelphia Mint. The motifs were not decided upon with finality, and a number of variations occur.

The present coin shows on the obverse a female bust similar to that used on the famous half disme of this year, said by some to represent Martha Washington, though this is hardly true. The surrounding inscription LIBERTY PARENT OF SCIENCE & INDUSTRY is similar to a typical aphorism of Benjamin Franklin, although the exact author is not known. The

reverse shows the wreath encircling the inscription ONE CENT with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and 1/100 at the borders.

One of the great American numismatic mysteries is the identity of "Birch" who boldly signed his name on the neck truncation of Miss Liberty. Is it Robert Birch, or is it William Birch? (Researcher Carl W.A. Carlson suggests William Birch.) A couple of contenders for the honor exist, but no one has been able to make a positive attribution. An article on the subject is being prepared for our Rare Coin Review.

It has been several years since we have had the privilege and honor of offering a Birch cent in one of our catalogues for competition, and we expect that this piece will create quite a bit of attention as it comes up for bidding.

Although this example came to us without a pedigree listing, we have been able to identify it through plate matching. It appears to the Dr. J. Hewitt Judd specimen, and was featured in Abe Kosoff's "Illustrated History" catalogue of 1962, No. 11. It next appeared in Stack's sale of the Roper Collection, December 1983, Lot 426, and subsequently was offered in the same firm's sale of the Generales Collection, December 1984, Lot 611. In both Stack's sales it was listed as weighing 200 grains. Most recently it was offered in Dana Linett's Newport sale of October 1988, Lot 10.

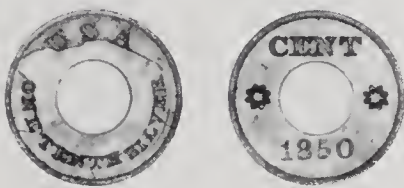


- 1678 1850 pattern cent. J-121. Proof-64.** 27.2 grains. Diameter: 0.694 inches. Annular diameter: 0.258 inches. Die alignment: 360°. Rarity-7. A lovely gem example. The surfaces are about 20% mint red changing to vivid blue and green hues in the remaining areas. The obverse die state is advanced with cracks through all the lettering in the inscriptions.

This pattern cent is one of a number of experiments conducted at the Philadelphia Mint in the early 1850s. What collectors would call "large" cents later were considered cumbersome and inefficient and efforts were mounted to create a replacement.

Although billon strikings from these dies are offered with some frequency at auction, copper impressions are very rare. A survey of several hundred auction sales conducted by leading numismatic firms has enabled us to identify just a tiny handful of distinctly different specimens. The presently offered example may be one of these. Worth a generous bid!

Ex King Farouk Collection, 1954.



- 1679 1850 pattern cent. J-121. Proof-63 RB.** Copper. Plain edge. 26.3 grains. Diameter: 0.695 inches. Annular diameter: 0.271 inches. Die alignment: 360°. Rarity-7. Another nice example. Mostly golden brown surfaces with much mint red still surviving around the letters on the obverse. The obverse die state is quite advanced with some heavy die cracks as illustrated.



- 1680 1854 pattern cent. J-160 or 161. AU-55.** Copper or bronze (the composition cannot be ascertained with certainty unless elemental analysis is used). 95.6 grains. Diameter: 1.000 inches. Die alignment: 180°. The obverse features a Liberty Head motif facing left with the date below. The reverse contains the denomination ONE CENT within a laurel wreath. The design is very similar to that of the large cent that circulated at the time, except that the diameter is somewhat smaller, and there are no obverse stars. Although Dr. Judd reports that copper strikings weigh 100 grains and bronze impressions are 96 grains, the actual metrology of these pieces shows a much greater variation than these figures indicate. An examination of the reported weights of more than 30 examples reveals that copper and bronze impressions, considered together, weigh from about 91 grains to 100 grains without significant gaps.

Mint Director James R. Snowden believed that intrinsic value was not so important to the circulation of cents as was the government stamp, and hence these patterns were produced. It is clear that if adopted, they would have been far more convenient for commerce than those large cents in use at the time.



- 1681 1855 pattern cent. J-167 or 168. EF-45.** Copper or bronze. 93.2 grains. Diameter: 1.001 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Pleasing tobacco brown surfaces with warm heather violet and gunmetal blue highlights. The obverse design appears to have been directly inspired by the Flying Eagle motif employed on

Christian Gobrecht's half dollar patterns of 1838 and 1839. Copper and bronze strikings, considered together, have weights ranging from 90 grains to 100 grains without any significant gaps. Evidently, the planchets were cut from strips of metal of varying thickness. We estimate that only between 75 and 200 copper and bronze examples still survive.



- 1682 1858 pattern cent. J-192. Proof-62.** Rarity-5. Copper-nickel. 72.6 grains. Diameter: 0.750 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Very sharply struck and attractively toned in intermingled gold and olive hues. Most of the eagle's plumage features are defined to full advantage, including the feathers at the eagle's left wing tip. The oak leaves on the reverse wreath are fully and deeply delineated. A tiny fleck is noted by the O in ONE is mentioned for accuracy's sake.

This a popular variety which featured the regular-issue type "Flying Eagle" obverse with small letters combined with an oak wreath reverse. It is possible the presently offered example was included in one of the 12-piece sets of pattern cents distributed by Mint officials prior to adoption of the Indian Head design.



- 1683 1858 pattern cent. J-192. Proof-60/62.** Copper-nickel. Plain edge. 72.3 grains. Diameter: 0.750 inches. Die alignment: about 190°. A second example of this popular and desirable pattern issue. Close examination reveals a pair of faint hairline scratches beneath E in AMERICA. We estimate that only between 30 and 75 examples of this variety still survive.



- 1684 1858 pattern cent. J-202. Proof-60.** Copper-nickel. Clusters of five leaves. 73.7 grains. Diameter: 0.750 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Pale blue and fiery golden iridescence beautifully enhances the frosty devices and mirror fields. The obverse design depicts a distinctive "Small Eagle" flying to the left. The reverse features the denomination ONE CENT within a laurel wreath. No more than 75 examples of the variety are thought to exist.



- 1685 1858 pattern cent. J-203. Proof-63.** Copper-nickel. 73.3 grains. Diameter: 0.750 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Mostly brilliant with just the faintest suggestion of champagne iridescence on the high points and at the rims. Struck using the "Small Eagle" obverse die combined with the oak leaf reverse. Considerably nicer than the majority of examples encountered.

From Abner Kreisberg's sale of the John A. Beck Collection, Part II, February 1976, Lot 1080. Subsequently offered in Paramount's October 1986 sale, Lot 377.



- 1686 1858 pattern cent. J-206. Proof-63. Copper-nickel. Plain edge. 70.8 grains. Diameter: 0.750 inches. Die alignment: about 180°. Here is a lovely example having pleasing olive surfaces with blushes of pale blue and gold iridescence. The obverse is boldly struck with virtually all design features defined to full advantage. The reverse shows just a trace of softness at the center.

Mint Director James Ross Snowden, writing in 1859 or 1860, referred to the obverse motif as the "Small Eagle Volant." Numismatists in modern times popularly call it the "Skinny Eagle." The reverse is the type employed to coin regular-issue Flying Eagle cents.



- 1687 1859 pattern cent. J-228. MS-64. Copper-nickel. 71.7 grains. Diameter: 0.752 inches. Die alignment: 180°. A lovely lustrous gem, toned in a delicate olive-gold shade. Here is a popular transitional Indian cent pattern. The obverse is the standard type used to coin regular-issue 1859 Indian cents. The reverse features the popular oak wreath with shield motif as seen on regular-issue Indian cents coined in 1860 and later years.

Paramount, October 1986, Fall Sale, Lot 378.



- 1688 1863 pattern cent. J-299. AU-50. Bronze. Plain edge. Thin planchet (47.5 grains). Diameter: 0.751 inches. Die alignment: about 360°. Chestnut brown toning. Struck from the dies employed to produce regular-issue 1863 Indian cents, but on a thin bronze planchet of the type used for regular-issue coinage beginning in 1864. Interestingly, the majority of these thin bronze pieces have a 360° die alignment, something which makes them even more easily distinguished from the regular issue.

This bronze issue was inspired by the flood of thin copper-alloy Civil War tokens in the channels of commerce. Struck privately, such pieces bore patriotic motifs and imprints as well as advertisements of various merchants. In an era in which federal coins of all types were being hoarded, the Civil War tokens were readily accepted. This acceptance was not lost upon Mint officials, who correctly figured that a cent alloy made of bronze would be less expensive to produce, could be made thinner than the copper-nickel alloy, and, equally important, would be softer than copper-nickel, thus prolonging die use.

Desirable Thick Planchet J-299 1c

Rare Alignment Variety



- 1689 1863 pattern cent. J-299. Proof-60. Thick planchet (71.8 grains). Diameter: 0.757 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Chocolate brown surfaces with pink and blue iridescent highlights. Virtually all design features show bold definition including the feathers in the Indian's headdress. Although J-299 is not a particularly scarce variety overall, the vast majority of pieces offered are thin planchet strikings weighing about 48 grains. Thick planchet

impressions are rare by comparison, and most of the thick-planchet pieces seen have a 360° die alignment. The presently offered piece is the first thick planchet piece having a 180° die alignment examined by the cataloguer, who has had the opportunity to examine numerous J-299's over the past few years.



- 1690 1863 pattern cent. J-300. Proof-63. Low Date. Copper-nickel. Reeded edge. 72.0 grains. Diameter: 0.762 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Mostly brilliant with blushes of delicate blue-green iridescence on both surfaces. Two or three tiny flecks are noted on the obverse. It has been suggested that the Mint produced experimental cents with reeded edges because of a fear, during the Civil War years, that the intrinsic value of copper-nickel cents would rise to such a point that clipping of the edges would become a financially profitable activity for small-time criminals. Reportedly, an 1863 pattern Indian cent with a reeded edge was offered in a Cogan auction sale in 1865.

Examples of J-300 are known in both Proof and business strike formats. The present cataloguer is familiar with two different obverses used to strike Proofs. On the "High Date" obverse, the 1 in the date nearly touches the truncation of Miss Liberty's bust. On the "Low Date" variety, the 1 is more distant from the truncation, and is about evenly centered between the bust and the denticles. Both varieties appear to be about equally elusive, probably High Rarity-7.

Paramount, October 1986, Fall Sale, Lot 690.

Gem Proof-64 Aluminum- Bronze 1c



- 1691 1864 pattern cent. Type of J-353 to 355. Proof-64. Rarity-6(?). Aluminum bronze (copper-aluminum alloy of uncertain composition; 5% to 10% aluminum, with the balance copper). 38.0 grains. Diameter: 0.751 inches. Die alignment: about 170°. Both surfaces have golden coloration with pale blue highlights, entirely unlike the coloration of regular-issue copper-nickel or bronze 1864 Indian cents. These pieces were struck to determine whether aluminum bronze had qualities suitable for the production of low denomination coinage. Three different alloys were tested, and unfortunately for the proponents of aluminum bronze, each of alloys were found to be unsuitable for coinage purposes. Dr. Judd writes in his *United States Pattern, Experimental, and Trial Pieces* that "it is difficult to identify some of the pieces struck from these alloys, because although the composition of the alloy may be surmised by the weight and color, the exact composition cannot be determined without damaging the coin."

Stack's, June 1977, Cincinnati, Lot 373; Paramount, October 1986, Fall Sale, Lot 382.



- 1692 1868 pattern cent. J-608. Proof-64. Centered Date. 22.5 grains. Diameter: 0.619 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Brilliant surfaces. The heavily frosted devices contrast boldly with the glittering mirror fields. We are aware of two slightly different obverse varieties of J-608. On the "Centered Date" obverse, the 1 in the date appears to be evenly centered between the bust and the milling. The base of the 1 is centered over a denticle. On the "High Date" variety the 1 in the date appears closer to the bust than to the milling, and is centered over the space between two denticles.

Rarcoa, April 1976, C.S.N.S., Lot 469; Paramount, October 1986, Fall Sale, Lot 394.

In 1868 a bill was submitted in Congress by a Representative Kelley for the creation of a series of low-denomination nickel-alloy coins including cents, three-cent pieces, five-cent pieces, and 10-cent pieces. These were to be legal tender value for any value up to a dollar, and were intended to be used for the redemption of fractional currency notes. The Mint issued a series of patterns with proposed designs for the three lowest denominations.



- 1693 1896 pattern cent. J-1769. Proof-60.** Aluminum. Plain edge. 14.1 grains. Diameter: 0.757 inches. Die alignment: 180°. An elusive and desirable variety. 1896 pattern cents were struck in numerous experimental alloys to determine which, if any, would be more suitable for coinage than the bronze used at the time. Among the alloys tested were four different compositions of aluminum. Although Mint records indicate that 40 or more aluminum examples were coined, the infrequency of auction appearances indicates that perhaps fewer than 20 have survived down to the present day.

Interestingly, most of the 1896 patterns known to the present generation of numismatists are thought to have been part of a large hoard of experimental issues given to William H. Woodin by the U.S. Treasury Department in exchange for two 1877-dated pattern \$50 gold pieces.

1896-dated patterns given to Woodin remained in the Berwick, Pennsylvania area (where Woodin maintained a home). Between 100 and 200 pattern cents and nickels of 1896 were sold to Q. David Bowers in the mid 1950s by Robert K. Botsford, who had ties with the Woodin Estate. Nearly all of these were in what we would call Proof-50 to Proof-60 grade today, and were in various alloys.



- 1694 1863 pattern two-cent piece. J-312 or 312a. Proof-63 RB.** Copper or bronze. Plain edge. 80.8 grains. Diameter: 0.899 inches. Die alignment: 180°. The surfaces are about 40% mint red fading to hues of blue and violet in the remaining areas. The obverse design is similar to the type adopted in 1864, except that the motto is "GOD OUR TRUST." The reverse is similar to the adopted type, except that the word CENTS is more markedly curved.

Examples of J-312 and 312a were produced in a variety of different weight formats. Our research on the variety has been able to uncover the following metrological information:

76 to 77 grains: We have traced just two examples, but others may exist.

80 to 81 grains: The presently offered piece is the only example we have record of. Probably a Rarity-7 item at this weight.

88 to 94 grains: More than 15 specimens have been reported. Evidently this group constitutes a majority of the pieces struck.

101 to 102 grains: We know of just one example in this, the heaviest, category.

The idea of mentioning the deity on circulating coins first surfaced in 1861 when M.R. Watkinson contacted the government and proposed this. Various inscriptions were suggested, including GOD OUR TRUST, as used on this coin, GOD AND COUNTRY, and the adopted motto IN GOD WE TRUST, the last being taken from a phrase in "The Star Spangled Banner" and let this be our motto: In God is Our Trust."

Gem Proof-64 Copper-Nickel 2c



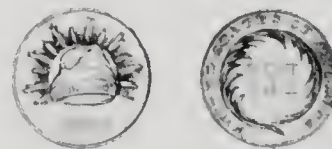
- 1695 1865 pattern two-cent piece. J-409. Proof-64.** Copper-nickel. 91.1 grains. Diameter: 0.901 inches. Die alignment: 180°. A lovely gem example having sharp frosty devices and blazing mirror fields. The presently offered specimen is distinguished by the presence of a scarcely noticeable planchet clip at 2:00 relative to the obverse. Only a tiny number of examples were struck in copper-nickel using regular-issue dies. We have records of just six survivors including a specimen housed in the Connecticut State Library. Here is a prize certain to enhance the cabinet of the next owner!

Stack's, August 1980, Auction '80, Lot 1384; Paramount, October 1986, Fall Sale, Lot 383.

Gem Proof-65 1869 2c Pattern



- 1696 1869 pattern two-cent piece. J-674. Proof-65 (PCGS).** Regular Proof dies in aluminum. Plain edge. 27.8 grains. Diameter: 0.903 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Fully brilliant and sharply struck with glittering mirror fields and frosty devices. The variety is listed as being Rarity-7 in the seventh edition of the Judd pattern book, and we doubt that as many as seven or eight examples could be traced. Worth a generous bid from the advanced two-cent piece collector as well as the pattern specialist.



- 1697 1850 pattern three-cent piece. J-125. Proof-50.** Silver. Plain edge. 12.6 grains. Diameter: 0.555 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Pale golden gray toning with wisps of blue and violet iridescence on both surfaces. The dies are said to have been made by Franklin Peale using the original puncheons prepared by Christian Gobrecht for the 1836 pattern gold dollar, Judd-67. It is estimated that between 75 and 200 examples have survived to the present time. Reported weights range from about 10 grains to 13.7 grains without significant gaps. It seems probable that the planchets for the variety were prepared from a strip that was somewhat uneven in thickness, with the result that the planchets cut from one end of the strip were thicker and heavier than planchets from the other end.

Franklin Peale, chief coiner at the Mint, was one of the most brilliant individuals to be associated with that institution in the early 19th century. Peale took a tour of European mints and came back to Philadelphia with many ideas for improvement. However, there was another side to Peale, and during the 1840s and early 1850s, he used the facilities of the Mint to conduct his own business in striking medals for private accounts. For this reason, he was dismissed from Mint service in 1854, however his memory lingered on, and as late as 1861, a reporter from *Harper's* upon visiting the Mint, was told that Peale was sorely missed.



- 1698 1868 pattern three-cent piece. J-615. Proof-63.** 45.1 grains. Diameter: 0.752 inches. Die alignment: 360°. Very sharply struck with virtually all design features defined to full advantage including the minutiae within the

leaves of the foliage on the reverse. The variety is listed as being Rarity-5 in the Judd pattern book, but the infrequency of auction appearances leads us to believe that it is actually Rarity-6 with an estimated surviving population of no more than 30 pieces. Interestingly, both the 180° and 360° alignments have been reported for J-615.

Rarcoa, April 1976, C.S.N.S., Lot 470; Paramount, October 1986, Fall Sale, Lot 395.



- 1699 1868 pattern three-cent piece. J-615a. Proof-50.** Copper-nickel (similar in coloration to a Flying Eagle cent or an early Indian Head cent). Plain edge. 45.1 grains. Diameter: 0.753 inches. Die alignment: 360°. Pleasing olive-gold toning. Close examination reveals a few tiny marks hidden in Miss Liberty's hair and a hairline mark on her cheek. It appears that this variety was struck using a collar of the diameter employed for the coinage of regular-issue bronze one-cent pieces. Interestingly, at least one example of the variety is known which weighs 71 grains, and may have actually been struck on an old copper-nickel cent blank of the type used to make Flying Eagle cents and early Indian cents. We have records of just three or four distinctly different examples of J-615a, and consider the variety to be fully Rarity-7.

Extremely Rare J-617b 3c



- 1700 1868 pattern three-cent piece. J-617b. Proof-64 RB (PCGS).** Copper. 45.7 grains. Diameter: 0.750 inches. Die alignment: 180°. A simply delightful example of this extremely rare variety. The surfaces are about 50% mint red fading to a golden brown shade in the remaining areas. Wisps of pink and blue iridescence enhance the reverse. Interestingly, Miss Liberty's profile is boldly doubled on this specimen.

The J-617b variety features the obverse of J-615 mated with the laurel wreath reverse of J-618. J-617b is considered to be one of the rarest varieties in the pattern three-cent piece series. The Judd pattern book mentions "two specimens reported," and lists these as: 1) Batchelder, 2) Kosoff. It is possible that the presently offered example is one of these.

Rare Copper Washington 5c Pattern



- 1701 1866 pattern five-cent piece. J-462. Proof-64/60.** Copper. 71.9 grains. Diameter: 0.810 inches. Die alignment: 180°. The surfaces are about 20% red fading to a pleasing tan shade. Wisps of pale pink and blue enhance the rims. A scattering of tiny flecks on the reverse account for the somewhat incongruous grade.

The obverse features a portrait of George Washington facing right with the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around and the date 1866 below. The reverse has the denomination 5 CENTS centered in a laurel wreath with the motto IN GOD WE TRUST above. Although J-462 is listed as a Rarity-6 variety in the Judd pattern book, we have been able to trace just a few different examples, and doubt that as many as 12 still survive. Significantly, the presently offered specimen is considerably heavier than any of the other examples examined by the present cataloguer which weigh between 58 and 59 grains.

Kagin's, April 1975, Lot 5; Paramount, October 1986, Fall Sale, Lot 386.

Rare 1867 Copper Shield Nickel



- 1702 1867 pattern five-cent piece. J-573. Proof-63.** Copper. Regular-issue dies without rays. Reverse of 1867. 73.9 grains. Diameter: 0.810 inches. Die alignment: 180°. A lovely specimen toned in intermingled shades of electric blue, gold, and violet. Very appealing aesthetically. We have been able to trace eight different examples of the variety, and believe that it is either high Rarity-6 or low Rarity-7.

Kagin's Sale of April 1975, Lot 13; Paramount, October 1986, Fall Sale, Lot 393.

We are familiar with two different reverse varieties of J-573:

1) **Reverse of 1866.** Evidently the same reverse used to coin 1866 pattern Shield nickels without rays. Stars point to the left foot of the first T in STATES, to the upright of the E in STATES, slightly to the left of C in CENTS, to the left serif of the N in CENTS, and to the left edge of S in CENTS.

2) **Reverse of 1867.** The same reverse used to coin Proof 1867 Shield nickels without rays. Stars point to the left foot of A in STATES, to the right edge of E in STATES, to the center of E in CENTS, and to the center of T in CENTS.



- 1703 1868 pattern five-cent piece. J-633. MS-64.** Nickel. "High Date" variety. 76.2 grains. Diameter: 0.855 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Pale pearl gray toning with delicate gold and green iridescent highlights. The reverse is made distinctive by the presence of a toning streak as illustrated. Here is a popular variety with generally appears at auction just a few times per year.

Ex Mid-American, May 1987, G.N.A. Sale, Lot 2107.

Two different obverses are known to have been used to coin the J-633 variety. On the "High Date" variety, the 1 in the date is centered between the milling and the truncation of Miss Liberty's bust. On the "Low Date" variety, the 1 is closer to the milling than to the truncation.

Splendid 1882 Liberty Nickel

"Exact Type" of 1883



- 1704 1882 pattern five-cent. J-1690. Proof-63 (PCGS).** Nickel. "1882 Liberty Head nickel." 73.7 grains. Die alignment: 180°. Here is a lovely example having sharp frosty devices and deeply reflective mirror fields. Both surfaces exhibit delicate pale golden iridescence. Some scarcely noticeable hairlines on the obverse are about all that keep this piece out of the "gem" category.

While the rarity at the end of the Liberty Head nickel series has received great attention, J-1690, the rarity at the beginning has not. The J-1690 is the same design as the regular-issue 1883 without CENTS, but with a very slight

difference in the hub (which is not important in the overall concept of what we are saying here).

At a Central States Numismatic Society convention a number of years ago, an example of this coin, all by itself in an exhibit case, won a prize! It was a magnet for collectors, many of whom did not know that a "1882 Liberty Head nickel" existed.

For the nickel five-cent specialist, this lot represents an outstanding opportunity.

The J-1690 is popularly referred to as the "Exact Type of 1883" by collectors. This designation is not entirely accurate, however, because the positions of the obverse stars are slightly different as comparison shows. The S in PLURIBUS on the reverse is slightly doubled. This same feature has also been observed on some Proof 1883 "Without CENTS" nickels, and thus these were coined using the same reverse die.

Gem "Pure Nickel" 5¢



- 1705 1883 pattern five-cent piece. J-1704. Proof-65 (PCGS). Pure nickel (magnetic). 82.4 grains. Diameter: 0.867 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Fully brilliant with sharp frosty devices and glittering mirror fields. Only a tiny number of examples have been certified in this lofty state of preservation.**

Pattern 1883 nickel five-cent pieces are an interesting opportunity to form a "collection within a collection." Numerous varieties were produced this year, in a number of mulings and other configurations, creating the possibility to acquire over a dozen different ones. All are rare, but market prices are such that all are reasonably priced. The presently offered example, J-1704 would be an excellent step in the right direction—as it is one of the most significant of all nickel patterns of the year.

In 1883 some experiments were conducted at the Mint to determine whether pure nickel, or any of its alloys, would be more suitable for purposes of coinage than the standard 25% nickel and 75% copper already in use. Pure nickel strikings are strongly magnetic and can therefore be easily distinguished from other compositions.



- 1706 1883 pattern five-cent piece. J-1711. Proof-62. Aluminum. 24.1 grains. Diameter: 0.869 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Brilliant untuned surfaces. Close examination reveals traces of die rust around Miss Liberty's mouth and nose, behind her eye, and in her hair. The variety was struck using the dies intended for the production of experimental alloy pieces struck on planchets consisting of 50% nickel and 50% copper. The presence of the die rust suggests that the impression may have been produced long after the experimental alloy pieces were coined.**

The J-1711 variety is extremely rare with many years sometimes elapsing between auction appearances. Here is a prize certain to delight the connoisseur of five-cent piece patterns.



- 1707 1896 pattern five-cent piece. J-1770. AU-55. Composition uncertain (either standard nickel alloy or German silver). 80.0 grains. Diameter: 0.837 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Lustrous with golden gray toning. Some hairlines in the fields indicate that this piece may have been lightly cleaned long ago. In 1896 the Mint struck pattern five-cent pieces in a variety of different alloys to ascertain which if any would be preferable to the 25% nickel, 75% copper alloy which was then in use (and still in use as these words are written). Pure nickel and various German silver compositions were among the materials tested. Pieces of standard 25% nickel alloy were also struck from these dies,**

presumably for purposes of comparison. We doubt that more than 30 examples of the J-1770 variety exist.

Superb AU 1792 Half Disme



- 1708 1792 half disme. J-7. AU-55. Silver. Diagonally reeded edge. 20.7 grains. Diameter: 0.678 inches. Die alignment: about 345°. Lightly toned in pleasing shades of gray with sparkling champagne gold, sky blue, and pale pink overtones. Although very slightly off center at the right, the strike is extremely sharp, including the denticles around both sides. Features of Miss Liberty are bold, as are all wing and tailfeather details on the delicately engraved eagle (on many specimens the eagle's left wing is softly defined). There are very light adjustment marks on Miss Liberty's cheek, well concealed beneath the toning, and some light scuffing on the reverse field (also well concealed). Overall, this example is one of the finest to be offered in some time.**

Depicted on the obverse is the head of Liberty, with unbound hair and the inscription LIB. [erty] PAR. [ent] OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY. The date is positioned beneath Miss Liberty's neck truncation. The reverse design shows an eagle in flight with outspread wings and the inscription UNI. [ted] STATES OF AMERICA. HALF DISME and a five-pointed star are beneath the eagle.

The 1792 half disme is one of the great classic American coins. Many numismatists view this issue as the first true United States coin struck, as authorized by the Act of April 2, 1792.

From our sale of the Taylor Collection, March 1987, Lot 582.

Legend has it that George Washington supplied the silver for this coin by depositing \$100 in bullion and requesting a like amount of half dimes be struck, as told by long-time Mint employee Adam Eckfeldt to J.R. McClintock, a Treasury official who decades later documented the occasion. A fanciful story claims the coins were struck from President Washington's table service, but such is mere myth. Another story claims the head of Liberty was fashioned after the likeness of Martha Washington. While amusing, this is untrue. In his annual address, in December 1792, Washington specifically noted that these coins were minted to fill the need for small change in commerce. The association of this first regular issue United States coin with President Washington gives it special significance in our nation's numismatic history.

Coinage presses were obtained from England for use in the first Mint, and arrived on September 21, 1792. Because the Mint was not ready to commence operation, the coining machinery was transported to the cellar of John Harper, a sawmaker, at the corner of Cherry and 6th streets in Philadelphia, where the first coins were struck.

It is estimated between 1,500 and 2,000 half dimes were struck. Dr. Judd believed some 200 to 500 pieces survived. Further research by Don Taxay revealed survival of fewer than 100, which seems to be more in keeping with the infrequent auction appearances today.

Gem Proof-66 J-638 Pattern



- 1709 1868 pattern half dime. J-638. Proof-66 (PCGS). Nickel. Plain edge. 25.9 grains. Diameter: 0.606 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Light golden toning.**

Most of the design features show bold definition including the corn tassels on the reverse wreath. Close examination reveals some light mint-caused die polishing lines in the obverse field. The variety was struck using dies intended for the production of regular-issue 1868 half dimes, and is listed as being Rarity-7 in the seventh edition of the Judd pattern book. We have been able to account for just six or seven examples in a survey of several hundred auction sales, and doubt that as many as 12 exist.



- 1710 1866 pattern dime. J-534. Proof-60. Nickel. Reeded edge. 34.1 grains. Diameter: 0.705 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Struck using regular-issue Liberty Seated dime dies. The devices are frosty and the fields are nicely reflective. We were able to find just three examples in a search through several hundred auction sales, and are inclined to the view that the variety is probably high Rarity-7. Our census for J-534 is appended herewith.

1) This piece. Bowers and Ruddy, February 1976, Montgomery, Lot 2219; Paramount, October 1986, Fall Sale, Lot 392.

2) Superior, January 1985, Buss, Lot 559; Superior, February 1987, Hoffecker, Lot 946a.

3) Paramount, July 1986, Auction '86, Lot 1804.

Rare Copper "Standard Silver" 10c



- 1711 1869 pattern dime. J-699. Proof-64. Copper. Plain edge. 24.5 grains. Diameter: 0.648 inches. Die alignment: about 170°. Beautifully toned in vivid intermingled violet and blue-green shades. Flashes of original mint red can be seen at the borders. The obverse depicts Miss Liberty facing right, wearing a cap. The reverse features the denomination centered in a wreath of oak and laurel leaves with STANDARD SILVER above and the date 1869 below. Although listed as Rarity-6 in the Judd pattern book, the infrequency of auction appearances indicates that the variety is really mid to low Rarity-7.

Ex Stack's, May 1975, Cornell, Lot 942; Paramount, October 1986, Fall Sale, Lot 396.



- 1712 1869 pattern dime. J-709. Proof-60. Silver. Plain edge. 31.0 grains. Diameter: 0.647 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Mostly brilliant with some tinges of appealing golden brown iridescence on the reverse. Plain edge examples are much more elusive than reeded edge pieces. The editors of the Judd pattern reference have listed J-709 as Rarity-7, and the paucity of auction appearances strongly indicates that no more than 12 exist. The presently offered specimen may be one of the pieces enumerated in the census below:

1) Paramount, September 1978, Covington, Lot 647; Bowers and Merena, June 1987, Denver, Lot 760;

2) Bowers and Ruddy, March 1980, Garrett, Lot 1019; Heritage, February 1984, ANA, Lot 540;

3) Stack's, July 1984, Auction '84, Lot 1232; Superior, February 1987, Hoffecker, Lot 949C; Bowers and Merena, November 1988, Silberman, Lot 5391;

4) Jackson; Stack's, November 1957, Empire, Lot 1882;

5) A. Kreisberg, April 1959, Lot 1059; Stack's, August 1971, ANA, Lot 396;

6) Numismatic Gallery, September 1955; Stack's, October 1981, Bareford, Lot 294;

The above census may contain some duplication.



- 1713 1869 pattern dime. J-712. Proof-60. Aluminum, gilt. Reeded edge. 7.1 grains. Diameter: 0.647 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Coined from the same dies as the piece in the preceding lot. Magnification reveals a small cut above TED in UNITED. Both surfaces have a somewhat rippled appearance. This may be an artifact of an imperfection in the gilding process or perhaps is a consequence of some irregularity in the preparation of the planchet prior to striking. In any case in-person examination is suggested to prospective bidders.

Although J-712 is listed as being a Rarity-6 variety in the Judd pattern book, an extensive search through auction catalogues of the past several years indicates that it is really far more elusive. We have records of just one other example of the variety to be offered in recent years, namely the piece auctioned by Stack's in their 1971 ANA sale, Lot 399. The '71 ANA coin was subsequently offered by us in our Sieck Collection sale of July 1981, Lot 90.

This and certain other coins in the present sale are members of the popular "standard silver" group of patterns produced at the Philadelphia Mint during this era. Ostensibly, they were created to provide lighter weight than the standard authorized at the time, to be placed into circulation, with the hope that they would not be melted. Silver half dimes, dimes, quarters, and half dollars had not circulated since early 1862, and any pieces struck by the Treasury Department simply accumulated in Treasury vaults or were sold at a premium based on their bullion value. Examples were not introduced into circulation, nor would they be until 1873, or on a large scale until autumn 1876. In the meantime, the need for dimes, quarters, and the like was filled by paper Fractional Currency notes, most of which were soiled and ragged; these were derisively referred to as "stamps" by the public.

It was felt that if silver coins of full weight were produced and put into circulation, they might be hoarded. However, lighter weight pieces might not be. Many patterns were produced at the Mint, first to test the idea, but primarily to create fancy pieces for sale by Mint officials and others who had a good business going on the side, providing these to collectors. There is no reason at all why Standard Silver pieces had to be produced with plain edges, reeded edges, and in silver, copper, and aluminum. Certainly, no copper coinage of dimes, quarters, and half dollars of this format was even remotely contemplated at the time. The same goes for aluminum.

Today, the Standard Silver patterns exist in a wide proliferation of varieties and are very interesting to collect.

Rare Silver Koulz-Type Pattern 10c



- 1714 1869 pattern dime. J-716a. Proof-60. Rarity-7. Silver. Reeded edge. 38.4 grains. Diameter: 0.702 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Untoned surfaces. The mirror brilliance of the fields is subdued, possibly from an old cleaning. Silver strikings can be distinguished from Koulz alloy impressions by weight. The Koulz alloy pieces weigh about 45 grains and silver examples weigh between 38 and 39 grains. We have records of just four different specimens of the J-716a variety, including one piece in the Smithsonian Institution. It may be years before the variety crosses the auction block again!

In 1869 the Mint experimented with an alloy consisting of 41% copper, 33% nickel, and 26% silver. The alloy was invented by a German chemist Koulz, and promoted by a New York chemist, Krackhewiser. Dr. Judd in his *Pattern Experimental and Trial Pieces*, quotes commentary of W.E. DuBois who describes the alloy as follows:

"Mr. Eckfeldt made a small bar and gave it three meltings. It rolled down with great difficulty, splitting and cracking in spite of all precaution and annealings. Mr. Barber made a reverse to try it under the press (using the dime head for the obverse,) and a faint impression was produced in the steam press. The metal is totally unfit for coinage, and the color is bad."

Gem Proof-64 "Standard Silver" 10c



- 1715 1870 pattern dime. J-844. Proof-64. Silver. Plain edge. 33.9 grains. Diameter: 0.648 inches. Die alignment: about 160° to 170°. Fully brilliant with sharp frosty devices and blazing mirror fields. On the obverse the D in GOD is boldly doubled, and traces of die rust can be seen. The J-844 variety

is very elusive, probably mid to low Rarity-7. Worth a generous bid from the alert buyer.

Ex King Farouk and Abner Kreisberg, per our consignor's notes.

Classic 1879 "Washlady" Dime



- 1716 1879 pattern dime. J-1584. Proof-64.** Silver. Reeded edge. 38.8 grains. Diameter: 0.709 inches. Die alignment: 180°. A delightful gem example toned in exquisite hues of electric blue and gunmetal-gray. Some softness of definition is noted on the high points of the obverse as made. The obverse features Charles Barber's celebrated "Washlady" motif. Miss Liberty is facing left with the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around and the date 1879 below. On the reverse the denomination ONE DIME is centered in a circle of dots. Around this circle is a wreath of wheat and cotton. The motto E PLURIBUS UNUM is present within an ornamental cartouche above. The "Washlady" epithet is mentioned in the Adams-Woodin pattern reference, but does not appear to have been used by R. Coulton Davis in his pattern monograph. We consider the J-1584 variety to be Rarity-6 rather than Rarity-7, probably no more than 20 exist.

Desirable 1875 "Sailor Head" 20c



- 1717 1875 pattern 20-cent piece. J-1392. Proof-63.** Silver. Plain edge. 76.9 grains. Diameter: 0.859 inches. Die alignment: 180°. The devices are frosty and the fields are beautifully reflective. Most of the design features are boldly defined including the obverse stars, all of which show their radials. Both surfaces are beautifully toned in delicate pastel hues. William Barber's "Sailor Head" motif is one of the most popular designs in the entire pattern series. Nice examples such as this always command strong premiums from advanced specialists.



- 1718 1875 pattern 20-cent piece. J-1411. Proof-62.** Silver. Plain edge. 77.5 grains. Diameter: 0.860 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Mostly brilliant with

some blushes of exceedingly pale gold and gray iridescence. The devices are frosty and boldly delineated, and the fields deeply reflective mirrors. The obverse design is very similar to that adopted for regular-issue 20-cent piece coinage, except that the date is somewhat smaller. The reverse is also very similar to the adopted type, except that the three leaves in the terminal cluster of the olive branch overlap slightly on the pattern, but are well separated on the regular issue. Despite an extensive search, we have been able to trace just a few different examples of the variety, and are therefore inclined to consider the issue to be Rarity-7 rather than Rarity-6.

Rare 1863 "With Motto" Quarter



- 1719 1863 Pattern quarter. J-335. Proof-60 to 62. Rarity-7.** Silver. Reeded edge. 96.6 grains. Diameter: 0.956 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Toned in warm gunmetal-blue and heather hues. All design features are very sharp including the obverse stars each of which show their radials. On the reverse the eagle's plumage and claw details are deeply delineated.

Judd-335 is a popular transitional issue. The obverse is the Liberty Seated type that was employed to strike regular-issue 1863 quarter dollars. The reverse is the type of 1866 and later years with the motto IN GOD WE TRUST on a scroll over the eagle's head. Close examination of the reverse reveals a few scattered microscopic patches of die rust. It has been suggested that all pieces coined from these dies were made circa 1868. This is based on the observation that the reverse die of the 1863-dated "IN GOD WE TRUST" pattern dollar was also used to coin regular-issue 1868 Proof dollars.

Ex Bowers and Ruddy, November 1976, River Oaks, Lot 949; Paramount, October 1986, Fall Sale, Lot 381.



- 1720 1869 pattern quarter dollar. J-721. Proof-62.** Silver. Reeded edge. 77.0 grains. Diameter: 0.900 inches. Die alignment: about 170°. Pleasing golden brown toning with some tinges of electric blue iridescence at the reverse border. The obverse features a bust of Liberty facing right, wearing a cap ornamented with three stars. The reverse depicts the denomination 25 CENTS centered in a wreath of oak and laurel leaves, with STANDARD SILVER above, and the date 1869 below. We estimate that between 30 and 75 examples have survived down to the present time.



- 1721 1870 pattern quarter. J-889. Proof-63.** Silver. Plain edge. 84.3 grains. Diameter: 0.900 inches. Die alignment: about 190°. Warm gunmetal-gray toning with delightful gold, blue, and heather iridescent highlights. The devices are frosty cameos and contrast beautifully with the mirror fields. Although the J-889 variety is listed as being Rarity-6 in the Judd pattern book, we have been able to account for just a tiny number of specimens and doubt that as many as 10 exist.

Rare 1870 J-893 Quarter



- 1722 1870 pattern quarter. J-893. Proof-60. Aluminum. Plain edge. 24.2 grains. Diameter: 0.898 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Coined from the same dies as the piece offered in the preceding lot. The fields are fully brilliant and the devices are sharply struck. Some faint hairlines on the obverse, from an old cleaning, account for the assigned grade. We have been able to account for just three different examples in a search through several hundred auction sales. The presently offered specimen may be one of these:

- 1) Bowers and Ruddy, August 1978, Branigan, Lot 1804; Bowers and Ruddy, July 1981, Sieck, Lot 142; Ivy, February 1984, ANA, Lot 566.
- 2) Bowers and Ruddy, June 1979, Pearl, Lot 1376, Proof.
- 3) Superior, January 1985, Buss, Lot 770.



- 1723 1870 pattern quarter dollar. J-894. AU-50. Silver. Reeded edge. 82.1 grains. Diameter: 0.898 inches. Die alignment: about 170°. Pearl gray surfaces. Some light wear on both surfaces indicates that this piece may have spent a few years in circulation despite its unfamiliar motifs and inscriptions.

Important Research Note

Interestingly, examples of Judd-894 were struck in two different weight formats. Thin planchet pieces weigh 77 grains and unworn thick planchet examples are 84 grains. Since 77 grains is the figure reported for the "Standard Silver" quarters by Dr. Judd, the present cataloguer thought that the 84-grain pieces might be restrikes coined using planchet stock of a thickness intended for regular-issue quarter dollars. In recent weeks, however, it has been learned that Congress was actually considering the possibility of issuing a token "Standard Silver" coinage in which the quarter would have had an assigned weight of 84 grains and the half dollar 168 grains. Hence the thick planchet "Standard Silver" quarters were probably intentionally made to weigh 84 grains.

Desirable 1873 25c Struck in Copper



- 1724 1873 pattern quarter. J-1270. Proof-63/65. Rarity-7 Struck using regular-issue dies. Closed 3. No Arrows. Copper. Reeded edge. 89.0 grains. Diameter: 0.949 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Beautifully toned in magnificent intermingled hues of blue, violet, and gold. Wisps of original mint brilliance can be seen around the stars and numerals on the obverse. The J-1270 is an extremely rare variety with a population of probably no more than six or seven specimens. At present, we have been able to trace just three examples:

- 1) This piece. Bowers and Ruddy, September 1975, Winthrop, Lot 60; Paramount, October 1986, Fall Sale, Lot 400.
- 2) Empire Coin Co.; Bowers and Ruddy, March 1981, Harte, Lot 626;
- 3) Bowers and Ruddy, July 1981, Sieck, Lot 2408.

Beautiful 1838 Pattern 50c



- 1725 1838 pattern half dollar. J-73. Proof-62. Restrike. 192.1 grains. Diameter: 1.191 inches. Die alignment: 360°. Here is a lovely example having frosty cameo devices and blazing mirror fields. Somewhat lightly struck on the very highest points of the designs. The obverse features a bust of Liberty facing left by William Kneass. Dr. Judd notes that this was apparently "the last work executed by him." The reverse depicts Christian Gobrecht's Flying Eagle design which was modelled from sketches prepared by the well-known artist Titian Peale. Restrikes from these dies are thought to have been coined beginning around 1858.



- 1726 1859 pattern half dollar. J-235. Proof-62. "Perfect Ribbon" variety. Silver. Reeded edge. 191.9 grains. Diameter: 1.202 inches. Die alignment 180°. Sharply struck. The surfaces exhibit just a faint nuance of champagne iridescence. The editors of the Judd pattern book have assigned the Rarity-4 rating, signifying that between 75 and 200 examples have survived. Although this rarity estimate appears to be reasonable, based on auction records, there has been very little information published pertaining to the relative availability of the "Perfect Ribbon" versus "Broken Ribbon" reverses. Our own research seems to suggest that pieces having the "Perfect Ribbon" reverse are Rarity-6, and that the "Broken Ribbon" examples are Rarity-5.

INFORMATION WANTED: The cataloguer (Andrew W. Pollock III) is continuing work on a completely new book on the United States pattern series. If you have not been in contact with us up to this point and have rare patterns or have information which you feel would be pertinent, you are invited to communicate with Andrew Pollock at our office. Please correspond separately from your bid sheet. All help will be gratefully acknowledged in the book. The revision will be comprehensive and vast and will present much information not presently known to the collecting community.



- 1727 1859 pattern half dollar. J-235. Proof-63. Silver. Reeded edge. "Broken Ribbon" Reverse. 190.8 grains. Diameter: 1.204 inches. Die alignment: about 170°. Very sharply struck with most design features defined to full advantage. The devices are frosty, and the fields are nicely reflective. Both surfaces are toned in pleasing shades of gold and blue.

The "Perfect Ribbon" and "Broken Ribbon" reverses are distinctly different dies. On the "Perfect Ribbon" reverse, the eagle has seven tailfeathers and its left wing tip is pointed. The "red" stripes in the shield are comprised of four lines each, and the "white" stripe at the right edge of the shield is broad. On the "Broken Ribbon" reverse, the eagle has six tailfeathers, and its left wing tip is rounded, the "red" stripes in the shield are comprised of three lines each, and the "white" stripe at the right edge of the shield is narrow.



- 1728 1859 pattern half dollar. J-235. VF-35. "Broken Ribbon" variety. Silver. Reeded edge. 189.4 grains. Diameter: 1.202 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Light golden gray surfaces. Close examination reveals some fine pin scratches in the central area of the reverse.



- 1729 1859 pattern half dollar. J-238. Proof-63 RB. Copper. Reeded edge. 170.4 grains. Diameter: 1.206 inches. Die alignment: 180°. The obverse is toned in delicate rainbow hues with shades of blue, violet and gold predominating. The reverse is about 40% mint red fading to a golden brown shade in the remaining areas. Close examination reveals one or two small carbon flecks.

The obverse motif features a bust of Liberty facing right by James B. Longacre, with the legend UNITED STATES around, and the date below. The reverse depicts the denomination HALF DOLLAR in a wreath of cereals. The reverse design was attributed to Anthony Paquet by James Ross Snowden who served as the Mint director in 1859 when the pieces were struck.



- 1730 1859 pattern half dollar. J-239. Proof-63. Silver. Reeded edge. 191.7 grains. Diameter: 1.202 inches. Die alignment: 180°. A faint nuance of delicate champagne iridescence enhances both surfaces. Virtually all design features are defined to full advantage including the corn tassels on the reverse wreath. Similar to the variety offered in the preceding lot except that the denomination is expressed as "1/2 DOLLAR."



- 1731 1859 pattern half dollar. J-241. Proof-63. Silver. 191.6 grains. Diameter: 1.205 inches. Die alignment: about 180°. The surfaces are essentially brilliant with just a faint suggestion of champagne iridescence. The fields are deeply reflective and contrast sharply with the frosty cameo devices. Close examination of the reverse reveals some mint-caused die polish lines within the space

enclosed by the wreath. The J-241 is similar to the variety offered in the preceding lot except that the denomination is expressed as "50 CENTS." Typically, only five or six examples appear at auction during the course of a year. The presence of three examples in a single sale is a notable event.



- 1732 1859 pattern half dollar. J-241. Proof-60 (PCGS). Die alignment: about 180°. Lightly cleaned long ago and now retoned in a pleasing golden gray shade. Quite attractive for the grade.



- 1733 1859 pattern half dollar. J-241. Proof-58. Silver. Reeded edge. 191.8 grains. Diameter: 1.205 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Mostly brilliant surfaces. Some die polishing lines are noted in the reverse as made, and a touch of friction can be seen on Miss Liberty's cheek.

Worthwhile suggestion: The field of numismatics is vast, and within numismatics, the field of patterns is complex. However, broken down into its elemental parts, it can be easy to understand. Over the years we have interfaced with many pattern collectors, and while a few have endeavored to "collect everything," the late Major Lennox R. Lohr being an example (whose collection we handled in 1961), most have specialized. By making a specialty you can indeed become an expert on a specific area. Perhaps no better example of this exists than to point to Harry X Boosel, the distinguished numismatist who has done much research on the date 1873. By not scattering his shots, but by concentrating on 1873, Harry has brought forth much information not hitherto known, and has vastly enriched our fund of knowledge. Similarly, the field of pattern half dollars of 1859 is quite interesting, and represents a microcosm of numismatics. Within this year slightly more than 20 pattern half dollars were produced, some restrikes, some originals, some from perfect dies, some from rusted dies, some with Proof fields, some with extreme die striations, and so on. Here indeed is an area worth studying in detail, for two specimens attributed under the same Judd numbers can have widely different characteristics. At the same time, pattern half dollars of 1859 are relatively inexpensive. We just share this collecting thought with you.



- 1734 1863 pattern half dollar. J-341. Proof-60. Copper. Reeded edge. 174.3 grains. Diameter: 1.198 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Toned in vivid intermingled hues of pink and sea green with traces of mint red on the reverse. Very sharply struck. The obverse is the Liberty Seated type used to produce regular-issue 1863 half dollars. The reverse is similar to the regular type, but with the motto GOD OUR TRUST in the field over the eagle's head. We estimate that no more than 30 examples of J-341 still exist.

Although the editors of the Judd pattern book note that "die varieties exist," we have been unable to detect different varieties by comparing the photographs of pieces illustrated in auction catalogues.

♦ REFER TO THE INDEX ♦

Refer to the index at the back of this catalogue. Silver dollars, commemoratives, and other pieces are listed in several different sections throughout the catalogue. We wouldn't want you to miss any opportunities!

Desirable 1864 Pattern "IN GOD WE TRUST"



- 1735 1864 pattern half dollar. J-391. Proof-63. Silver. Rarity-7. 191.8 grains. Diameter: 1.199 inches. Die alignment: 180°. A gorgeous example toned in vivid hues of electric blue, violet, and golden brown. Miss Liberty's hair and drapery features are boldly defined, and all of the obverse stars show their radials. On the reverse the eagle's plumage details are superbly and deeply delineated. We have records of only a tiny handful of examples, and sometimes several years elapse between auction appearances. Worth a generous bid from the advanced pattern specialist!

It has been suggested that all pieces coined from these dies were made circa 1868. This based on the observation that the reverse die of the 1863 and 1864-dated "IN GOD WE TRUST" pattern dollars was also used to coin regular-issue 1868 Proof dollars.

Gem Proof-64 1865 Pattern "IN GOD WE TRUST"



- 1736 1865 pattern half dollar. J-430. Proof-64. Copper. Reeded Edge. 179.1 grains. Diameter: 1.197 inches. Die alignment: about 170°. The surfaces are about 20% mint red with delicate pastel blushes of blue and gold in the remaining areas. We consider the J-430 variety to be mid to high Rarity-6 with an estimated population of between 15 and 20 specimens, of which at least three are permanently impounded in major public collections. Here is a classic American rarity which is certain to be highly treasured by its next owner.

Impressive 1869 "Standard Silver" 50c



- 1737 1869 pattern half dollar. J-742. Proof-64/65. 153.7 grains. Diameter: 1.157 inches. Die alignment: about 170°. Brilliant surfaces. The devices are frosty cameos and the fields are deeply reflective mirrors. The obverse features a portrait of Miss Liberty facing right, wearing a Liberty cap. Above is the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and below is the motto IN GOD WE TRUST. It is estimated that only between 30 and 75 examples of the J-742 variety still survive, and it is probable that just a small proportion of them could match the quality of the piece offered here.

Rare 1869 J-745 Half Dollar



- 1738 1869 pattern half dollar. J-745. Proof-63 RB (PCGS). Copper. Plain edge. 129.0 grains. Diameter: 1.150 inches. Die alignment: about 170°. The surfaces are about 30% mint red fading to a pleasing golden brown shade with vivid blue and violet highlights. Close inspection reveals a few tiny flecks. Although listed as Rarity-6 in the Judd pattern book, we have been able to trace only a tiny number of different specimens in a survey of several hundred important auction sales, and doubt that as many as 10 have survived to the present time.

Acquired by a relative of the consignor for \$5.50, probably in the 1940s.



- 1739 1869 pattern half dollar. J-748. Proof-64 (PCGS). Die alignment: about 170°. Warmly toned in intermingled shades of gold, violet, and electric blue. A popular variety for the "Standard Silver" specialist. This example ranks among the finest certified by either of the major grading services.



- 1740 1869 pattern half dollar. J-748. Proof-62. 154.2 grains. Diameter: 1.158 inches. Die alignment: about 170°. Mostly brilliant with just a faint whisper of champagne coloration at the rims. Nice eye appeal!



- 1741 1869 pattern half dollar. J-754. Proof-64 (PCGS). 153.9 grains. Diameter: 1.155 inches. Die alignment: about 170°. Very boldly struck. The sharp frosty devices contrast nicely with the mirror fields. The obverse is attractively toned in warm shades of pink and sea green. The reverse exhibits pale iridescence in intermingled hues of gold and blue. We doubt that more than 30 examples of the variety could be traced.

Magnificent 1870 Pattern 50c



1742 1870 pattern half dollar. J-936. Proof-65. Copper. Plain edge. 168.8 grains. Diameter: 1.200 inches. Die alignment: 180°. A magnificent gem! The surfaces are about 20% mint red with blushes of exquisite electric blue-green and violet iridescence in the remaining areas. The obverse features William Barber's lovely Seated Liberty motif. The reverse is the type employed to coin regular-issue 1870 half dollars. Although listed as being Rarity-6 in Judd, we have been able to trace just a tiny number of auction appearances over the years, and consider the variety to be mid to high Rarity-7. The presently offered piece may be the same as one of the specimens listed in the census appended below:

- 1) Stack's, August 1971, ANA, Lot 466. Now in a major private collection.
- 2) Steve Ivy, August 1980, ANA, Lot 825.
- 3) Bowers and Merena, November 1983, Brown, Lot 4646.
- 4) Christies, September 1988, Lot 589.
- 5) Stack's, October 1988, Lot 621.

Exceedingly Rare J-947 Pattern 50c



1743 1870 pattern half dollar. J-947. Proof-64 RB (PCGS). Copper. Reeded edge. 160.2 grains. Diameter: 1.155 inches. Die alignment: about 170°. A splendid sharply struck specimen with wire rims on both sides. The obverse is nearly fully mint red with blazing fields. The reverse is about 50% mint red with blushes of pleasing lilac and green iridescence.

The rarity of the variety would be difficult to overemphasize. We know of only one other example in addition to the specimen offered here, namely the example from Kagin's sale of May 1987, Lot 3188.

Once this specimen crosses the auction block, it may be many years before another becomes available.

Acquired by a relative of the consignor for \$8, probably in the 1940s.

Lovely 1870 Pattern J-952 50c



1744 1870 pattern half dollar. J-952. Proof-62 (PCGS). Silver. Plain edge. 153.8 grains. Diameter: 1.148 inches. Die alignment: about 170°. A gorgeous piece toned in delicate pastel hues of maroon, gold, and electric blue. A touch of softness of design definition is noted in the central areas of both sides, a consequence of insufficient striking pressure despite prominent wire rims. Some light hairlines in front of Miss Liberty's forehead were probably all that kept this piece from being assigned a much higher grade.

We have records of only six or seven different examples and doubt that as many as a dozen pieces exist. Worth a generous bid!

Acquired by a relative of the consignor for \$8, possibly in the 1940s.

Elusive 1870 J-954 Copper 50c



1745 1870 pattern half dollar. J-954. Proof-64 BN (PCGS). Copper. Plain edge. 159.8 grains. Diameter: 1.148 inch. Die alignment: about 170°. The surfaces are mostly chestnut brown with pleasing blue and maroon highlights. Traces of mint red are still clearly visible on the obverse.

Although listed as Rarity-6 in the Judd pattern book, our research indicates that it is really much more elusive. Our census for the variety, based on a survey of several hundred auction sales, includes just two examples in addition to the presently offered piece:

1) **This piece.** Acquired by a relative of the consignor for \$6.50, probably in the 1940s.

2) Stack's, October 1958, Goldsmith, Lot 1457; Stack's, August 1971, ANA, Lot 470; Stack's, February 1978, Goshen, Lot 756; Paramount, July 1984, Auction '84, Lot 531.

3) Paramount, May 1974, Greater N.Y., Lot 198.

Exceedingly Rare J-960 50c



- 1746 1870 pattern half dollar. J-960. Proof-63 RD. Copper, Plain edge. 160.1 grains. Diameter: 1.148 inches. Die alignment: about 170°. A blazing mint red specimen showing just a whisper of golden toning at the borders. A few tiny flecks are present, and these should enable the next owner to identify this piece in the future. The devices are boldly defined and frosty, and the fields are smooth glittering mirrors. Both the obverse and reverse have sharply pronounced wire rims. Although listed as a Rarity-6 item in the Judd pattern book, our own experience indicates it is really far more elusive. We have records of just three auction appearances since 1972. Here is a prize certain to enhance the cabinet of the alert "Standard Silver" specialist.

Splendid Proof-64 J-962 Pattern 50c



- 1747 1870 pattern half dollar. J-962. Proof-64 (PCGS). Aluminum. Plain edge. 45.9 grains. Diameter: 1.148 inches. Die alignment: about 170°. Fully brilliant and sharply struck with frosty devices and glittering mirror fields. As is the case with many of the other aluminum patterns in the "Standard Silver" series, the rarity of the variety has been grossly underestimated in the past. We know of only two examples of J-962 in addition to the presently offered specimen. Our census is as follows:

1) **This specimen.** Acquired by a relative of the consignor for \$6.50, possibly in the 1940s.

2) Superior, June 1977, Crouch, Lot 496; Bowers and Ruddy, December 1980, Bridgeton, Lot 1152; Stack's, January 1987, Lot 534.

3) Bowers and Ruddy, July 1981, Sieck, Lot 206.

Extremely Important J-971 50c



- 1748 1870 pattern half dollar. J-971. Proof-63 RB (PCGS). Copper. Reeded edge. 160.7 grains. Diameter: 1.156 inches. Die alignment: about 170°. Very

sharply struck with frosty devices and deep mirror fields. The obverse is almost fully brilliant. The reverse is about 30% mint red with blushes of delicate violet and sea green iridescence. Like many of the other half dollar patterns in the present offering this variety is of great rarity. We have records of only a two other appearances of the variety since the early 1970s. Certainly, a prize for the advanced specialist!

Acquired by a relative of the consignor for \$6.50, probably in the 1940s.

Highly Desirable J-978 Pattern 50c



- 1749 1870 pattern half dollar. J-978. Proof-64 RB (PCGS). Copper. Plain edge. 145.0 grains. Diameter: 1.147 inches. Die alignment: about 170°. Both the obverse and reverse are about 40% mint red changing to a chestnut brown shade. Pleasing violet and sea green highlights accentuate the surfaces. It is likely that no more than four or five examples of this variety still exist. The only specimens that we have records of are listed as follows:

1) **This piece.** Acquired by a relative of the consignor for \$5.50, possibly in the 1940s.

2) Bowers and Ruddy, November 1977, Harte, Lot 3267.

3) Bowers and Merena, August 1991, Centennial ANA Sale, Lot 2634, which, incidentally, is from the same collection as the presently offered specimen.

Rare 1870 J-983 Pattern 50c



- 1750 1870 pattern half dollar. J-983. Proof-62 RB (PCGS). Copper. Reeded edge. 143.1 grains. Diameter: 1.153 inches. Die alignment: about 180°. The surfaces are mostly mint red fading to a pleasing golden brown shade. Some minor spots and flecks are noted on both the obverse and reverse, these being probably about all that kept PCGS from assigning a considerably higher grade. Presently, our census for the variety is comprised of just four examples:

1) **This piece.** Acquired by a relative of the consignor for \$6.50, probably in the 1940s.

2) Superior, August 1975, ANA, Lot 1251; Bowers and Ruddy, July 1981, Sieck, Lot 209.

3) Stack's, March 1980, Detroit, Lot 713.

4) King Farouk; Lester Merkin, February 1971, Lot 902.

Popular 1871 "Indian Princess" 50c



- 1751 1871 pattern half dollar. J-1115. Proof-60. Rarity-7. Copper. Reeded edge. 163.5 grains. Diameter: 1.198 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Lightly cleaned long ago, and now retoned in pleasing intermingled hues of bluish green and violet. Close examination reveals some mint-caused lint marks around the eagle's left wing. The obverse design features James B. Longacre's celebrated "Indian Princess" design which is known to have been conceived by him in the 1850s, but was not featured on any known pattern pieces prior to 1870. The reverse is the type employed to coin regular-issue 1871 half dollars.

Probably from the Farouk Collection.

Desirable 1877 Pattern 50c



- 1752 1877 pattern half dollar. J-1504. Proof-61. Rarity-7. 193.2 grains. Diameter: 1.201 inches. Die alignment: 180°. The central areas are fully brilliant and wisps of light golden toning enhance the borders. Some scarcely noticeable hairlines on both surfaces account for the assigned grade. The obverse design features a head of Miss Liberty facing left; this is essentially a miniature version of the Morgan dollar obverse adopted in the following year. 1877 pattern half dollars are among the most desirable experimental issues in American numismatics. The J-1504 variety is especially rare and eagerly sought after. We have been able to trace just a tiny handful of different auction appearances in recent years:

- 1) **This specimen.** Ex Mid-American, May 1987, G.N.A. Sale, Lot 2125.
- 2) Stack's, May 1970, DiBello, Lot 383.
- 3) Lester Merkin, June 1970, Lot 644.
- 4) Maris, Lot 193; Stack's, March 1976, Garrett, Lot 634; Bowers and Ruddy, July 1981, Sieck, Lot 228.

Popular Gobrecht Dollar



- 1753** 1836 Gobrecht dollar. Judd-60. Proof-60. Die Alignment II. 413.2 grains. Diameter: 1.506 inches. Toned a deep gunmetal-gray shade. Four different die alignments are reported for the Judd-60 variety. On the presently offered type, the dies are aligned at 360°, with the eagle flying upwards with respect to the horizontal axis of the obverse. It is believed by some numismatic writers that these were produced in March 1837, and that some 600 pieces were minted. The present cataloguer believes that the estimated 600 piece figure is too high for the alignment variety. In our experience several examples having Die Alignment I appear for every example having Die Alignment II. We doubt that more than 200 examples having Alignment II were struck.

For research purposes we are desirous of corresponding with anyone who has Gobrecht dollars dated 1836 through 1839, and who would care to carefully weigh the pieces (if you don't have an electronic

balance, perhaps a druggist in your community can do this), and also advise us of the die alignment (following the guidelines given by Walter Breen and Robert W. Julian, see Breen's *Encyclopedia*.)

Further, if you possess higher grade pieces, we would appreciate it if you could, under magnification, study each coin carefully and report on any repunching of obverse stars (on Gobrecht dollars dated 1838 and 1839), any die breaks around the reverse lettering, etc. In the case of die breaks, please describe their beginning, ending, and overall position. Alternatively, we would be pleased to pay round-trip postage plus insurance to examine them here in person and we would reward anyone sending same with high-quality reference photographs. Your help is very much appreciated.



- 1754** 1836 Gobrecht dollar. J-60. AU-50. Die Alignment I. 413.1 grains. Diameter: 1.505 inches. Toned in intermingled pearl gray, violet, and sky blue hues. Some light friction in the fields and a few contact marks indicate the presently offered piece may have circulated briefly in the channels of commerce. Gobrecht dollars are perennial favorites with collectors, and always command strong bidder attention when offered.

Beautiful Reeded Edge 1839 Gobrecht \$1



1755 1839 Gobrecht dollar. J-104. Proof-62 (PCGS). Restrike. Silver. Reeded edge. Die Alignment IV. 411.9 grains. Diameter: 1.511 inches. Sharply struck and beautifully toned in delicate intermingled hues of gold, blue, and violet. 300 original specimens are said to have been issued plus an unknown number of restrikes. The present cataloguer has examined numerous examples of J-104, and all pieces seen have "Die Alignment IV" as described in Walter Breen's *Encyclopedia*. None have been seen having Die Alignment I or III, although both types are reported to exist, presumably these latter two alignments are extremely rare.

Our consignor's notes indicate that this piece was Lot 255 in Stack's sale of March 1976 which was comprised of selections from the Garrett Collection.

Four different die alignments have been described for Gobrecht dollars dated 1836, 1838, and 1839. These alignments are as follows:

Alignment I: Coin turn (180°), with the eagle flying upwards with respect to the horizontal axis of the obverse.

Alignment II: Medal turn (360°), with the eagle flying upwards with respect to the horizontal axis of the obverse.

Alignment III: Coin turn, with the eagle flying level with respect to the horizontal axis of the obverse.

Alignment IV: Medal turn, with the eagle flying level with respect to the horizontal axis of the obverse.

Gem Plain-Edge 1839 Gobrecht \$1



1756 1839 Gobrecht dollar. J-105. Proof-62 (NGC), but in our opinion, it is Proof-63 or finer. Restrike. Silver. Plain edge. From highly repolished dies, probably circa 1867-1869. Die Alignment III. 411.9 grains. Diameter: 1.504 inches. Boldly struck with virtually all design features defined to full advantage excepting two or three obverse stars. Miss Liberty's hair and drapery details are deeply and superbly delineated, and the eagle's plumage is about as sharp as could be desired. The obverse is brilliant with some wisps of golden iridescence at the borders. The reverse is toned in intermingled rainbow hues, with shades of blue, gold, and violet predominating. Although the Judd book lists J-105 as being Rarity-8, signifying that only two or three specimens exist, an extensive survey of auction catalogues indicates that probably at least five examples. The presently offered piece may be one of these:

- 1) Mehl, March 1948, "Royal" sale, Lot 967.
 - 2) Stack's, October 1967, Jay, Lot 177; Stack's, March 1969, Dines, Lot 731; Bowers and Ruddy, February 1976, Montgomery, Lot 1403.
 - 3) Granberg; W.H. Woodin; W. Newcomer; F.C.C. Boyd; A. Menjou; Curtis; King Farouk; Baldenhofer; Merkin, September 1968, Lot 334; Bowers and Ruddy, January 1975, Newport, Lot 392.
 - 4) Stack's, April 1969, Miles, Lot 1574; Stack's, September 1978, Autumn Sale, Lot 312.
 - 5) Superior, August 1975, ANA, Lot 1045, Proof; Pine Tree, September 1978, Field, Lot 885.
- The specimen offered in Kagin's Long Beach sale of February 1987, Lot 1136, may be one of the above.



1757 1870 pattern dollar. J-1005. Proof-64 RB (PCGS). Rarity-6. Copper. Plain edge. 334.8 grains. Diameter: 1.486 inches. Die alignment: about 170°. Boldly struck with prominent wire rims on both the obverse and reverse. The devices are frosty and contrast beautifully with the smooth mirror fields. The surfaces are about 40% mint red fading to pale shades of blue and violet in the remaining areas. Here is a lovely specimen certain to delight even the "fussiest" pattern enthusiast.

We are familiar with both thin and thick planchet impressions from these dies. The presently offered example is on a thin planchet. The thick planchet pieces known to us weigh about 390 grains.



1758 1870 pattern dollar. J-1016. Proof-63 BN (PCGS). Rarity-7. Copper. Reeded edge. Die alignment: 180°. Golden brown toning with pale blue highlights. Very sharply struck with virtually all design features defined to full advantage. The obverse features James Longacre's "Indian Princess" motif which first appeared on pattern dollars in this year. The reverse is the type used to coin regular-issue 1870 silver dollars. We have been able to trace just a small number of different examples. The pieces below are not listed in any particular order:

- 1) **This piece.** No pedigree information is presently available. PCGS: 7217969.
- 2) Rarcoa, 1973, F.U.N., Lot 631; Bowers and Ruddy, July 1981, Sieck, Lot 262.
- 3) Bowers and Merena, November 1983, Brown, Lot 4650.
- 4) Superior, February 1987, Hoffecker, Lot 1376.
- 5) B. Bluestone, May 1939; Stack's, December 1987, Smith, Lot 1029.
- 6) American Numismatic Society Collection.

Desirable 1871 J-1135 Pattern \$1



1759 1871 pattern dollar. J-1135. Proof-63. Rarity-7. Copper. Reeded edge. 352.8 grains. Diameter: 1.490 inches. Die alignment: 180°. A lovely example having sharp frosty devices and glittering mirror fields. The surfaces are about 40% brilliant with blushes and wisps of electric blue and violet iridescence in the remaining areas. J-1135 is an extremely rare variety with intervals of several years often occurring between auction appearances. We are aware of only three or four different examples:

- 1) **This piece.** Possibly the same as either nos. 2 or 3 below.
- 2) A. Kreisberg, November 1976, Carlson, Lot 427; Bowers and Ruddy, October 1977, Fairfield, Lot 54.
- 3) Stack's, June 1986, Lot 435.
- 4) J.C. Mitchelson; Connecticut State Library Collection.

Desirable 1871 "Indian Princess" \$1



1760 1871 pattern dollar. J-1148. Proof-64 RB (PCGS). Copper. Plain edge. 364.6 grains. Diameter: 1.486 inches. Die alignment: about 170°. Pleasing golden brown surfaces with pale pink and blue highlights. The obverse features James Longacre's popular "Indian Princess" motif. The reverse is the Heraldic Eagle design employed on regular-issue Liberty Seated silver dollars. The obverse device is executed in exceptionally high relief, resembling a medal in its aspect.

Superb Proof-65 J-1150 Pattern \$1



1761 1871 pattern dollar. J-1150. Proof-65. Rarity-7. Aluminum. Plain edge. 109.7 grains. Diameter: 1.488 inches. Die alignment: about 170°. Very boldly struck with sharp frosty devices, pronounced wire rims, and smooth mirror

fields. Struck from the same dies as the piece in the preceding lot, and about equally rare. We have had the pleasure of handling just about all the different examples that have been offered at auction in recent years, as our census below shows. The piece offered here may be the same as one of the following:

1) Stack's, May 1970, DiBello, Lot 420; Superior, June 1977, Crouch, Lot 524; Bowers and Ruddy, July 1981, Sieck, Lot 274; Bowers and Ruddy, September 1982, Steig, Lot 1807.

2) Superior, August 1975, ANA, Lot 1268; Bowers and Ruddy, November 1976, River Oaks, Lot 305; New England, March 1977, N.Y. Sale, Lot 1001.

3) Bowers and Ruddy, October 1977, Fairfield, Lot 60; Bowers and Ruddy, April 1978, More, Lot 2913.

4) Bowers and Ruddy, April 1979, Schreeder, Lot 1847; Bowers and Merena, September 1984, Arnold, Lot 398.

Beautiful 1878 J-1554 \$1



1762 1878 pattern dollar. J-1554. Proof-64 (PCGS). Silver. Reeded edge. 412.1 grains. Diameter: 1.497 inches. Die alignment: 180°. A gorgeous specimen. The devices are sharp and frosty, and the fields are glittering mirrors. Both surfaces are beautifully toned in pastel hues of gold and violet. It is doubtful that another example of equal quality could be located without a long and arduous search.

The designs used to produce Judd-1554 are attributed to William Barber. We have knowledge of three distinctly different die varieties of J-1554 and four varieties of J-1555. On the presently offered variety, the letter N in IN is distant from the point of Miss Liberty's coronet, and the 13th star is distant from her back curl. On the reverse, the b in pluribus is centered under TE in STATES, the m in unum is centered under the M in AMERICA. Although Judd-1554 is probably Rarity-5 overall, the presently offered die combination is probably high Rarity-6 to Rarity-7.

Rare 1878 J-1554 \$1



1763 1878 pattern dollar. J-1554. Proof-63. Silver. Reeded edge. 412.0 grains. Diameter: 1.493 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Mostly brilliant with some faint wisps of golden coloration on both surfaces. The frosty cameo devices contrast beautifully with the mirror fields. Similar to the piece in the preceding lot, but struck using a distinctly different pair of dies. On the obverse, the N in IN is close to the point of Miss Liberty's coronet, and the 13th star is close to the back curl. There are three beads above Y in LIBERTY. On the reverse, the upright of the b in pluribus is under the extreme left tip of the E in STATES. The m in unum is somewhat to the right of center of M in AMERICA. Silver impressions from these dies appear to be fully Rarity-7.

Historic 1878 Goloid \$1



1764 1878 pattern dollar. J-1557. Proof-62. Goloid alloy. 257.9 grains. Specific gravity: 10.61. Diameter: 1.294 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Pale golden toning in the central areas changes to an attractive electric blue shade at the borders. Here is an historically interesting piece conceived by W. Wheeler Hubbell. It was believed by Dr. Hubbell and his supporters in Congress that the old rivalry between gold and silver could be overcome by making dollar coins containing both silver and gold, 50c worth of each. Unfortunately for Dr. Hubbell's scheme, the color or sonority of the goloid metal was virtually identical to silver, which would have made these coins attractive targets for counterfeiters. Hence goloid was never adopted as a coinage metal by the government.



1765 1878 pattern dollar. J-1563. Proof-60. Goloid metric alloy. Reeded edge. 219.7 grains. Specific gravity: 10.66. Diameter: 1.290 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Light golden toning. Some faint mint-caused planchet striations can be seen on both surfaces. The weight of the presently offered specimen is almost fully equal to the proposed statutory weight for goloid dollars, 219.9 grains. Don Taxay, in his *Comprehensive Catalogue*, writes that silver restrikes generally weigh from 211 to 216 grains. All of the (eight) weights of specimens of the design type found by the present cataloguer range from 219.4 to 219.7, indicating that goloid strikings are probably much more common than silver. In any case goloid and silver strikings, considered together, are probably Rarity-6.

• HELPFUL HINTS •

Most of our clients receiving this catalogue will bid by mail. With many years of experience in the field, we have refined mail bidding to a very easy procedure. Please read our Terms of Sale, earlier in the catalogue, which outlines our policies, and also gives many helpful hints of how to increase your bidding success. Then, send your bid sheet to us. We'll do the rest!

Magnificent 1879 J-1615 \$1



- 1766 1879 pattern dollar. J-1615. Proof-67 (PCGS).** Die alignment: 180°. A simply exquisite specimen having pleasing golden toning in the central areas and electric blue and violet iridescence at the borders. The devices are sharp and frosty, and the fields are exceedingly smooth mirrors. It is difficult to imagine that another of such outstanding quality could exist. According to a recent edition of the Population Report, PCGS has certified just two submissions of J-1615 pattern dollars as Proof-67 with none higher. We expect many enthusiastic bids when this fabulous gem crosses the auction block!

This die combination is regarded as being a somewhat incongruous muling since the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM is present on both the obverse and reverse.

Gem 1879 J-1616 \$1



- 1767 1879 pattern dollar. J-1616. Proof-64.** Copper. Reeded edge. 364.6 grains. Diameter: 1.490 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Golden brown surfaces with sea green, blue, and pink iridescent highlights struck from the same dies as the piece in the preceding lot. The obverse is the type featured on regular-issue 1879 Morgan dollars. The reverse features a standing eagle motif executed by William Barber. The editors of the Judd pattern book list the variety as being Rarity-7, and we agree with this rating. We have been able to trace just six or seven different examples in a survey of several hundred major auction sales. Worth a generous bid!



- 1768 1879 pattern metric dollar. J-1617 or 1618. Proof-60/62.** Silver (either metric or standard alloy). 386.7 grains. Diameter: 1.403 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Mostly brilliant with some blushes of faint champagne and lilac iridescence on the high points. The motifs are boldly struck. Miss Liberty's hair details are sharp, and all of the obverse stars show their radials. The

second, third, and fifth stars all show traces of having been double punched. Metric alloy cannot be distinguished from standard 0.900 alloy by either color or sonority. Specific gravity differences between the two alloys are minute and may be well below the threshold of error for all but the most sensitive balances. The most definitive way to distinguish between the different alloys is elemental analysis.



- 1769 1879 pattern metric dollar. J-1617 or 1618. Proof-53.** Silver (metric alloy or standard alloy). Reeded edge. 385.3 grains. Diameter: 1.403 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Brilliant surfaces. Some hairlines in the fields are indicative of a cleaning long ago. The designs were prepared by William Barber.

"Metric alloy" is a composition containing 89.58% silver, 0.42% gold, and 10.00% copper. The infusion of this tiny amount of gold enabled the Mint to reduce the weight of the dollar to 385.8 grains, i.e. 25 grams, from the statutory level of 412.5 grains.



- 1770 1879 pattern goloid metric dollar. J-1626. Proof-62.** Goloid metal. 217.1 grains. Specific gravity: 10.54. Diameter: 1.294 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Toned in mottled rainbow hues with shades of gold, blue, and pink predominating. Here is a scarce and popular variety certain to appeal the numismatic historian as well as the pattern collector.

Although goloid impressions reportedly weigh 216 grains and silver strikings are said to be "lightweight," the pieces examined by the present writer range in weight from 214.3 to 221.0 grains without significant gaps, hence goloid and silver pieces cannot be distinguished from one another by weight alone.



- 1771 1879 pattern goloid metric dollar. J-1626. Proof-60.** Goloid metal. 216.0 grains. Specific gravity: 10.54. Diameter: 1.294 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Pleasing pale pastel iridescence in shades of gold and lilac-gray enhance both surfaces. Nice eye appeal for the grade!

1879 J-1628 \$1 Rarity



1772 1879 pattern goloid metric dollar. J-1628. Proof-64 RB. Copper. Reeded edge. 180.7 grains. Diameter: 1.293 inches. Die alignment: 180°. The surfaces are about 30% mint red with pleasing blue and heather iridescence in the remaining areas. The devices are sharp and frosty, and the fields are nicely reflective. We have been able to trace just a tiny handful of examples in a survey of several hundred sales. The presently offered specimen may be one of the pieces listed in the census presented below:

- 1) Bowers and Ruddy, June 1976, Willing, Lot 1402; Heritage, December 1984, Worth Hill, Lot 372.
- 2) Bowers and Ruddy, November 1976, River Oaks, Lot 1007.
- 3) Stack's, May 1970, DiBello, Lot 444; Superior, June 1977, Crouch, Lot 556; New England, November 1980, Carnegie, Lot 1038.
- 4) Bowers and Ruddy, December 1980, Bridgeton, Lot 1153; Stack's, January 1987, Lot 538.
- 5) Stack's, August 1971, ANA, Lot 484, Proof; Bowers and Ruddy, July 1981, Sieck, Lot 304.

The specimen offered in the New Netherlands ANA sale of August 1952, Lot 2922, may be the same as one of the above.

Snowden Experimental 1885 \$1

E PLURIBUS UNUM Edge



1773 1885 pattern dollar. J-1747. Proof-61. Silver. Lettered edge. 412.6 grains. Diameter: 1.506 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Sharply struck and beautifully toned in pleasing gold and lilac shades. The variety was struck using regular-issue Morgan dollar dies, but with an experimental lettered edge inscribed as follows: "/ ***** E * / PLURIBUS * / UNUM *****." The collar containing the edge lettering was comprised of three equal segments, each with an arc of 120°, equal to one-third the circumference. It was thought at the time that edge lettering would serve as a strong deterrent to counterfeiters.

Gem 1873 J-1276 Trade \$1



1774 1873 pattern trade dollar. J-1276. Proof-65 (PCGS). Silver. Reeded edge. 420.0 grains. Diameter: 1.489 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Attractive intermingled blue, gray, and golden hues enhance both surfaces. Almost all design features show bold definition with the exception of a few obverse stars. Judd-1276 was included in the six-piece sets of trade dollar patterns distributed by the Mint in 1873. Although the J-1276 variety is not particularly rare overall, only a small handful of gem-quality pieces have come down to the present generation of numismatists. This specimen ranks among the finest ever certified by PCGS.

Rare 1873 J-1283 Trade \$1



- 1775 1873 pattern trade dollar. J-1283. Proof-63. Rarity-7. Copper. Reeded edge. 360.9 grains. Diameter: 1.488 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Pleasing olive-brown toning with delicate blue, gold, and sea green highlights. The variety is very rare. We have records of just six or seven specimens and doubt that as many as 10 exist. Here is a prize for the collector who appreciates the delicacies in the U.S. pattern series.

Rare 1873 J-1293 Trade Dollar



- 1776 1873 pattern trade dollar. J-1293. Proof-63. Silver. Reeded edge. 419.8 grains. Diameter: 1.488 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Beautiful gold and electric blue iridescence nicely complements the frosty devices and blazing mirror fields. Although it is possible that examples of J-1293 may exist with higher technical grades, it is doubtful that more than just a few could match the aesthetic appeal of this example. Typically only a few specimens appear during the course of a year at auction.

1873 J-1322 Trade \$1



- 1777 1873 pattern trade dollar. J-1322. Proof-63 (PCGS). Silver. Reeded edge. 420.0 grains. Diameter: 1.491 inches. Die alignment: 180°. The sharp, frosty devices nicely complement the mirror fields. Both surfaces exhibit a delicate nuance gold and lilac coloration. The obverse design is very similar to the adopted type.

Exceedingly Rare J-1364 Trade \$1



- 1778 1874 pattern trade dollar. J-1364. Proof-63. Regular dies in aluminum. Reeded edge. 110.2 grains. Diameter: 1.489 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Struck using regular-issue trade dollar dies. Brilliant surfaces. The design details are boldly and deeply delineated. The presently offered specimen is the identical example offered in our sale of the Schreder Collection, April 1979, Lot 1849. An oxidation spot beneath the D in DOLLAR is not visible in the photo of the Schreder coin and hence evidently formed in recent years, possibly as a consequence of exposure to moisture. We have records of just one other piece, namely the coin offered in our 1991 ANA Centennial Convention sale, Lot 501.

1836 Pattern Gold \$1



- 1779 1836 pattern dollar. J-67. Proof-60. Gold. Plain edge. 25.7 grains. Diameter: 0.579 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Brilliant and sharply struck. A pair of scarcely noticeable hairline scratches can be seen on the reverse, and the planchet is very slightly bent. The obverse design features a liberty cap surrounded by a glory or sunburst, strikingly similar to the motif appearing on the 19th-century silver coins of the Republic of Mexico. The reverse is comprised of a coiled palm frond encircling the denomination 1.D.

The creation of the gold dollar denomination was proposed as part of the coinage bill which was to become the Act of January 18, 1837. Article 10 of the bill provided for the issuance of a gold dollar and read as follows:

"And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful henceforward to coin gold dollar pieces of which the weight shall be twenty-five grains and eight-tenths of a grain, and which shall be legal tender in payments at the rate of one dollar each, for all sums whatever."

The issuance of this denomination is said to have been supported in Congress by legislators from the Southern states where privately-issued gold dollars struck by Christopher Bechtler were popular.

Walter Breen has ascertained that the first examples coined from these dies must have been prepared by March 14, 1836, because Mint Director Robert Maskell Patterson sent a striking in gold to the secretary of the Treasury, Levi Woodbury, on that date.

In the end, the section of the coinage bill referring to the gold dollar coinage was dropped, reportedly because of the opposition of Mint Director Patterson, and consequently no gold dollars were issued for circulation until 1849.

Extremely Rare J-69 \$1 Pattern



1780 1836 pattern gold dollar. J-69. Proof-63. Rarity-7. Silver. Plain edge. 14.7 grains. Diameter: 0.588 inches. Die alignment: about 180°. Sharply struck and beautifully toned in hues of golden brown and electric blue. Although gold strikings from these dies exist in some quantity, silver impressions are extremely rare. We have knowledge of just three or four different pieces offered at auction in the last several years, and doubt that more than six or seven exist. We have no pedigree information on this piece or on the example in the following lot. The specimen offered here may be identical with one of the following:

- 1) H.P. Smith; L. Merkin, September 1967, Lot 494; L. Merkin, September 1974, Herman, Lot 223; Bowers and Ruddy, June 1976, Willing, Lot 1407; New England, July 1979, ANA, Lot 1282.
- 2) Rarcoa, August 1980, Auction '80, Lot 1861, gilt.
- 3) Bowers and Merena, September 1984, Arnold, Lot 410, Proof.
- 4) Superior, October 1973, Gilhousen, Lot 1536.

Another Desirable J-69 \$1



1781 1836 pattern gold dollar. J-69. Proof-60 to 63. Silver. Plain edge. 15.0 grains. Diameter: 0.588 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Lightly cleaned long ago and now retuned, with mottled gunmetal-gray coloration complementing the pale champagne surfaces. The J-69 variety is so rare that several years often elapse between auction appearances; hence any occasion to bid on two different examples in a single auction sale provides an excellent opportunity for the specialist. We expect many spirited bids on both examples!

Desirable 1852 "Annular" Pattern \$1



1782 1852 pattern gold dollar. J-138. Proof-63. Rarity-7. Silver. Plain edge. 11.7 grains. Diameter: 0.651 inches. Annular diameter: 0.347 inches. Lustrous surfaces with pleasing pale golden brown and lilac iridescence. Our research indicates that the J-138 variety is probably mid to low Rarity-7 rather than Rarity-8. Interestingly, at least one example of the variety is known to have been struck over a Liberty Seated dime. No undertype is visible on the presently offered specimen. Our census for the variety is as follows:

- 1) **This specimen.** Ex New England, July 1979, ANA, Lot 1293.
- 2) New England, April 1980, Fund, Lot 357.
- 3) New England, April 1980, Fund, Lot 358; Melnick, November 1982, Hoffman, Lot 4A; Stack's, October 1986, Barker, Lot 300;
- 4) Stack's, June 1984, Bergin, Lot 1268.
- 5) Bowers and Merena, April 1986, Levine, Lot 2898.
- 6) Smithsonian Institution, ex Chase Manhattan Bank Collection.
- 7) Major research foundation collection.

Two other listings of pieces auctioned in the 1970s are known to the writer, but were not illustrated clearly enough to identify the specimens.

Lovely 1865 J-438 Pattern \$1



1783 1865 pattern gold dollar. J-438. Proof-63. Rarity-7. Regular-issue dies. Copper. Reeded edge. 16.6 grains. Diameter: 0.589 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Sharply struck with frosty devices and blazing mirror fields. The surfaces are mostly mint red with splashes of delightful electric blue iridescence. The presently offered piece ranks among the nicest we have ever had the opportunity to offer. Worth a generous bid!

Exceedingly Rare J-1331 \$1 Pattern



1784 1873 pattern gold dollar. J-1331. Proof-63. Regular-issue dies. Closed 3. Copper. 22.2 grains. Diameter: 0.590 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Very sharply struck with bold motifs and high-wire rims. The surfaces are attractively toned in warm hues of blue, gold, and violet. A spot on Miss Liberty's cheek should enable identification at any point in the future. The planchet on which this piece was struck is remarkably thick; the only other example for which we have a weight is 16.5 grains. The J-1331 is one of the rarest varieties in the present offering. This specimen may possibly be the same as either nos. 1 or 2 in the census below:

- 1) S. Kaplan; Bowers and Ruddy, March 1981, Harte, Lot 657, Proof.
- 2) Stack's August 1976, ANA, Lot 3638; Paramount, July 1986, Auction '86, Lot 1824.
- 3) Major research foundation collection, ex Rarcoa, April 1972, Boosel, Lot 685.

Exceedingly Rare 1870 J-1027



1785 1870 pattern quarter eagle. J-1027. Proof-61. Aluminum. Reeded edge. 12.9 grains. Diameter: 0.705 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Struck using regular-issue quarter eagle dies. Both surfaces are brilliant. The devices are sharp and frosty and the fields are glittering mirrors. A vertical planchet lamination flaw is noted behind Miss Liberty's neck and is mentioned for accuracy's sake. The variety is exceedingly rare. The only auction record in recent years that we have been able to trace is for a piece offered in New England Rare Coin Auction's 1979 ANA sale.

Rare Copper 1879 Coiled Hair Stella



1786 1879 pattern four-dollar piece. J-1639. Proof-63. Rarity-7. Copper, gilt. 58.7 grains. Diameter: 0.850 inches. Die alignment: 180°. A lovely example. The devices are frosty and the fields are nicely reflective. Here is a classic rarity. We are aware of only eight or nine examples, one of which is in the Smithsonian Institution and another in the Connecticut State Library.

The creation of an international coinage system was promoted by John A. Kasson, the United States minister to Austria. Kasson suggested that a U.S. four-dollar coin would be very useful in the channels of international commerce. Several different European currencies, used at the time, had denominations that closely approximated \$4 (U.S.) in value; these included the Austrian 8 florins, the Dutch 8 florins, the French 20 francs, the Italian 20 lira, and the Spanish 20 pesetas. Since John A. Kasson had earlier served as the chairman of the Committee of Coinage, Weights, and Measures in Congress, his suggestion received favorable attention, and four-dollar pattern pieces were produced. According to Adams and Woodin, the Committee on Coinage proposed that a name "Suitable for the four-dollar gold coin would be 'One Stella,' in analogy to one eagle, both the star and eagle being National emblems on our coins."

Rare Copper 1880 Flowing Hair \$4



- 1787 1880 pattern four-dollar piece. J-1658. Proof-60. Copper, gilt. 58.8 grains. Diameter: 0.851 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Bright and attractive. Some light hairlines in the fields are all that prevented us from assigning a considerably higher grade. Although the J-1658 variety is very elusive, the number of auction appearances over the years suggests that the variety is probably high Rarity-6 rather than Rarity-7.



- 1788 1861 pattern half eagle. J-283. Proof-60. Copper, gilt. 118.2 grains. Diameter: 1.066 inches. Die alignment: about 150°. Very sharply struck. On the obverse all of the stars show their radials. On the reverse the eagle's plumage details are defined to full advantage. Some small planchet flaws are noted in the right obverse field by the 10th and 11th stars. The diameter of this variety is extraordinarily large for a half eagle, more nearly resembling a \$10 coin in size.

In 1860 it was ascertained by the Treasury Department officials that U.S. \$10 gold pieces were being sawed in half edgewise and hollowed out. The coins were then reassembled with a disk of platinum taking the place of the lost gold (platinum at the time had a lower value than gold). The individuals performing this operation were so skilled, that the deception was virtually undetectable except by specific gravity tests. The Mint responded to this danger by preparing patterns having an increased diameter and reduced thickness; something which would make the alteration of a five-dollar coin far more difficult to accomplish.

Lovely 1875 "Sailor Head" \$5



- 1789 1875 pattern half eagle. J-1439. Proof-65 RB (PCGS). Copper. Reeded edge. 67.4 grains. Diameter: 0.844 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Pale blue iridescent highlights enhance the pleasing golden brown surfaces. The devices are frosty cameos and the fields are beautifully contrasting mirrors. Certainly, the presently offered example ranks among the finest known of the variety. The obverse features William Barber's popular "Sailor Head" motif, which also appeared on pattern 20-cent pieces coined during the year. Don Taxay cites the Haseltine sale of March 1876 where it is reported that only five examples were struck. The number of auction appearances over the years suggests, however, that the surviving population is somewhat larger, possibly more than 12 pieces.

Classic 1804 \$10 Struck in Silver



1790 1804 pattern eagle. J-34. Proof-58. Silver. Reeded edge. 221.6 grains. Diameter: 1.261 inches. Die alignment: about 170°. Essentially brilliant surfaces with just a faint whisper of gold and heather iridescence. A few minor rims bumps are noted on both surfaces and are mentioned for accuracy's sake.

Although dated 1804, the \$10 eagle variety having a plain 4, struck in gold (unlike that here offered in silver), in the date was actually issued in 1834 for inclusion in diplomatic presentation sets. A letter is known pertaining to these sets from John Forsyth of the Department of State to Dr. Samuel Moore, director of the Mint. The letter is dated November 11, 1834, and reads as follows:

"Sir: The President has directed that a complete set of the coins of the United States be sent to the King of Siam, and another to the Sultan of Muscat. You are requested, therefore, to forward to the department for that purpose, duplicate specimens of whatever kind are now in use, whether of gold, silver, or copper . . ."

The presentation set prepared for the King of Siam is still in existence. The case for the set was made to include recesses for all the denominations coined in 1834, namely the half cent, cent, half dime, dime, quarter dollar, half dollar, quarter eagle, and half eagle. Two additional recesses in the case were

included for denominations that had not been coined at the Mint for some 30 years; these being the dollar and eagle. It is thought that Mint officials decided to include these two additional pieces to fulfill the request made for "complete" sets by the Department of State; both denominations, after all, had been authorized by the Act of April 2, 1792. Mint records would have revealed the last coinage of \$10 eagles was in 1804, and hence the Mint prepared \$10 dies in a style of that earlier period and antedated them. The King of Siam Proof set contains both an 1804 dollar and an 1804 eagle. All the other coins in the set are dated 1834.

A small number of silver impressions are known from the 1804 \$10 dies. It is not known whether these were struck in the 1830s or at some later date. Our census for the variety is as follows:

- 1) **This piece.** Rarcoa, January 1973, F.U.N. Lot 523; Stack's, January 1987, Lot 551.
 - 2) King Farouk; Stack's, April 1966, Bolt, Lot 1609; Kreisberg, September 1971, Mail sale, Lot 700.
 - 3) Major research foundation collection.
- One or two additional pieces are thought to exist.

Rare High-Date Pattern 1861 \$10



- 1791 1861 pattern eagle. J-287. Proof-63. High Date. Bronzed copper. Reeded edge. 151.3 grains. Diameter: 1.063 inches. Die alignment: about 190°. Chestnut brown surfaces. The obverse is the Liberty Head type used to coin regular-issue 1861 \$10 gold pieces. The reverse is similar to the regular-issue type, but has the motto GOD OUR TRUST in the field over the eagle's head. Both "High Date" and "Low Date" varieties are known. On the "High Date" the second 1 is evenly centered between the denticles and the truncation of Liberty's bust, and the first 1 is closer to the truncation than to the denticles. On the "Low Date" variety, the second 1 is closer to the denticles than to the truncation, and the first 1 is evenly centered between the denticles and the truncation.

We are familiar with only a tiny number of different examples. The presently offered piece may be one of these:

- 1) A. Kosoff, 1962, "Illustrated History," Lot 256; Judd plate coin.
- 2) Gilt: Superior, February 1974, Ruby, Lot 1974a.
- 3) Bronzed: Dohrman; W.E. Woodward, March 1882, 45th Sale, Lot 463; Stack's, March 1976, Garrett, Lot 670.
- 4) Bowers and Merena, April 1983, Connecticut, Lot 1161.

Desirable 1868 J-662 \$10



- 1792 1868 pattern eagle. J-662. Proof-62. Copper. Reeded edge. 146.9 grains. Diameter: 1.064 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Beautifully toned in hues of sea green and maroon, with flashes of original mint brilliance still surviving around the central devices. examination under magnification reveal some scattered lint marks. The visage of Miss Liberty closely resembles her portrait as rendered on contemporary nickel three-cent pieces. The number of auction appearances of the variety over the years suggests that a population of more than 12 specimens may exist.



- 1793 1868 pattern eagle. J-663. Proof-63. Aluminum. Reeded edge. 39.4 grains. Diameter: 1.065 inches. Die alignment: 180°. A superb strike. The devices are frosty with virtually all design features defined to full advantage. The fields are nicely reflective. There is a small abrasion at the reverse rim at 3:00, which doesn't detract measurably from the overall aesthetic appeal. The Liberty Head motif on the obverse closely resembles that featured on nickel three-cent pieces coined between 1865 and 1889.

Impressive 1859 Paquet \$20 Pattern



- 1794 1859 pattern double eagle. J-257. Proof-60. Copper, gilt. Reeded edge. 279.4 grains. Diameter: 1.345 inches. Die alignment: about 170°. Very sharply struck with all design features showing superb definition. Some light hairlines in the fields are all that have prevented us from having assigned a considerably higher grade. The obverse features Anthony Paquet's distinctive Liberty Seated motif. A very similar design, sans eagle, appeared on some of Paquet's 1859 pattern half dollars. The J-257 variety is quite rare, with an estimated population of no more than 30 pieces. Interestingly the weights of known examples are variable, ranging from about 277 grains to about 325 grains.

Kagin's, August 1983, ANA, Lot 3053; Superior, February 1987, Hoffecker, Lot 4303.

Rare 1865 J-453 \$20



- 1795 1865 pattern double eagle. J-453. Proof-63. Obverse of 1865, reverse style of 1866 with motto. Copper. Reeded edge. 282.8 grains. Diameter: 1.344 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Intermingled gold and sea green toning enhances both surfaces. A few scarcely noticeable flecks are present in the obverse field and these are mentioned for accuracy's sake. The variety is listed as being Rarity-8 in the Judd pattern book. In reality, it is probably high Rarity-7. We have knowledge of only two or three other specimens.

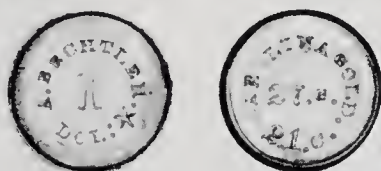
TERRITORIAL GOLD COINS

Rare Bechtler \$2-1/2



- 1796 Christopher Bechtler. \$2-1/2 gold. Kagin-10. EF-45 to AU-50. 66.7 grains. Diameter: 0.636 inches. Die alignment: 350°. Mostly brilliant surfaces with wisps of golden brown and violet iridescence around the numerals and letters. The tops of the letters in GOLD are lightly scuffed. The variety is scarce in all grades and is probably Rarity-6 above the VF level. The \$2-1/2 denomination is many times rarer than the gold dollar.

High-Grade A. Bechtler \$1



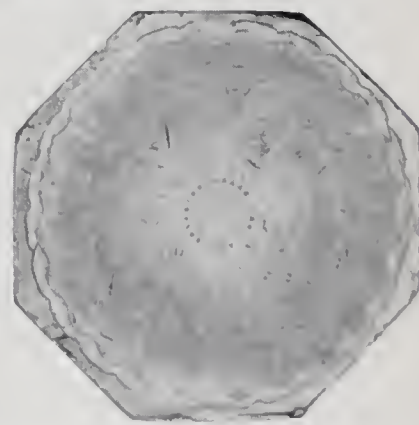
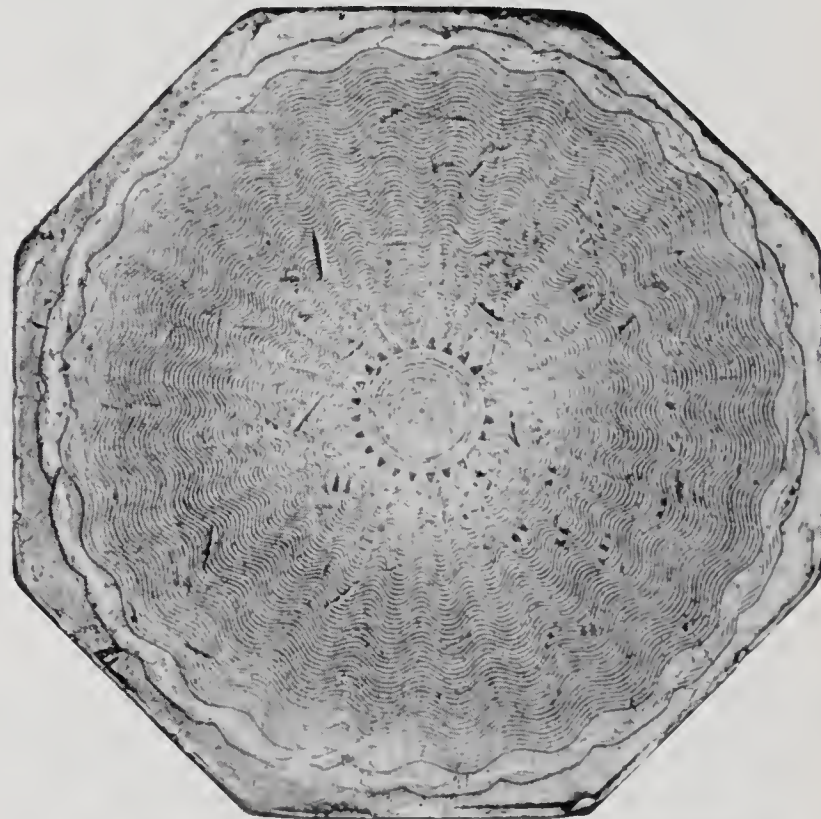
- 1797 August Bechtler. \$1 gold. K-24. AU-55 to 58. 24.3 grains. Diameter: 0.647 inches. Die alignment: about 250°. Satiny and attractive. Both surfaces are largely brilliant with blushes of pleasing saffron and golden brown iridescence. Here is one of the nicest Bechtler dollars we have offered in recent times.

Desirable AU-55 Bechtler \$1



- 1798 August Bechtler. \$1 gold. K-24. AU-55 (PCGS). Die alignment: about 10°. Another lovely example of this popular North Carolina issue. The fields have a texture intermediate between satiny and prooflike, and exhibit delightful coppery gold iridescence. Magnification reveals a fine hairline scratch to the right of the "1" in the denomination.

Desirable 1851 Humbert \$50



- 1799 1851 Augustus Humbert. United States Assayer of Gold. \$50 gold. K-2. EF-45. 880 THOUS. 1319.0 grains. Light olive-gold surfaces. Tinges of orange-gold iridescence can be seen around the letters at the obverse periphery, and a generous quota of satiny lustre can be seen in the protected

areas. The eagle's wing and breast feathers show a wealth of design detail, and most of the letters in LIBERTY on the scroll are plainly visible. The edge is inscribed: "AUGUSTUS HUMBERT UNITED STATES ASSAYER OF GOLD CALIFORNIA 1851." Here is a scarce and desirable variety with an estimated surviving population of just 30 to 75 pieces in all grades of preservation. Worth a generous bid!

Important 1851 Humbert "Slug"



- 1800 1851 Augustus Humbert. United States Assayer of Gold. \$50 gold. K-6. EF-40 (PCGS). 887 THOUS. Pale greenish gold surfaces. A few edge nicks and contact marks are noted and mentioned for accuracy's sake; similar flaws are typical of the vast majority of circulated Humbert \$50 slugs that appear at auction.

Elusive K-7 \$50 "Slug"

Rarity-7 Die Variety



- 1801 1851 Augustus Humbert. United States Assayer of Gold. \$50 gold. K-7. Rarity-7. VF-35. Mostly brilliant with some traces of coppery gold coloration around the letters of the legend and the denomination. Close examination of the obverse indicates that the die had rusted quite extensively prior to use; this perhaps accounting for the tiny number of surviving examples of the variety.

The reverse die of K-7 can be easily distinguished from that used to coin the K-6 variety. First, the concentric bulls-eye pattern at the center of the piece is smaller on the K-7 variety, and the outer "ribbon" of machine-turned ornamentation is set away from the edge.

1852 Humbert \$10



- 1802 1852 Augustus Humbert. United States Assayer of Gold. \$10 gold. K-10. EF-40 (PCGS). Die alignment: about 210°. Brilliant surfaces with ample satiny mint lustre still surviving in the fields. Some light adjustment marks are noted at the obverse rim from 9:00 to 10:00 and are mentioned for accuracy's sake. Much nicer than the majority of examples encountered.

Another 1852 Humbert \$10

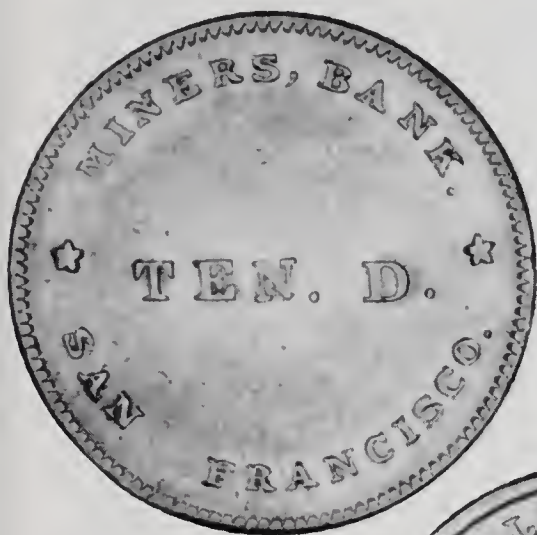


- 1803 1852 Augustus Humbert. United States Assayer of Gold. \$10 gold. K-10. EF-40. 262.1 grains. Diameter: 1.086 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Olive-gold surfaces. A second example of this scarce and desirable California "Gold Rush" issue. The obverse die state is quite advanced, with a die crack connecting the bases of the letters NITED in the legend.



- 1804 1853 United States Assay Office of Gold. \$20 gold. K-18. EF-40, polished. 900 THOUS. 512.1 grains. Diameter: 1.342 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Brilliant surfaces. The eagle's wing and breast plumage shows a wealth of detail definition. Here is one of the most popular and best known varieties in the territorial gold series. Reportedly, 2.5 million examples were coined from March to the end of October 1853. It is said that 30 of the dies used to coin the K-18 variety were destroyed during the famous San Francisco fire of 1906.

Celebrated Miners' Bank \$10



- 1805 (1849) Miners' Bank \$10 gold. K-1. EF-45. 258.6 grains. Diameter: 1.032 inches. Die alignment: 170°. Mostly brilliant with some faint blushes of saffron and violet iridescence. The fields are very slightly reflective. Probably no more than 50 or 60 examples survive in all states of preservation.**

Assays conducted at the New Orleans and Philadelphia mints ascertained that the Miners' Bank coins had intrinsic values, on average, of about \$9.87. Reportedly, the firm operating the Miners' Bank dissolved on January 14, 1850.

The Miner's Bank was an outgrowth of Wright & Co. Exchange Brokers. The parent firm was located at the corner of Washington and Kearney streets, Portsmouth Square, San Francisco, early in September 1849. During the following November they organized as a banking firm. Composing the company were Stephen A. Wright, John Thompson, Samuel W. Haight, and J.C.L. Wadsworth. Known as the Miners' Bank, the institution was housed in a wooden frame structure for which \$75,000 rent per year was paid. It is believed that coins of the \$10 denomination were produced by the firm in the autumn, apparently before the November 1849 partnership was completed, for William P. Hoit, assayer of the New Orleans Mint, reported on December 13, 1849, that he had assayed a Miners' Bank \$10 nearly two months earlier.

"On the 16th of October I assayed one ten-dollar piece, coined at San Francisco, nearly a facsimile of the United States gold eagle (Moffat & Co.); weight 258 grains, total 888 milligrammes of gold, 60. do of silver, and the balance of copper; value \$9.78. This is the only coin in which art has been resorted to in making an alloy that I have seen. Also on the same day one ten-dollar piece of the Miners' Bank of San Francisco; stamp very different from that of the U.S.; weight 259 grains; total 866 milligrammes of gold, 105 do. of silver, value \$9.65."

As the intrinsic value of the Miners' Bank pieces was significantly below the face value, the issues were not readily accepted. On December 14, 1850, the company dissolved. The issue of *Alta California* dated April 11, 1850, reported that:

"The issue of the Miners' Bank is a drug on the market. Brokers refuse to touch it at less than 20% discount. Moffat's issue will probably soon be no better; he already refuses to redeem it in American gold. Those who have it would do well to get five-franc pieces to the dollar, which is really 7% discount for it, at Moffat's counter now, as it is not impossible that they may refuse to pay even that for it soon."

Donald Kagin prints a quotation which indicates that the firm of Broderick & Kohler made coins for the Miners' Bank from the summer of 1849 until January 1850.

So far as is known, only one regular issue was ever produced by the Miners' Bank, that of the \$10 denomination. As these pieces were rejected in their own time, a limited number have survived to the present day.

- 1806 1849 Moffat & Co. \$10 Gold. K-6a. VF-35. Rarity-5. 258.3 grains. Diameter: 1.072 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Pale greenish gold toning with traces satiny mint lustre visible at the borders and in the protected areas. Some scattered marks are noted on the obverse. A very pleasing example overall, of this historical issue. On this popular variety the denomination is expressed as TEN DOL., and the central arrow points beneath the period following GOLD.**



- 1807 1850 Moffat & Co. \$5 gold. VF-20 (PCGS). Type of K-7, but struck using a different reverse. Die alignment: about 360°. Traces of frosty lustre can be seen at the peripheries. The Moffat & Co. coinage still awaits detailed numismatic research. Varieties exist which appear to have not been thoroughly described in the numismatic literature.**



- 1808 1853 Moffat & Co. \$20 gold, VF-25 (PCGS). A scattering of nicks and rim bumps are present on both surfaces as illustrated. Although "MOFFAT & CO." is present on Miss Liberty's coronet, the issue was actually produced by the firm of Curtis, Perry, and Ward, who were entitled to use the Moffat & Co. name by an earlier agreement. It is estimated that no more than 75 examples of the K-19 variety still exist.**

Impressive Kellogg & Co. \$20



- 1809 1854 Kellogg & Co. \$20 gold. K-2. AU-50. 515.2 grains. Diameter: 1.360 inches. Die alignment: 180°. Bright greenish gold surfaces with ample frosty lustre still surviving in the protected areas. The presently offered variety is made distinctive by the so-called "skinny 8" in the date. The openings within the 8 are very narrow, whereas these opening are rounded on the other varieties of the year. Worth a generous bid from the advanced territorial specialist!



- 1810 1855 Kellogg & Co. \$20 gold. K-3a. VF-35. Medium Arrows. 519.7 grains. Diameter: 1.355 inches. Die alignment: 180°. A scattering of tiny contact marks is present on the obverse as illustrated. On the presently offered variety the 1 in the date is distant from the milling. The K-3a variety is considered be very scarce with an estimated surviving population of between 12 to 30 specimens.

Classic Wass, Molitor & Co. \$50



- 1811 1855 Wass Molitor & Co. \$50 gold. K-9. EF-40. 1287.2 grains. Diameter: 1.702. Die alignment: 180°. Mostly brilliant surfaces. Close examination reveals evidence of light burnishing around Miss Liberty's portrait. This piece may have been once mounted at the edge at 7:00 relative to the obverse. Overall, this coin is quite aesthetically appealing, and much nicer in terms of condition than the majority of examples encountered.

The following notice about Wass and Molitor appeared in the November 19, 1851 issue of the San Francisco Herald:

"Messrs Wass, Molitor & Co. have removed their establishment into Naglee's Fireproof Building, in Merchant St., where they are now busily engaged in . . . melting down and assaying gold for the largest houses in the city, and attending generally to all business connected with mining, for which their scientific attainments and long experience eminently fit them. They have now an excellent laboratory, fitted up in the most approved style, with powerful furnaces and every species of apparatus required for the most delicate and accurate analysis.

"These gentlemen have acquired a thorough and practical knowledge of mining and all its ramifications in the celebrated School of Mines of Germany, having perfected that knowledge by working in the gold mines of their native land—Hungary—for many years, and later those of this country."



- 1812 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$5 gold. K-2. AU-50 (PCGS). Die alignment: 180°. The surfaces are mostly lustrous and are toned in intermingled olive and golden brown hues. The obverse is made distinctive by a small rim nick at 9:00. Examples are not often encountered in this lofty state of preservation.

Exceedingly Rare 1861 Clark, Gruber Pattern



1813 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. Pattern \$5. K-10. MS-60. Rarity-8. White metal. Plain edge. 76.2 grains. Diameter: 0.898 inches. Die alignment: about 160°. Sharply struck and attractive. The fields have a texture that is intermediate between satiny and mirrorlike. Two or three edge marks are

present as illustrated, and are mentioned for accuracy's sake. The variety is exceedingly rare. We have knowledge of just a pair of other white metal strikings. It may be many years before the K-10 variety crosses the auction block again.



1814 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. Pattern \$20. K-12c. Proof-64 BN (NGC). Die alignment: about 180°. Sharply struck with most design features defined to full advantage. The surfaces are devoid of distracting spots and flecks. The variety is considered to be Rarity-6 with an estimated population of no more than 30 pieces.

Important 1883 Dakota "Half Dollar"



1815 1883 gold "1/2 [dollar]" charm. "BL'K. HILLS GOLD." EF-40. Holed for suspension, probably on a charm bracelet at one time. Pleasing light gold with a coppery hue (indicating low-grade gold) on the higher points.

This extremely rare issue closely follows in concept the California small denomination gold coins produced in the 1880s. On the obverse is an Indian, facing right, with 13 stars surrounding, the date 1883 below. The reverse within an olive (?) wreath bears the inscription 1/2 BL'K HILLS GOLD. Small denomination gold specialist Jay Roe informs us that it is his belief that **no more than three specimens exist**. This is the first we've ever seen or handled.

For all intents and purposes this seems to be a *legitimate* charm issued in the Black Hills section in or about the year indicated, in the decade after the beginning exploitation of important gold discoveries, of which the Homestake Mine in Lead, Dakota Territory, was the focal point.

This is not a later contrived souvenir piece for sale at various expositions (as was the case with certain Montana, Oregon, etc., small denomination gold sold by M.E. Hart in his "Coins of the Golden West" set at various expositions, including sales by Farran Zerbe at the 1915 Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco). After the turn of the century it was found that small gold coins sold well as souvenirs, an activity spearheaded by Farran Zerbe when he created for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition (the World's Fair held in St. Louis, 1904) tiny pieces denominated "1/4" and "1/2" with the implication being that these were of 25-cent and 50-cent denomination, although the

denomination was not stated. Similarly, numerous later date 19th-century California issues, called charms today, stated fractions but not denominations, in an effort to circumvent the counterfeiting laws. Zerbe and his contacts created a variety of fanciful tokens bearing the imprints of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and elsewhere, for sale as souvenirs to fairgoers. These tokens had no currency or use in the place imprinted on them and were novodels (fanciful pieces with no original counterparts).

On the contrary, the presently-offered 1883 piece seems to be entirely original, contemporary with the date issued, and not produced for exposition souvenir purposes. We have maintained a great interest in small denomination gold over the years and have handled as many pieces if not more than any other auction firm. And yet this is the first piece of this type to come our way.

Rather than see it go elsewhere, Bowers and Merena Galleries, Inc., purchased it from professional numismatist Dennis Forgue for \$750 a couple of years ago with the intention of some day offering it at an auction. Thus, bidding will commence at \$750. We have no illusions that this coin has great value, but we certainly think that as a rarity and as a distinct representative of a gold-bearing district not otherwise represented (to our knowledge) on tokens of this nature, it should be worth somewhere between what Bowers and Merena Galleries paid (\$750) and, say, \$1,500. Now, you know the whole story.

END OF SESSION

Session Three



Session Three

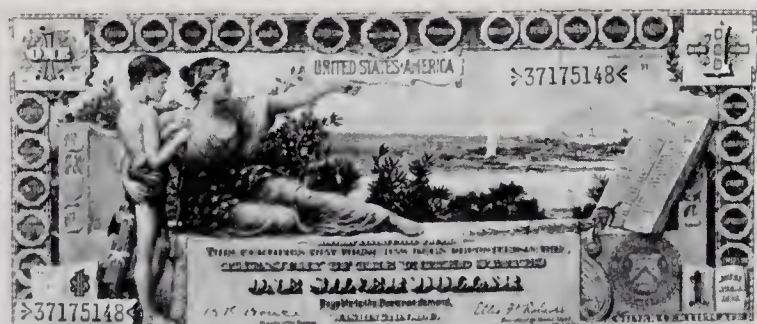
Saturday afternoon, May 30, 12:30 PM Sharp

Currency: Lots 2001-2064; Foreign and Exonumia: Lots 2201-2286

U.S. Coins: Lots 2500-2793; Fractional Gold: Lots 4001-4138

CURRENCY

- 2001** Selection of large-size notes consisting of Legal Tender issues and Silver Certificates: ☐ \$1 Friedberg-18, Fine, with pinholes ☐ \$1 F-29, EF-40, with a small hole noted above Washington's left eyebrow ☐ \$1 F-40, VG ☐ \$2 F-60, VG, with foxing ☐ \$5 F-63b, VG, with margin tatters ☐ \$10 F-96, VG-Fine ☐ \$1 F-224, VG, with some reverse staining ☐ \$1 F-237, Fine, with some reverse staining ☐ \$2 F-256, Fine. (Total: 9 pieces)
- 2002** Offering of Legal Tender notes: ☐ \$1 F-37, New, with a counting smudge and a corner fold ☐ \$2 F-52, VF to EF ☐ \$2 F-57, Nearly New ☐ \$5 F-88, EF ☐ \$10 F-122, VF, creased. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 2003** Varied assortment of large size notes: ☐ \$1 F-37, EF ☐ \$1 F-238, New, with tatters at the top and bottom margins ☐ \$5 F-590, S-1287. The Importers and Traders National Bank of New York, New York. Charter: 1231. VG ☐ \$10 F-931, VG ☐ \$10 F-932, EF. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 2004** \$1 F-39. **Legal Tender Note.** Series of 1917. Speelman-White. Red seal. **Cut sheet of four notes** with consecutive serial numbers. Average New to Choice New. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 2005** Pair of desirable "Series of 1869" Legal Tender issues. Each has the Allison-Spinner signature combination: ☐ \$2 F-42, Fine or better ☐ \$5 F-64, VF, with some reverse soiling. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2006** Quartette of large-size \$1 Silver Certificates: ☐ F-217, VF to EF, with some scarcely noticeable foxing at the margins ☐ F-223, VF, stained ☐ F-224, EF, with slightly rounded corners and minor fraying at the top border ☐ F-234, EF. (Total: 4 pieces)



- 2007** \$1 F-225. **Silver Certificate. Educational Note.** Series of 1896. Bruce-Roberts. Red seal. **Choice New.** A delightful example virtually as nice as the day it was printed. The paper is bright and fresh, the colors are vivid, and the margins are straight and even. Attractive in every way.

- 2008** \$1 F-225. **Nearly New to New.** Another lovely example which appears to be Choice New at first glance. Educational notes have long been popular with collectors, and nice specimens such as this always command strong premiums when they cross the auction block!
- 2009** \$1 F-236. **Silver Certificate.** Series of 1899. Speelman-White. Blue seal. **Cut sheet of four notes** with consecutive serial numbers. Average New to Choice New. A lovely selection. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 2010** \$1 F-236. **Cut sheet of four notes** with consecutive serial numbers. Average New to Choice New. Quite appealing aesthetically! (Total: 4 pieces)
- 2011** \$1 F-236. **Trio of cut sheets with four notes per sheet.** Average Nearly New to Choice New. A nice selection for the modern-day Virgil Brand! (Total: 12 pieces)
- 2012** \$1 F-236. **Group of five cut sheets having four notes per sheet.** Average Nearly New to Choice New. Seldom are cut sheets of the variety available in such quantity. (Total: 20 pieces)
- 2013** \$1 F-237. **Silver Certificate.** Series of 1923. Speelman-White. Blue seal. **Group of five cut sheets having four notes per sheet.** Average Nearly New to Choice New. (Total: 20 pieces)
- 2014** \$1 F-238. **Silver Certificate.** Series of 1923. Woods-White. Blue seal. **Group of five cut sheets having four notes per sheet.** Average Nearly New to Choice New, mostly Choice New. (Total: 20 pieces)
- 2015** \$1 F-238. **Group of five cut sheets** having four notes per sheet. Average Nearly New to Choice New, mostly Choice New. (Total: 20 pieces)
- 2016** \$1 F-238. **Hoard of 11 cut sheets** having four notes per sheet. Average Nearly New to Choice New, mostly Choice New. (Total: 44 pieces)
- 2017** Trio of Silver Certificates, all different design types: ☐ \$2 F-241, Fine to VF, with some light foxing along the folds on the reverse ☐ \$5 F-274, VF, wrinkled with margin tears and pinholes ☐ \$5 F-282, Fine to VF. (Total: 3 pieces)

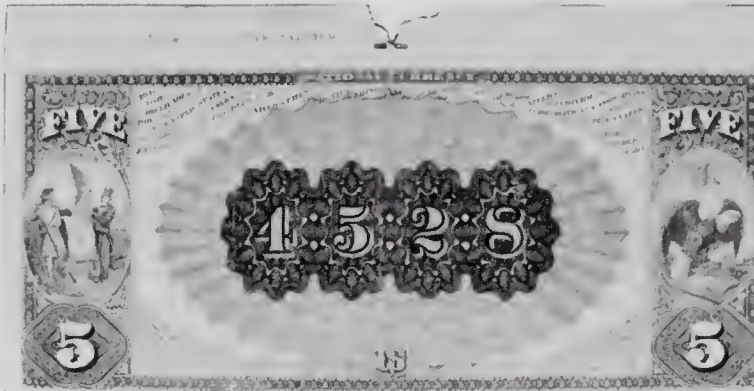
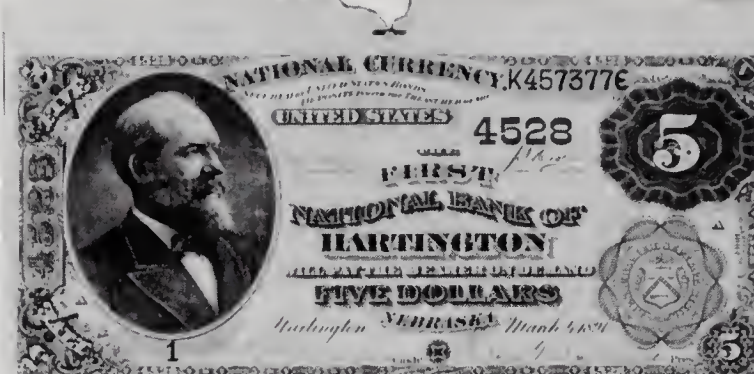
Cut Sheet of National \$5 Notes First Charter Period



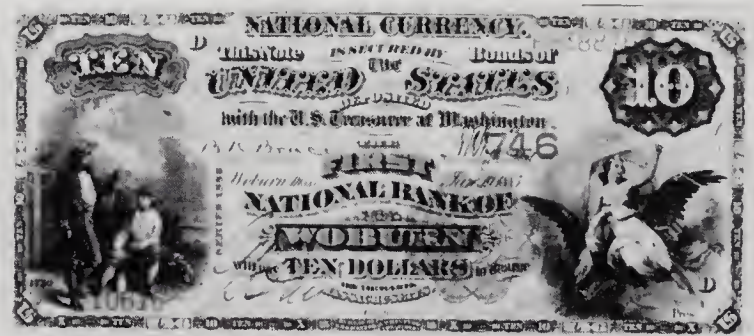
- 2018 \$5 F-401. S-131. National Bank Note. First Charter Period. Series of 1875. Allison-New. Scalloped red seal. The First National Bank of Charles City, Iowa. Charter: 1810. Cut sheet of four notes. Average EF to New. Some of these notes have pinholes, rounded corners, and corner folds. Each note has the serial number 1370/H686340. Cut sheets of National Bank notes issued during the first charter period are seldom available. We expect many generous bids when this selection crosses the auction block! (Total: 4 pieces)

According to the *Standard Catalogue of National Bank Notes* by John Hickman and Dean Oaks, this bank was chartered on April 7, 1871, and placed in voluntary liquidation on September 28, 1929.

Important \$5 Hartington, Nebraska Note Serial Number 1



- 2019 \$5 F-471. S-430. National Bank Note. Second Charter Period. Brown Back. Rosecrans-Huston. The First National Bank of Hartington, Nebraska. Charter: 4528. Serial: 1/K457377. VF to EF. The paper is crisp, the colors are bright, and the bank signatures are still clear despite evidence of brief circulation. The top margin is exceptionally broad, and there is a piece missing from near the center of the margin as illustrated, but this is distant from the frame of the design. The presently offered piece is from the first sheet of \$5 notes printed for this bank; none was issued during the first charter period.



- 2020 \$10 F-480. S-481. National Bank Note. Second Charter Period. Brown Back. Bruce-Wyman. The First National Bank of Woburn, Massachusetts. Charter: 746. EF. Bright and attractive. This note appears to be Choice New at first glance. Quite scarce in all grades.

Rare F-580a \$20 National Note



- 2021 \$20 F-580a. S-1062. National Bank Note. Second Charter Period. Denomination Back. Tillman-Roberts. The Millikin National Bank of Decatur, Illinois. Charter: 5089. VF. Bright and attractive for the grade. Close examination reveals two or three tiny pinholes. The Friedberg paper

money reference lists no valuations for the F-580a variety, but simply notes that it is "rare." Here is a prize for the advanced U.S. currency specialist!

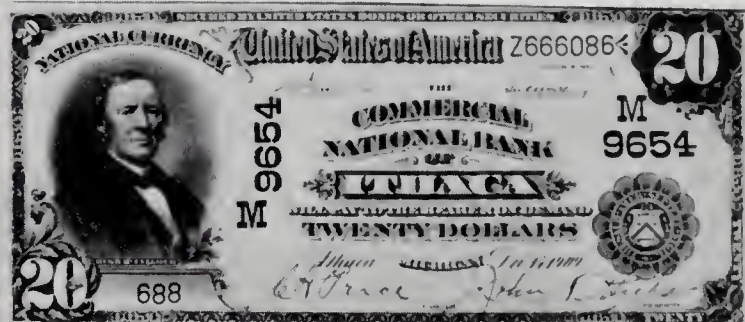
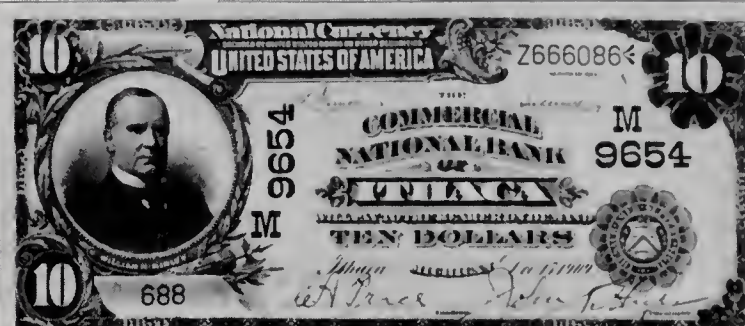
- 2022 \$5 F-598. S-1339. National Bank Note. Third Charter Period. Blue seal. Plain back. Lyons-Roberts. The Exchange National Bank of Seneca Falls, New York. Charter: 3329. **Cut sheet of four notes**, average Choice New. Each note has the serial number: 9414/X29275B.

Dolton, Illinois \$10 National Serial Number 2



- 2023 \$10 F-615. S-1370. National Bank Note. Third Charter Period. Red seal. Vernon-Treat. The First National Bank of Dolton, Illinois. Charter: 8679. Serial Number: 2/U143036. Choice New. A lovely note. The margins are broad on straight and the colors are vivid. Only 1,950 notes of the variety were issued, and a scant \$1,710 in large-size notes were still outstanding when the bank closed. The presently offered note probably ranks as one of the nicest survivors of the issue.

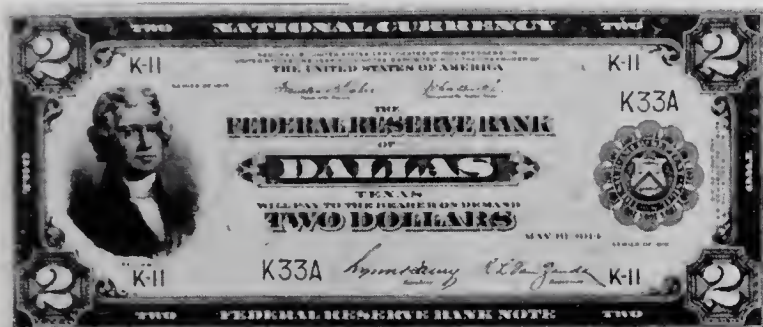
Cut Sheet of Ithaca, Michigan Nationals



- 2024 \$10-\$10-\$10-\$20. F-619-6199-619-645. S-1434-1434-1434-1592. Cut sheet of National Bank Notes. Third Charter Period. Blue seal. Dated back. Vernon-McClung. The Commercial National Bank of Ithaca, Michigan. Charter 9654. Average Nearly New to Choice New. These notes are bright, fresh, and aesthetically pleasing. The serial number on each note is 688/Z666086. Only \$1,440 in large-size Nationals were still outstanding from this bank in July 1935. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 2025 \$1 F-708. Federal Reserve Bank Note. Series of 1918. Boston. Teehee-Burke. Bullen-Morss. **Cut sheet of four notes** with consecutive serial numbers. Average Choice New. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 2026 \$1 F-738. Federal Reserve Bank Note. Series of 1918. Kansas City. Elliott-Burke. Anderson-Miller. **Cut sheet of four notes** with consecutive serial numbers. Average New. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 2027 \$1 F-740. Federal Reserve Bank Note. Series of 1918. Dallas. Teehee-Burke. Talley-VanZandt. **Cut sheet of four notes** with consecutive serial numbers. Average New to Choice New. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 2028 \$2 F-751. Federal Reserve Bank Note. Series of 1918. New York. Teehee-Burke. Hendricks-Strong. **Cut sheet of four notes** with consecutive serial numbers. Average New to Choice New. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 2029 \$2 F-757. Federal Reserve Bank Note. Series of 1918. Cleveland. Teehee-Burke. Baxter-Fancher. **Cut sheet of four notes** with low consecutive serial numbers from D233A to D236A. Average New to Choice New. (Total: 4 pieces)

2030 \$2 F-757. Cut sheet of four notes with low consecutive serial numbers from D245A to D248A. Average New to Choice New. (Total: 4 pieces)

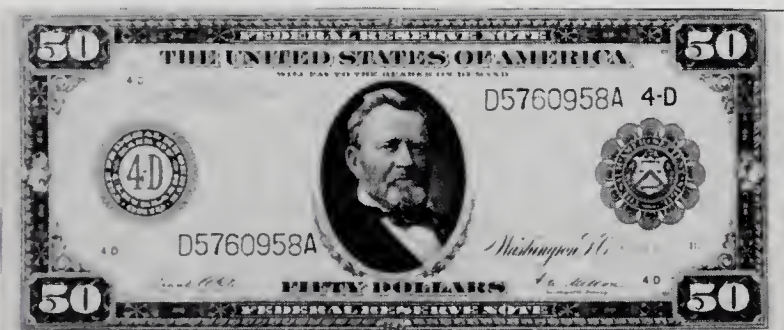
2031 \$2 F-757. Cut sheet of four notes with low consecutive serial numbers from D477A to D480A. Average New to Choice New. (Total: 4 pieces)



2032 \$2 F-776. Federal Reserve Bank Note. Series of 1918. Dallas. Teehee-Burke. Talley-VanZandt. Serial: K33A. Nearly New to New.

2033 \$5 F-785. Federal Reserve Bank Note. Series of 1918. Cleveland. Teehee-Burke. Baxter-Fancher. Cut sheet of four notes with consecutive serial numbers. Average New to Choice New. (Total: 4 pieces)

2034 \$5 F-859. Federal Reserve Note. Series of 1914. Cleveland. White-Mellon. Blue seal. Cut sheet of four notes with consecutive serial numbers. Average New to Choice New. (Total: 4 pieces)



2035 \$50 F-1039. Federal Reserve Note. Series of 1914. Cleveland. White-Mellon. Blue seal. Choice New. The paper is fresh and crisp, and the colors are bright and vivid. Here is a superb candidate for inclusion in a type set of 20th-century large-size U.S. currency issues.

2036 Group of \$1 F-1500 Legal Tender Notes. Series of 1928. Woods-Woodin. Red seal. Average New to Gem New. (Total: 9 pieces)

2037 Trio of desirable small-size Legal Tender Notes grading on average Choice New to Gem New: □ \$2 F-1508* □ \$5 F-1529 □ \$100 F-1550. (Total: 3 pieces)

2038 Quality offering of small-size \$1 notes: □ F-1600 □ F-2300 (2) □ F-2306. Each grades from Choice to Gem New. (Total: 4 pieces)

2039 Assortment of small-size Silver Certificates with low serial numbers, average New to Gem New: □ \$1 F-1600 (2): F00000015A, F00000017A □ \$1 F-1601 (4): E00000024B, Q00000039A, U00000020A, W00000099A □ \$1 F-1602 (4): B00000100B, E00000070B, H00000555B, H00000666B □ \$1 F-1607: A00000009B □ \$5 F-1655: A00000117A. (Total: 12 pieces)

2040 Selection of "S" experimental \$1 F-1610 Silver Certificates. Series of 1935-A. Julian-Morgenthau. Blue seal. Average New to Gem New. (Total: 7 pieces)

2041 Grouping of desirable "star" notes, having an average grade of New to Gem New: □ \$1 F-1611* (4) □ \$5 F-1654* (2). (Total: 6 pieces)

2042 Selection of \$1 Silver Certificates with courtesy autographs, average New to Gem New: □ F-1613 (8) □ F-1613*. Each note has a hand-signed autograph of Georgia Neese Clark above her mechanically printed signature as Treasurer of the United States. (Total: 9 pieces)

2043 Hoard of \$1 F-1614 Silver Certificates with low serial numbers ranging from P00000152I to P00000264I. The notes grade on average New to Gem New. (Total: 21 pieces)

2044 Group of \$5 F-1654 Silver Certificates with courtesy autographs, average New to Gem New. Each note has a hand-signed autograph of Georgia Neese Clark above her mechanically printed signature as Treasurer of the United States. (Total: 8 pieces)



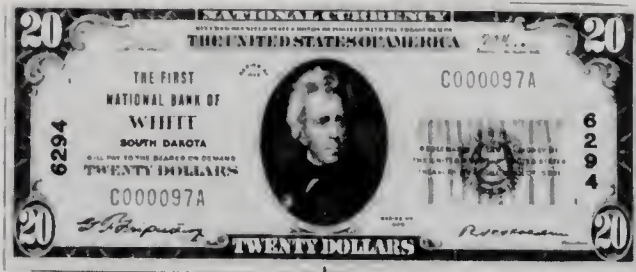
2045 \$10 F-1703. Silver Certificate. Series: 1934-B. Julian-Vinson. Blue seal. New. Bright and attractive. A fold at the lower right corner keeps this desirable note out of the Choice New category. Here is a scarce and popular variety that always attracts keen bidder attention when it crosses the auction block!

Collection of National Bank Notes

2046 Collection of attributed F-1802-1 \$20 National Bank Notes, average New to Gem New. All are from different states or districts: □ S-2096. Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association. San Francisco, Charter: 13044 □ S-2100. The Riggs National Bank of Washington, DC, California Charter: 5046 □ S-2101. The American National Bank of Pensacola, Florida. Charter: 5603 □ S-2105. The First National Bank of Springfield, Illinois. Charter: 205 □ S-2107. Iowa-Des Moines National Bank & Trust Company. Des Moines, Iowa. Charter: 2307 □ S-2111. First National Granite Bank of Augusta, Maine. Charter: 498 □ S-2114. First Wayne National Bank of Detroit, Michigan. Charter: 10527 □ S-2121. The First National Bank of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Charter: 19 □ S-2126. First National Bank of Grand Fork, North Dakota. Charter: 2570 □ S-2129. The United States National Bank of Portland, Oregon. Charter: 4514 □ S-2131. The Providence National Bank. Providence, Rhode Island. Charter: 1302 □ S-2135. The First National Bank of Waco, Texas. Charter: 2189 □ S-2140. The Parkersburg National Bank of Parkersburg, West Virginia. Charter: 1427 □ S-2141. Marine National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Charter: 5458. (Total: 14 pieces)

2047 Quartette of F-1802-1 \$20 National Bank notes grading on average New to Gem New. Each is a scarce variety: □ S-2106. The First National Bank of Elkhart, Indiana. Charter: 206. Serial: A000208A. Only 2,328 notes of the variety were originally issued □ S-2108. The Citizens National Bank of Fort Scott, Kansas. Charter: 3175. Serial: B000410A. From an issue of just 3,744 notes □ S-2119. The First National Bank of Wahoo, Nebraska. Charter: 2780. Serial: B000102A. Only 2,652 issued □ S-2124. The Washington County Bank of Granville, New York. Charter: 7255. Serial: D000215A. Only 2,520 issued. (Total: 4 pieces)

2048 Selection of desirable F-1802-1 \$20 National Bank notes with low serial numbers, average New to Gem New: □ S-2130. The Central National Bank and Trust Company of York, Pennsylvania. Charter: 9706. Serial: C000027A. From an issue of just 2,964 notes □ S-2137. The First National Bank of Brandon, Vermont. Charter: 278. Serial: F000069A. Just 2,016 issued □ S-2138. The Planters National Bank of Fredericksburg, Virginia. Charter: 13603. Serial: C000177A. From a scant issue of just 1,332 notes □ S-2142. First National Bank of Green River, Wyoming. Charter: 10698. Serial: F000603A. This last note has a reverse printing flaw. (Total: 4 pieces)



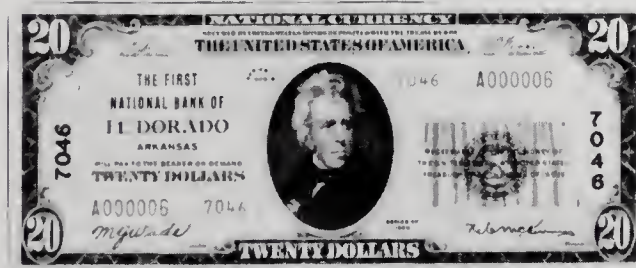
2049 \$20 F-1802-1. S-2133. The First National Bank of White, South Dakota. Charter: 6294. Serial: C000097A. New to Choice New. Only 816 notes of the F-1802-1 variety were issued by this bank.

2050 \$20 F-1802-1. S-2136. First National Bank of Ogden, Utah. Charter: 2597. Choice New, with a courtesy autograph of the bank's president M.S. Eccles above his mechanically printed signature.

2051 Quintette of F-1802-2 \$20 National Bank Notes, average New to Gem:
☐ S-2092. The First National Bank of Montgomery, Alabama. Charter: 1814
☐ S-2109. First National Bank and Trust Company of Lexington, Kentucky. Charter: 906
☐ S-2122. The First Mechanics National Bank of Trenton, New Jersey. Charter: 1327
☐ S-2134. The First National Bank of Memphis, Tennessee. Charter: 336
☐ S-2139. First National Bank of Seattle, Washington. Charter: 11280. (Total: 5 pieces)

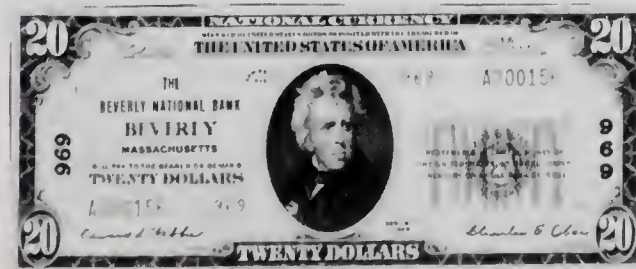
2052 Group of F-1802-2 \$20 National Bank Notes grading on average New to Gem New. All are scarce varieties: ☐ S-2094. The Consolidated National Bank of Tucson, Arizona. Charter: 4287. Serial: A001218. Only 2,099 examples of the variety were originally issued ☐ S-2097. The First National Bank of Colorado Springs, Colorado. Charter: 2179. Serial: A000254. Only 1,536 issued ☐ S-2127. The Citizens National Bank of Norwalk, Ohio. Charter: 11275. Serial: A000980. Only 1,109 issued ☐ 2132. The National Bank of South Carolina of Sumter, South Carolina. Charter: 10660. Serial: A003767. Only 3,816 issued. (Total: 4 pieces)

Rare El Dorado, Arkansas Note



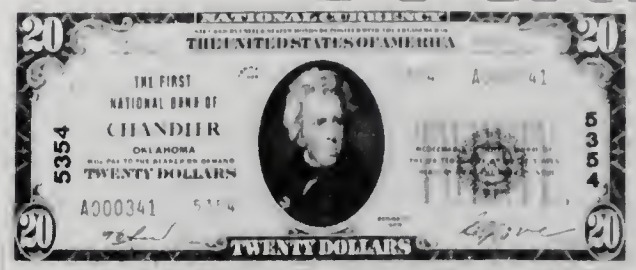
2053 \$20 F-1802-2. S-2095. The First National Bank of El Dorado, Arkansas. Charter: 7046. Serial: A000006. New to Choice New. A mere 670 notes of the variety were produced, and the presently offered example probably ranks among the very nicest of the survivors.

Notable Beverly Mass. \$20 Rarity



2054 \$20 F-1802-2. S-2113. The Beverly National Bank of Beverly, Massachusetts. Charter: 969. Serial: A000156. New, with some minor scuff marks

and tiny pinholes. Only 250 notes of the variety were issued, one of the lowest production figures in the present offering of small-size \$20 National notes.



2055 \$20 F-1802-2. S-2128. The First National Bank of Chandler, Oklahoma. Charter: 5354. Serial: A000341. Choice New. A scarce and desirable variety!

2056 Selection of World War II emergency notes, average New to Choice New: ☐ \$10 F-2303 ☐ \$1 F-2306 (2) ☐ \$5 F-2307 ☐ \$10 F-2309 ☐ \$10 F-2309*. (Total: 6 pieces)

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

2057 Assortment of fractional currency issues having an average grade of New to Choice New: ☐ 3c F-1226 ☐ 5c F-1230 ☐ 10c F-1257 ☐ 10c F-1265 ☐ 25c F-1302 ☐ 25c F-1307 ☐ 25c F-1309 (2). (Total: 8 pieces)

2058 Grouping of fractional currency varieties ranging in grade from VG to EF, average VF: ☐ 5c F-1238 ☐ 10c F-1258 ☐ 10c F-1265 ☐ 10c F-1266 ☐ 25c F-1284 ☐ 25c F-1294 ☐ 25c F-1307 ☐ 25c F-1309 ☐ 50c F-1345, with a tear at the top margin extending into the design ☐ 50c F-1381 (3). (Total: 12 pieces)

EARLY AMERICAN CURRENCY

2059 Trio of notes issued in the 1770s: ☐ Continental Currency. May 9, 1776 issue. \$4. Signers: J. Johnston, J. Howard. Serial: 16964. New. Bright and attractive ☐ North Carolina. August 8, 1778. \$1. Signer: J. Cobb. Serial: 39322. Fine, stained ☐ Virginia. May 6, 1776. \$1/3. Signer: T. Davis. Serial: 19749. Good to VG. (Total: 3 pieces)

2060 Offering of early American issues, grading average VG to VF. Each note has heavy reverse corner scuffs from having been mounted with glue in a display album: ☐ Continental Currency. November 2, 1776. \$4. Signers: R. Dorsey, St. George Peale. Serial: 74810 ☐ Delaware. January 1, 1776. 20 shillings. Signers: J. McKinly, T. Collins, B. Manlove. Serial: 20007 ☐ New Jersey. March 25, 1776. ☐ shilling. Signers: R. Smith, J. Johnston, J. Smyth. Serial: 52466. This bill is torn in half and its upper left corner is missing ☐ Pennsylvania. October 1773. 15 shillings. Signers: S. Carmick, G. Emlen Jr., S. Fisher. Serial: 1051. (Total: 4 pieces)

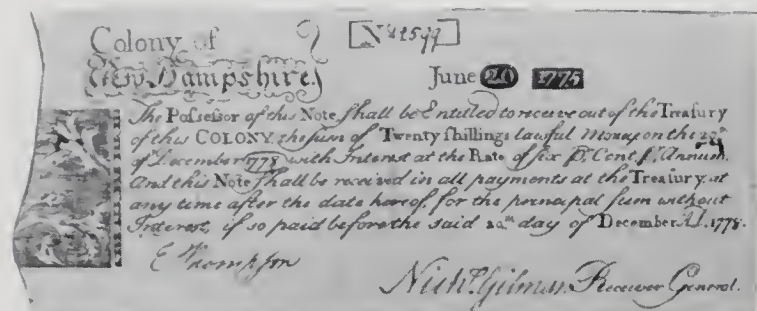
2061 Pair of desirable 18th-century notes: ☐ Connecticut. January 2, 1775. 10 shillings. Signers: E. Williams, T. Seymour, W. Pitkin. Serial: 1989. EF. Slash cancelled ☐ New Hampshire. April 29, 1780. \$5. Signer: J. McClure, (the other signature is faded). Guaranty: faded. Serial: faded. Hole cancelled. VF to EF, traces of reverse hinge mounts. (Total: 2 pieces)

• SEND YOUR BID SHEET EARLY! •

The early bird gets the worm, and likewise, the early bid sheet often gets the coin. In the case of tie bids, the earliest bid received wins! And, believe us, in each sale we handle there are many tie bids. We urge you to send your bid sheet early!

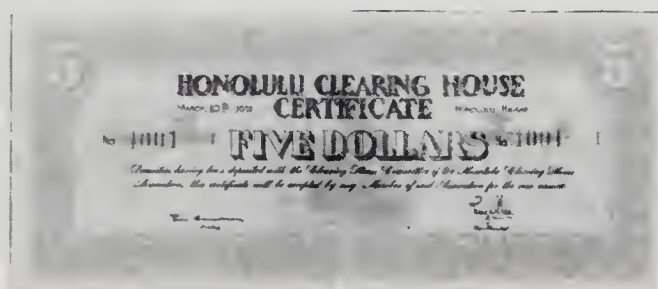
Desirable New Hampshire 20s Note

Engraved and Printed by Paul Revere



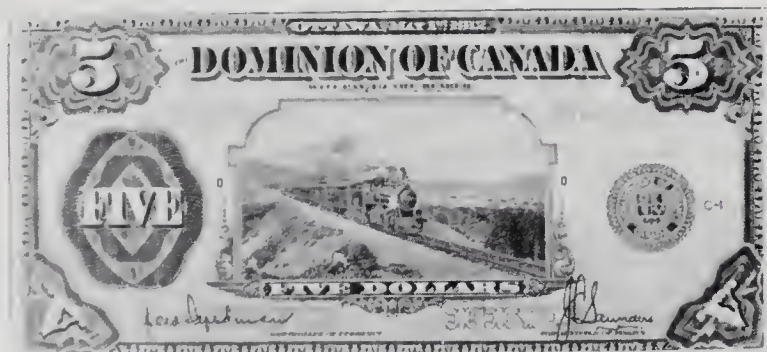
- 2062 New Hampshire. June 20, 1775. 20 shillings. Due date: December 20, 1778. Signers: E. Thompson, N. Gilman. Serial: 2599. VF, with hand-printed transaction records on verso. Close examination reveals evidence of a skillful repair at the central fold. Numismatic scholar Eric P. Newman writes that the issue was "engraved on copper and printed on laid paper by Paul Revere." Only 3,000 20 shilling notes of this design type were issued, comprising three different "due date" varieties, presumably 1,000 of each. Surviving examples are eagerly sought in all grades of preservation.

U. S. DEPRESSION SCRIP



- 2063 Selection of Honolulu Clearing House Certificates, grading on average EF or better. March 10, 1933. These are attributed using the numbering system employed in the *Standard Catalogue of Depression Scrip of the United States*: □ \$1. HI51-1 (2), blue printing with red serial numbers: 39791, 75000, this latter note has a rust stain on the reverse □ \$5 HI51-5, brown printing with red serial number: 4001 □ \$10 HI51-10, green printing with red serial number: 7000. This note has rust stains from contact with an old paper clip. (Total: 4 pieces)

CANADIAN CURRENCY



- 2064 \$5 Charlton-DC-21f. Issue of 1912. Hyndman-Saunders. Prefix: C. EF. A lovely example of this popular and attractive design type. A tiny foxing spot is noted at the lower right corner of the note, and is mentioned for accuracy's sake. Printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company.

No Lots 2065-2200

COINS OF THE WORLD

ANCIENT GOLD COIN

Desirable Aureus of Augustus



- 2201 Augustus (27 BC to AD 14). Aureus. EF-40. Type of Mattingly 450 featuring a portrait of the emperor facing right with AUGUSTUS DIVI F around. The reverse depicts a bull facing right with IMP. X in the exergue. The variety is thought to have been coined at the Lugdunum Mint circa 15 to 12 BC. (Est. 2,750-3,250)

WORLD GOLD COINS

Group of Australia "Nugget" Proof Sets

- 2202 Selection of Australia "Nugget" gold bullion Proof sets: ☆ 1986 ☆ 1987 ☆ 1988. Each set contains the 1/10 ounce, 1/4 ounce, 1/2 ounce, and 1 ounce pieces. All examples are gems as issued and are housed in the original cases of issue. (Total: 3 sets; 12 pieces) (Est. 4,500-5,500)
- 2203 Australia. 1989 "Nugget" gold bullion Proof set containing: ☆ 1/20 ounce, KM-117 ☆ 1/10 ounce, KM-118 ☆ 1/4 ounce, KM-119 ☆ 1/2 ounce, KM-120 ☆ 1-ounce, KM-121. Each piece is Proof-67 as issued and is housed in the original wooden holder of issue. The lot is accompanied by a booklet pertaining to the "nugget" coins. (Total: 5 pieces) (Est. 1,500-1,750)
- 2204 Austria. 1915 four ducats. Restrike. KM-596. Proof-63. A lovely specimen having sharp frosty devices and glittering mirror fields. (Est. 300-400)
- 2205 Attractive assortment of Uncirculated European gold issues: ☆ Austria 25 schilling pieces, KM-651: ☆ 1926 MS-64 ☆ 1927 MS-64 PL ☆ 1928 MS-60 PL ☆ 1929 MS-60 PL ☆ 1930 MS-60 PL ☆ 1931 MS-60 PL ☆ German States. Hamburg. 20 marks. 1913-J. KM-295. MS-63. (Total: 7 pieces) (Est. 800-1,000)
- 2206 Canada. Offering of George V varieties: ☆ five-dollars gold: ☆ 1912 AU-55 ☆ 1913 MS-60 ☆ 1914 AU-50, with some nicks ☆ 10-dollars gold: ☆ 1912 EF-45 ☆ 1913 AU-55, with a cheek scrape ☆ 1914 EF-40. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 2207 Canada. 1989 Maple Leaf Proof set, containing: ☆ \$5, 1/10 ounce, KM-135 ☆ \$10, 1/4 ounce, KM-136 ☆ \$20, 1/2 ounce, KM-153 ☆ \$50, 1 ounce, KM-125.2. These pieces grade Proof-67 as issued and have frosty cameo devices. The coins are housed in an original wooden case of issue. (Total: 4 pieces) (Est. 1,200-1,500)
- 2208 Canada. Newfoundland. Quartette of \$2 gold pieces: ☆ 1865 EF-45 ☆ 1881 EF-40, polished ☆ 1882-H AU-55 PL ☆ 1888 AU-50. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 2209 China. 1982 Proof set of Panda gold bullion coins: ☆ 1/10 ounce, Y-40 ☆ 1/4 ounce, Y-41 ☆ 1/2 ounce, Y-42 ☆ 1 ounce, Y-43. Each is Proof-67 as issued, with frosty cameo devices and blazing mirror fields. Very popular! (Total: 4 pieces) (Est. 1,750-2,250)

Hoard of 1983 50-Yuan Panda Coins

- 2210** China. Selection of 1983 50-yuan Panda gold bullion coins. Y-51. Average Proof-67 as issued. Each example is fully brilliant with frosty devices and glittering mirror fields. Here is an excellent opportunity to acquire a sizeable number of these popular pieces. (Total: 9 pieces) (Est. 3,500-4,000)
- 2211** China. 1986-P gold Panda Proof set, containing: ☆ 5 yuan, 1/20 ounce, Y-101 ☆ 10 yuan, 1/10 ounce, Y-102 ☆ 25 yuan, 1/4 ounce, Y-103 ☆ 50 yuan, 1/2 ounce, Y-104 ☆ 100 yuan, 1 ounce, Y-105. Each piece is a gem as issued. The set is housed in the original wooden box of issue. (Total: 5 pieces) (Est. 1,250-1,500)
- 2212** China. 1986-P gold Panda Proof set. Another superb set of the same type offered in the preceding lot. Housed in the original wooden box of issue. (Total: 5 pieces) (Est. 1,250-1,500)

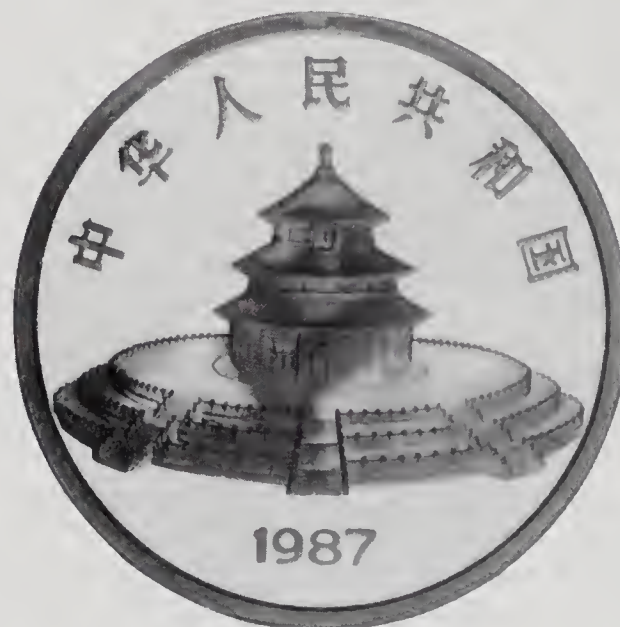
Desirable 1986 1000-Yuan Panda Coin



- 2213** China. 1986 Panda 1000-yuan coin. Y-118. Gem Proof-67 as issued. Here is a massive coin containing 12 ounces of gold, housed in the original wooden box of issue. A prize for the modern gold coinage specialist! (Est. 6,500-7,500)

- 2214** China. 1987-P gold Panda Proof set, containing: ☆ 5 yuan, 1/20 ounce, Y-124 ☆ 10 yuan, 1/10 ounce, Y-125 ☆ 25 yuan, 1/4 ounce, Y-126 ☆ 50 yuan, 1/2 ounce, Y-127 ☆ 100 yuan, 1 ounce, Y-128. Each is piece Proof-67 as issued. The set is housed in the original plastic case of issue. (Total: 5 pieces) (Est. 1,250-1,500)
- 2215** China. 1987-S gold Panda Uncirculated set, containing: ☆ 5 yuan, 1/20 ounce, Y-124 ☆ 10 yuan, 1/10 ounce, Y-125 ☆ 25 yuan, 1/4 ounce, Y-126 ☆ 50 yuan, 1/2 ounce, Y-127 ☆ 100 yuan, 1 ounce, Y-128. Each grades MS-65 as issued. (Total: 5 pieces) (Est. 1,000-1,250)
- 2216** China. 1987-S gold Panda Uncirculated set. Another high-quality set of the same type offered in the preceding lot. These are all superb gem-quality pieces as issued. (Total: 5 pieces) (Est. 1,000-1,250)
- 2217** China. 1987-Y gold Panda Uncirculated set, containing: ☆ 5 yuan, 1/20 ounce, Y-124 ☆ 10 yuan, 1/10 ounce, Y-125 ☆ 25 yuan, 1/4 ounce, Y-126 ☆ 50 yuan, 1/2 ounce, Y-127 ☆ 100 yuan, 1 ounce, Y-128. Each grades MS-65 as issued. (Total: 5 pieces) (Est. 1,000-1,250)

1987 500-Yuan Gold Panda Coin



- 2218** China. 1987 500-yuan gold Panda coin. Y-147. Proof-67. A superb gem housed in the original wooden case of issue. Reportedly only 3,000 pieces were issued. Examples appear at auction only occasionally. (Est. 3,000-3,500)

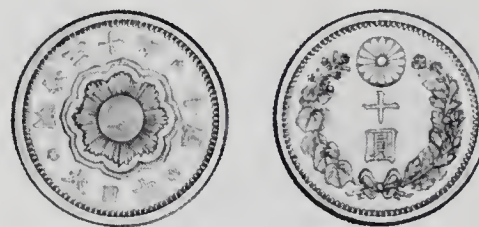


- 2219 **China. 1987 500-yuan gold Panda coin. Y-147. Proof-67.** Another delightful example of this modern-day rarity. Delightful both technically and aesthetically. (Est. 3,000-3,500)
- 2220 **China. 1989-P gold Panda Proof set, containing:** ☆ 5 yuan, 1/20 ounce, Y-187 ☆ 10 yuan, 1/10 ounce, Y-188 ☆ 25 yuan, 1/4 ounce, Y-189 ☆ 50 yuan, 1/2 ounce, Y-190 ☆ 100 yuan, 1 ounce, Y-191. Each piece is a gem Proof as issued. (Total: 5 pieces) (Est. 1,000-1,250)
- 2221 **Trio of European gold pieces in ICCS holders:** ☆ France. 20 francs. 1878-A. EF-40 ☆ Great Britain. Sovereign. 1963. MS-63 ☆ Switzerland. 20 francs. 1897-B. AU-58. (Total: 3 pieces) (Est. 325-375)
- 2222 **Offering of German States gold 10-mark pieces:** ☆ Baden. 1906-G. EF-40 ☆ Prussia. 1873-B. VF-20 ☆ Saxony. 1893-E. EF-40. (Total: 3 pieces) (Est. 450-500)
- 2223 **German States. Bavaria. Five marks. 1877-D. KM-506. EF-45.** Brilliant and attractive for the grade with much original mint lustre still surviving in the fields. Close examination of the obverse reveals a scarcely noticeable hairline scratch. (Est. 225-275)
- 2224 **German States. Hamburg. Pair of 10-mark issues, both different design types:** ☆ 1875-J, KM-288, VF-30 ☆ 1906-J, KM-292, EF-45. (Total: 2 pieces) (Est. 250-300)

1937 British Gold Proof Set



- 2225 **Great Britain. United Kingdom. 1937 gold Proof set** containing the half sovereign, sovereign, two-sovereign piece, and five-sovereign piece. The set grades average Proof-64 to 65. The coins are housed in an original red-leather case of issue stamped "SPECIMEN COINS 1937" in gold leaf. The case has plush lining, and velvet-lined recesses for each of the four pieces. Only 5,501 sets were issued, and they are particularly popular with collectors since they represent the only gold pieces of the United Kingdom coined during the reign of George VI. (Total: 4 pieces) (Est. 2,500-3,000)
- 2226 **Great Britain. United Kingdom. Offering of British gold Proof sets:** ☆ 1983 ☆ 1987 (3). Each set contains the half sovereign, sovereign, and two-sovereign pieces, and is housed in the original case of issue. (Total: 4 sets; 12 pieces) (Est. 2,200-2,600)
- 2227 **Great Britain. United Kingdom. Offering of Proof 1984 sovereigns, KM-919.** Each piece grade Proof-65 or better, and is housed in the original cases of issue. (Total: 5 pieces) (Est. 600-700)
- 2228 **Great Britain. United Kingdom. Pair of 1987 Britannia Proof sets of gold bullion issues.** Each set contains: ☆ 1/10 ounce, 10 pounds, KM-950 ☆ 1/4 ounce, 25 pounds, KM-951 ☆ 1/2 ounce, 50 pounds, KM-952 ☆ 1 ounce, 100 pounds, KM-953. These sets grade average Proof-65 or better, and are housed in the original cases of issue. (Total: 2 sets; 8 pieces) (Est. 3,200-3,800)
- 2229 **Iceland. 500 kronur. 1961. KM-14. MS-65.** Frosty and attractive. The Jon Sigurdsson Sesquicentennial issue. (Est. 150-200)



- 2230 **Japan. 10 yen. Year 30 (1897). Y-33. EF-45.** Mostly brilliant surfaces. Traces of frosty lustre can be seen at the borders and around the design elements. Nice examples such as this always attract high bids from alert Japanese coinage specialists. (Est. 1,000-1,300)

Hoard of Gold Mexican 50-Pesos Issues

- 2231 **Mexico. Starter collection of Mexican 50-peso pieces, grading average EF-40 to AU-55:** ☆ 1921 ☆ 1922 ☆ 1923 ☆ 1924 ☆ 1925 ☆ 1926 ☆ 1927 ☆ 1928 ☆ 1929 ☆ 1930 ☆ 1931. (Total: 11 pieces) (Est. 4,250-4,750)
- 2232 **Netherlands. Trade coinage. Offering of 1985 ducats coined at the Utrecht Mint. KM-190.1.** Each is gem prooflike as issued, and is housed in the original case of issue. (Total: 20 pieces) (Est. 1,500-2,000)



2233 Panama. Trio of Uncirculated 500 Balboa coins. Each is in gem condition as issued: ☆ 1979 KM-62, one of only 130 struck in the Uncirculated format ☆ 1980 KM-70, only 54 issued in the Uncirculated format ☆ 1981 KM-75, only 41 issued in the Uncirculated format. The three coins are housed in a custom plastic display holder. (Total: 3 pieces)
(Est. 2,500-3,000)

2234 South Korea. Pair of 1986 gold 50,000-won 1988 Olympic commemorative coins. KM-59. Each grades Proof-65 or better as issued, and is housed in the original case of issue. (Total: 2 pieces)
(Est. 1,250-1,750)

2235 Switzerland. 20 francs. 1883. KM-31.1. Uncirculated, with just minor bagmarks visible on both sides. A nice example of this issue. One-year type. (Est. 150-250)

2236 Switzerland. 20 francs. 1896-B. KM-31.3. Uncirculated. (Est. 75-125)

2237 Vatican City. Pair of 1933-34 100-lire Jubilee commemoratives, average MS-63. (Total: 2 pieces)
(Est. 100-200)

2238 Vatican City. Pair of 1933-34 100-lire Jubilee commemoratives, average MS-63. (Total: 2 pieces)
(Est. 100-200)

2239 Vatican City. Trio of 1933-34 100-lire Jubilee commemoratives, average MS-62. (Total: 3 pieces)
(Est. 150-300)

ANCIENT COINS



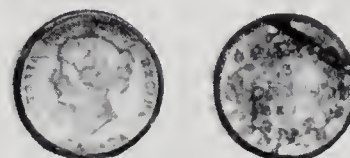
2240 Athens. Tetradrachm. 449-413 BC. Type of Sear-2526. EF or better. Lustrous and attractive with just a whisper of pearl gray iridescence. Here is a classic issue that is always eagerly sought by connoisseurs of nice ancient Greek pieces.
(Est. 1,000-1,500)

Our consignor's notes indicate this piece was once part of the celebrated Garrett Collection.

2241 Rome. Julius Caesar (100-44 BC). Denarius. EF. Type of Sear-309, featuring an elephant walking to the right, with CAESAR below. The reverse depicts a group of sacrificial implements. Struck about 20% off center. (Est. 125-175)

MISCELLANEOUS WORLD COINS

2242 Canada. Selection of copper and silver issues including some 19th-century pieces: ☆ cents: ☆ 1858 F-15 ☆ 1895 AU-58 ☆ 1915 AU-58 ☆ 1916 AU-55 ☆ five-cents: ☆ 1909 EF-40 ☆ 1920 MS-60, with edge damage ☆ 10-cents: ☆ 1858 F-12, with a scratch ☆ 1885 VF-20 ☆ 1907 VF-30 ☆ 1920 AU-50 ☆ 1932 VF-30 ☆ 20-cents: ☆ 1858 F-15. (Total: 12 pieces)



2243 Canada. Five-cents. 1870. Flat Border variety. MS-63 (PCGS). Fully lustrous and warmly toned in intermingled blue and heather shades. Only a tiny handful of examples have been certified in this lofty state of preservation.

2244 Canada. Starter collection of silver five-cent pieces including a pair of Uncirculated examples: ☆ 1871 AU-55 ☆ 1896 MS-60 ICCS ☆ 1899 AU-58 ICCS ☆ 1901 AU-58 ICCS ☆ 1902 AU-58 ☆ 1903 AU-55 ICCS ☆ 1905 AU-50 ICCS ☆ 1907 MS-63 ICCS ☆ 1910 AU-58 ICCS ☆ 1917 AU-55 ICCS. (Total: 10 pieces)

2245 Canada. Assortment of Canadian 25c pieces with dates spanning more than half a century: ☆ 1872-H (2), VF-35 and VF-30 ☆ 1874-H VF-20 ☆ 1918 VF-20 ☆ 1920 AU-50 ☆ 1929 AU-55 ☆ 1934 EF-40. (Total: 7 pieces)

2246 Canada. Pair of 50c pieces coined during the reign of Queen Victoria: ☆ 1872-H, VF-20 with a reverse edge nick at 7:00 ☆ 1900 VF-25. (Total: 2 pieces)

2247 Canada. High-grade trio of PCGS-certified five-cent pieces: ☆ 1890-H MS-62 ☆ 1897 MS-63 ☆ 1903-H MS-64. Each is frosty and mostly brilliant with some faint blushes of pale gold or gray iridescence. (Total: 3 pieces)



2248 Canada. Five cents. 1897. MS-64 (ICCS) Sharply struck with frosty devices and satiny fields. The issue is not often seen this superbly preserved. Worth a generous bid!

2249 Canada. Five cents. 1902-H. Small H. MS-63 (ICCS). Fully lustrous and beautifully toned in warm intermingled hues of golden brown and lilac-gray. Very appealing from the aesthetic perspective.

- 2250 Assortment of PCGS-certified world issues: ☆ Canada, five cents, 1902-H, Large H, MS-63 ☆ Canada, 25 cents, 1906, AU-58 ☆ France, one franc, 1918, MS-65 ☆ Germany, half mark, 1918-D, MS-65 ☆ Great Britain, farthing, 1825, MS-64 RD. (Total: 5 pieces) (Est. 600-900)



- 2251 Canada. Five cents. 1908. Specimen-65 (ICCS). A superb strike having matte surfaces and just a whisper of pearl gray iridescence. Virtually as nice as the moment it came from the dies!



- 2252 Canada. 25 cents. 1908. MS-65. Sharply struck and frosty. The central areas are brilliant changing to a pleasing golden shade at the borders. Here is a splendid piece certain to please even the "fussiest" of collectors.

Classic Canadian 1921 5c



- 2253 Canada. Five cents. 1921. VF-20. Pale pearl gray surfaces with traces of frosty lustre around the central design elements and at the borders. Although some 2,582,495 examples were coined it is thought that almost all of them were remained unissued, and subsequently melted in 1922, when the coinage of nickel five-cent pieces commenced. It is estimated that only about 400 pieces still survive in all grades.

Uncirculated 1935 Canadian 10c



- 2254 Canada. 10 cents. 1935. MS-63 (PCGS). Frosty and beautifully toned in pastel golden gray hues. Only 384,056 were originally coined and survivors are scarce above the EF level. Pieces grading MS-63 or better are quite rare. Here is an excellent opportunity to acquire an example of this important George V issue!
- 2255 Canada. Assortment of Uncirculated silver issues coined during the reign of George VI. All are certified by ICCS: ☆ 10-cent pieces: ☆ 1937 MS-62 ☆ 1938

MS-62 ☆ 1941 MS-62 ☆ 1942 MS-62 ☆ 1944 MS-64 ☆ 1947 Maple Leaf, MS-63 ☆ 1947 plain, MS-63 ☆ 1948 MS-64 ☆ 25-cent pieces: ☆ 1937 MS-62 ☆ 1938 MS-64 ☆ 1941 (2), MS-65 and MS-63 ☆ 1942 MS-62 ☆ 1944 MS-63 ☆ 1947 MS-64. (Total: 15 pieces)

- 2256 China. Trio of Proof 1988 "Year of the Dragon" issues: ☆ 10 yuan, Y-174, silver ☆ 100 yuan, Y-175, gold ☆ 100 yuan, Y-176, platinum. Each grades Proof-67, and has frosty cameo devices. All three pieces are housed in their original cases of issue. (Total: 3 pieces) (Est. 1,300-1,600)

- 2257 China. Offering of Proof 1989 "Year of the Snake" coins: ☆ 10 yuan, Y-183, silver ☆ 100 yuan, Y-184, gold ☆ 100 yuan, Y-185, platinum. Each grades Proof-67 and has frosty cameo devices. All three pieces are housed in their original wooden cases of issue. (Total: 3 pieces) (Est. 1,300-1,600)

- 2258 China. Pair of Proof 1990 "Phoenix and Dragon" issues: ☆ 20 yuan, Y-207, silver ☆ 200 yuan, Y-209, gold. Each grades Proof-67 as issued, with frosty cameo devices. The coins are accompanied by the original certificates and wooden case of issue. (Total: 2 pieces) (Est. 1,600-2,000)

- 2259 China. Trio of Proof 1990 "Year of the Horse" coins: ☆ 10 yuan, Y-222, silver ☆ 100 yuan, Y-225, gold ☆ 100 yuan, Y-226, platinum. Each grades Proof-67 and has frosty cameo motifs. All three pieces are housed in their original cases of issue. (Total: 3 pieces) (Est. 1,300-1,600)

- 2260 China. Offering of Proof 1990 10-yuan and 25-yuan Panda coin sets. The 10-yuan sets (5), include: silver Y-237, gold Y-239, and platinum Y-267. The 25-yuan set includes: gold Y-240, and platinum Y-268. Each of the six sets grades Proof-67 as issued, and is housed in its original case of issue. (Total: 6 sets; 17 pieces) (Est. 1,400-1,750)

- 2261 Ethiopia. Eritrea. Tallero. KM-5. 1918. AU-50. Lustrous with pleasing golden gray and heather iridescence. The design closely resembles that seen on Maria Theresa talers. The issue was produced during the Italian administration of the province. (Est. 150-200)

- 2262 France. Five francs. Y-32.1. 1870-A. AU-55. Semiprooflike surfaces. The obverse has pale golden toning. The reverse is brilliant. Coined during the final year of the reign of Napoleon III. (Est. 75-125)

- 2263 France. Selection of mostly Uncirculated 19th-century issues coined at the Paris Mint: ☆ one centime: ☆ 1892-A Choice Uncirculated (4) ☆ 1895-A Choice Uncirculated ☆ 10 centimes: ☆ 1892-A Choice Uncirculated ☆ 20 centimes: ☆ 1851-A Select Uncirculated ☆ 50 centimes ☆ 1851-A Choice Uncirculated ☆ 1895-A Choice Uncirculated ☆ one franc: ☆ 1895-A Choice Uncirculated ☆ two francs: ☆ 1871-A Choice Uncirculated, with slide mark ☆ 1895-A Choice Uncirculated ☆ 20 francs: ☆ 1851-A Choice AU ☆ 100 francs: ☆ 1935 Uncirculated. (Total: 14 pieces) (Est. 1,800-2,500)

Group of 1987 100-Franc Commemoratives

- 2264 France. Trio of Lafayette 100-franc commemorative coin sets. Each set is comprised of the following: ☆ Y-124a, silver ☆ Y-124b, gold ☆ Y-124c, platinum ☆ Y-124d, palladium. All pieces are gem Proofs as issued, and are housed in the original leather cases of issue. (Total: 3 sets; 12 pieces) (Est. 3,750-4,250)

- 2265 Germany. 5 reichsmark. KM-64. 1929-G. Proof-50. 10th anniversary of the Weimar Constitution. Mottled toning. Notably, the 1929-G issue has the lowest mintage figure of the entire design type. (Est. 300-450)

- 2266 Assortment of silver world issue: ☆ Germany, three reichsmark, K-69, 1930-A, Von Der Vogelwede, MS-64 ☆ Germany, three reichsmark, KM-70, 1930-A, Liberation of Rhineland, MS-60 ☆ Japan, 50 sen, Y-37, year 5 (1916), MS-63 ☆ Japan, one yen, Y-A25.2, year 36 (1903), AU-58 ☆ Japan, one yen, Y-A25.2, year 38 (1905), MS-60 ☆ Netherlands, 10 cents, KM-80, 1849 With Dot. EF-40 ☆ Netherlands, 25 cents, KM-75, 1848 With Dot, EF-40 ☆ Netherlands, half guilder, KM-73.1, 1848, reeded edge, EF-40. (Total: 8 pieces) (Est. 700-900)

- 2267** German States. Hesse-Darmstadt. Five marks. KM-373.1904. Proof-63/65. The 400th birthday of Philip the Magnanimous. The obverse has a matte finish and the reverse a brilliant finish; this feature is said to be characteristic of Proof strikings. Reportedly only 700 Proofs of the design type were issued. (Est. 300-400)

- 2268** German States. Prussia. Three marks. KM-136. 1915-A. MS-60 to 63. Centenary of the absorption of Mansfeld. Frosty with a faint suggestion of pale golden gray iridescence. A few minor rim bumps are noted and are mentioned for accuracy's sake. (Est. 500-600)



- 2269** Great Britain. Crown. 1746. S-3689. AU-58. The popular variety having LIMA beneath the king's bust. Warm golden gray toning in the central areas changes to a pleasing gunmetal-blue shade at the rims. The issue is not often seen this beautifully preserved. (Est. 900-1,200)



- 2270** Great Britain. Gothic crown. 1847. S-3883. Proof-60. The frosty devices beautifully complement the glittering mirror fields. The obverse is beautifully toned in delicate heather hues. The reverse exhibits light golden gray iridescence. Here is a popular design type that was coined only in the years 1847 and 1853. (Est. 1,000-1,250)

- 2271** Great Britain. United Kingdom. Selection of Uncirculated silver issues: ☆ shilling, 1906, MS-60 ☆ half crown, 1914, MS-60 ☆ Maundy set, 1873, average MS-63 to 64 ☆ Maundy set, 1882, average MS-64 to 65. (Total: 10 pieces) (Est. 300-400)

- 2272** Great Britain. 1937 Proof set of bronze and silver issues including the following: ☆ farthing ☆ halfpenny ☆ penny ☆ nickel-brass threepence ☆ silver threepence ☆ sixpence ☆ one shilling, English motif ☆ one shilling, Scottish motif ☆ florin ☆ half crown ☆ crown ☆ Maundy coins: 1d, 2d, 3d, and 4d. The Proof set is housed in an original red-leather case inscribed "SPECIMEN COINS 1937" in gold leaf. The case has plush lining and velvet recesses for the different denominations. (Total: 15 pieces) (Est. 150-250)

- 2273** Netherlands. 2-1/2 gulden. K-69. 1842. EF-40. Pewter gray toning enhances both surfaces. (Est. 200-250)

- 2274** Philippines. U.S. Administration. Quartette of silver issues: ☆ 20 centavos, 1904, Proof-55 ☆ 50 centavos, 1903, Proof-55 ☆ one peso, 1904, Proof-55 ☆ one peso, 1908-S, EF-45. (Total: 4 pieces) (Est. 350-400)

- 2275** South Africa. 1952 Proof set, average Proof-64 to 65. The set includes the following: ☆ farthing ☆ halfpenny ☆ penny ☆ threepence ☆ sixpence ☆ one shilling ☆ two shillings ☆ 2-1/2 shillings ☆ five shillings ☆ half pound ☆ pound. (Total: 11 pieces) (Est. 150-250)

- 2276** South Africa. 1955 Proof set, average Proof-64 to 65. Similar to the preceding with all the same denominations. Only 600 11-piece sets were minted. (Total: 11 pieces) (Est. 250-350)

- 2277** South Africa. 1960 Proof set, average Proof-64. Similar to the preceding with all the same denominations. Only 1,500 11-piece Proof sets were issued during the year. (Total: 11 pieces) (Est. 200-300)



- 2278** Switzerland. Appenzell. Four franken. KM-12. 1816. AU-55. Pleasing golden brown toning enhances both surfaces, and wisps of faint electric blue iridescence can be seen around the letters. Only 1,850 examples of this distinctive one-year design type were ever issued! (Est. 1,000-1,200)

- 2279** Vatican City. 1929 Mint set, average MS-65. The set includes the following denominations: ☆ five centesimi ☆ 10 centesimi ☆ 20 centesimi ☆ 50 centesimi ☆ one lira ☆ two lire ☆ five lire ☆ 10 lire ☆ 100 lire. (Total: 9 pieces) (Est. 300-500)

- 2280** Vatican City. 1943 Mint set, average MS-65. Comprised of the same denominations as the set offered in the preceding lot. Superb quality! (Total: 9 pieces) (Est. 700-850)

NUMISMATIC AMERICANA

TOKENS AND MEDALS



- 2281** Hard Times token. Low-51. Circa 1837. MS-64 RB. A lovely frosty example. The surfaces are about 30% changing to a pleasing lilac shade in the remaining areas. A few tiny flecks on the obverse are about all that keep this delightful example out of the MS-65 category.

- 2282** Nation of Celestial Space. Selection of gold and silver issues, grading on average MS-65: ☆ one silver joule: 1961 ☆ one gold celeston: 1959, 1960, 1961. A lovely selection! (Total: 4 pieces)

The "Nation of Celestial Space" was the creation of James Thomas Mangan who declared its existence on December 20, 1948. Mr. Mangan was responsible for the creation of the celestial coins, and also reportedly issued postage stamps and paper money. The celestial coinage was featured in an article by Joe Buzanowski titled "The Sky's the Limit," published in the February 1990 issue of *The Numismatist*.

In the May 1990 issue of *The Numismatist*, Q. David Bowers had the following to say about the celestial coins:

"I knew James Thomas Mangan, promoter of the Nation of Celestial Space coins, and ☆ can state that the entire project was done with tongue in cheek as an enjoyable promotion. Mangan basked in the publicity he received and did not take himself at all seriously.

"It might be relevant to point out that for many years Mangan was advertising director for the Mills Novelty Company of Chicago, one of the world's leading manufacturers of gambling devices, penny arcade machines, carnival equipment, etc.— a job which involved generating a lot of hoopla and ballyhoo. Undoubtedly, his long and successful experience with Mills stood him well when he decided to create the Nation of Celestial Space."

Large Cabinet Medal in Silver



- 2283 Washington Cabinet medal. Baker-326. Struck in silver. Proof-60,** with light gray toning in areas and high wire rims. (Est. 600-1,000)

From our sale of the Garrett Collection, Part IV, March 1981, Lot 1853.

The obverse depicts Washington facing to the right, with inscription surrounding. The surname of the engraver, Paquet, is below the neck truncation. The reverse is in high relief, virtually a three dimensional representation of the upright case in the Philadelphia Mint containing (as originally arranged) the collection of Washington medals, surmounted by a bust of Washington in civil dress. Surrounding is the inscription WASHINGTON CABINET OF MEDALS, U.S. MINT, INAUGURATED FEB 22 1860.

This large medal, which measures 2-1/2 inches in diameter, is certainly one of the most handsome productions of the United States Mint, and certainly, no Washington medal issued by the United States Mint has any closer connection to the collecting of Washington pieces!

No Lot 2284



- 2285 Mrs. B. Max Mehl's 25-year ANA Membership Award silver medal. Matte Proof-65.** Essentially as made. Inscribed on reverse "MRS. B. MAX MEHL / No. 1254." After B. Max Mehl's death Mrs. Mehl assisted her husband's secretary, Mary Ferguson, in operating the business for a short time, advertising in the pages of *The Numismatist*. (Est. 100-250)

- 2286 English medal. 1827 John Earl of Eldon. Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. Proof-60.** Diameter: 1.873 inches. Struck on a heavy bronzed copper planchet. (Est. 150-250)

No Lots 2287-2499

♦ BOWERS AND MERENA TRADITION ♦

We've been supplying choice, rare, and desirable coins to collectors, museums, dealers, and others ever since Dave Bowers began his dealership back in 1953. Along the way we have handled our share--and more--of the world's great collections and rarities. Thousands of properties have come our way, and we've helped tens of thousands, probably hundreds of thousands, of collectors enrich their holdings. If you are a past Bowers and Merena client, we look forward to having you participate in this sale as well. If you are new to us, welcome, and use this auction as an ideal way to get started!

HALF DOLLARS

VF 1795 O-119 50c



- 2500 1795 Flowing Hair. Overton-119, VF-20. Rarity-4. An attractive specimen with light steel gray toning and one that misses the low end of the Condition Census by only five points. This scarce variety is easily identified by the die defect lump above the point of star 15. The branches on the reverse each have nine berries. A bold die defect line connects the eagle's wingtip to the E in AMERICA. This is the only 1795 variety with this reverse.



- 2501 1801 Draped Bust. Heraldic Eagle. O-101. VF-35 (PCGS). Rarity-3. Numerous die defect lumps appear on the reverse, the most notable of which is between ER. A pleasing medium gray example with golden highlights.

This is the first year of issue for this design type with Heraldic Eagle reverse. Only two varieties were issued, both with the same obverse die.



- 2502 1802 O-101. VF-35/30. Rarity-3. A sharply struck and attractive example of the only variety for this year. Pale blue and magenta toning highlight the devices. A choice example of this variety.

- 2503 1803 O-101. Rarity-3. A well-struck example with mint lustre in the recesses. Pale gray toning. Condition Census for the variety and worthy of a strong bid.

AU 1806 No-Stem 50c



- 2504 1806 O-109. Pointed 6, no stem through claw. AU-55. A sharply struck example lightly toned in pleasing shades of gold and lavender. Struck by a rusted reverse die. Two light scratches appear on the bust. All in all, a very nice example of this diecutting error.

- 2505 1806 O-109a. Pointed 6, no stem through claw. Rarity-4. EF-40. A late die stage of the preceding. Lightly cleaned long ago.

- 2506 1806 O-109. Pointed 6, no stem through claw. EF-40 (ANA Cache). A well-struck example with medium steel gray toning and lustre present in the recesses. A pleasing specimen.

- 2507 1806 O-109. Pointed 6, no stem through claw. VF-20, dipped long ago and retoned.

- 2508 1806 O-115a. Pointed 6, stem through claw. VF-20 (PCGS). Medium gray toning with pale gold highlights.



- 2509 1807 O-102. Bust Right. EF-40 (PCGS). The fields are rather deeply toned with the devices a somewhat lighter hue. A better than average strike for this issue which is almost always found weakly struck.



- 2510 1807 O-102. Bust Right. EF-40, iridescent blue and magenta toning. The usual strike for this issue. This is the last year this type was issued.

- 2511 1812 O-103. AU-50. Two tiny die dots beneath I in AMERICA and another beneath U in UNITED make this reverse one of the most distinctive of the year. Medium gray toning on the peripheries.

- 2512 Quintette of half dollars: ☆ 1812 EF-45 ☆ 1842 Small Date. AU-50 ☆ 1858-O AU-50 ☆ 1864 AU-50 ☆ 1876-S AU-58, dipped and retoning on the obverse. Prooflike surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)

Condition Census 1819/8 O-105



- 2513 1819/8 Overdate. Large 9. O-105. MS-60. Condition Census. Medium blue toning with gold and maroon highlights. A tiny obverse rim bump is noted at 1:00. This attractive example is tied with a pair of other MS-60s as the second finest known of the die variety.

Condition Census 1826 O-101 50c



- 2514 1826 O-101. MS-63 (PCGS). Condition Census. Both obverse and reverse have gold and lilac-gray toning in the central areas with electric blue at the peripheries. This pleasing and attractive specimen appears to be tied with at least three other pieces as the third finest known.
- 2515 1826 O-108a. AU-55. The obverse is toned in medium blue, magenta and gold while the reverse is toned in pale gold and blue. A few light scratches appear in the field above the eagle's head.



- 2516 1826 O-113a. AU-50 (PCGS). A brilliant specimen with ample lustre remaining. A light scratch extends from the center of the neck to the chin on the obverse.

Desirable 1828 O-107 50c Third Finest Known



- 2517 1828 Curled and Knobbed 2. O-107. MS-61 (PCGS). Although this is not a particularly scarce variety it is obvious that few Uncirculated examples

survive and this piece appears to be the third finest known. A prize for the specialist.

- 2518 1828 Square Base 2. Small 8's. O-115. AU-58 (ANA Cache). Attractive golden toning. A pair of carbon spots are noted on the reverse.

Important 1830 O-121 50c Condition Census



- 2519 1830 Large O. O-121. MS-62 (NGC). Rarity-3. Golden gray and blue toning. Here is a scarce variety which seldom appears in such a high grade. This specimen is tied with another example as **third finest known** of the variety. A prize for the connoisseur of condition rarities.
- 2520 1836 Lettered Edge. O-110. MS-60. A fully brilliant example of this, the last year of the design type. A nice coin for your type set.
- 2521 1838 AU-55. Medium polychrome toning. This is the first year of the design type with HALF DOL. on reverse. Another nice type coin.



- 2522 1839-O AU-50. Light gold and gray toning. Last year of issue for this two-year type and the second New Orleans Mint half dollar.
- 2523 Trio of early Liberty Seated 50 cents: ☆ 1840 Small Letters. EF-40. Nicely toned ☆ 1841-O AU-50, prooflike. Another nicely toned specimen ☆ 1842-O Medium Date. VF-30, lightly toned. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 2524 1842-O Small Date. VF-20. Lightly toned with gold and gray toning. Here is one of the rarest varieties in this series; a coin worthy of your serious consideration. An important opportunity for the advanced collector.

♦ REFER TO THE INDEX ♦

Refer to the index at the back of this catalogue. Silver dollars, commemoratives, and other pieces are listed in several different sections throughout the catalogue. We wouldn't want you to miss any opportunities!



- 2525 **1842-O Small Date. VG-10.** A pleasing specimen with medium gray toning, evenly worn without any serious impairments. A second opportunity to acquire a specimen of this rarity.



- 2526 **1843 MS-63 (Hallmark).** Struck from a broken obverse die, with interesting cracks in evidence. The reverse exhibits a die crack that extends from the E in STATES and to the L in HALF and nearly bisects the reverse. Lustrous surfaces with rich iridescent tones of gold and lavender. A sharply struck example that will interest the serious collector.

- 2527 **1848-O AU-55.** A nearly fully brilliant example of New Orleans half dollar coinage with pale golden highlights in the recessed areas. An attractive specimen which is sharply struck for the issue.



- 2528 **1889 MS-62 (NGC).** Frosty design elements and mirrorlike fields form a pleasing contrast on the surfaces of this specimen. Attractive pale golden toning. A sharply struck specimen of this date of which only 12,000 pieces were issued for circulation.



- 2529 **1890 MS-62.** Pale lavender and gold central devices are encircled by halos of deeper lavender and royal blue. A die clash is noted on the reverse beneath the eagle's wings where the outline of Liberty's arm can be seen. A small scratch appears in the right obverse field. A very attractive example of this date. Only 12,000 pieces were issued for circulation.



- 2530 **1891 MS-61/62.** A frosty, lightly golden toned example of this the final year of Liberty Seated half dollar coinage. A few hidden contact marks keep this coin from a higher Mint State designation. A nice type coin with exceptional eye appeal.



- 2531 **1892-O Barber. MS-60/63, prooflike.** An attractive pale golden example of this popular New Orleans issue with some slight striking weakness on the reverse as often seen. Mirrorlike fields highlight the frosty central devices. The 1892-O Barber half dollar has the fourth lowest mintage in the series.

- 2532 **1893 Proof-63 (ANA Cache).** One of 792 Proof Barber half dollars issued this year. Frosty design elements and mirror fields are richly toned with splashes of iridescent orange, gold, violet and blue. A lovely example of Proof Barber half dollar coinage, ideally suited for the fancier of naturally toned coins.

- 2533 **1894-O AU-55.** A medium gray example of this popular issue with lustrous surfaces and hints of pale gold and royal blue toning highlights.

- 2534 **1899 AU-55.** A fully brilliant example with obverse hairlines. A well-struck specimen.

- 2535 **1907-O AU-50.** This is the scarce "mumps" variety which is more sharply struck than most. Overall, a pleasing specimen with light golden toning.

Outstanding MS-67 1908-D 50c Delightful Toning Highlights



- 2536 **1908-D MS-67 (PCGS).** A veritable artist's palette of iridescent pastel shades distinguish this outstanding gem Barber half dollar. Here is a wonderful coin that can be appreciated for its high numeric grade as well as its outstanding aesthetic appearance. Sharply struck with even the finest details boldly rendered. This delightful specimen will highlight any Barber half dollar collection.

As of the February 1992 PCGS Population Report, two MS-67 1908-D Barber half dollars had been graded. None have been graded higher than this.

- 2537 **Trio of Barber half dollars:** ☆ 1911 EF-45 ☆ 1912 AU-50 ☆ 1913-D AU-50. An attractive group. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 2538 **1912-D MS-64 (PCGS).** Light gray toning with magenta highlights in the recesses.

- 2539 **Trio of early Liberty Walking halves:** ☆ 1916 AU-55, cleaned, with a few spots of dark toning ☆ 1916 AU-50 ☆ 1918 AU-55, with faint signs of brushing on the obverse. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 2540 **1916-D MS-63.** A lustrous example of the first year of issue of the Liberty Walking design.



- 2541 **1916-S MS-64 to 65.** A delightful frosty specimen with just a hint of pale golden toning. Only 508,000 pieces were issued—the lowest mintage from any mint of this first year of issue. A wonderful combination of rarity, high grade and aesthetic appeal.

- 2542 **Nice selection of Liberty Walking half dollars:** ☆ 1917-D (obverse) MS-60 ☆ 1920-S MS-60 ☆ 1936 MS-65 ☆ 1937 MS-64 ☆ 1937-S MS-65 ☆ 1939-S MS-64 ☆ 1942 MS-64 ☆ 1946-D MS-64 ☆ 1946-S MS-65 (2). An interesting group with very little duplication. (Total: 10 pieces)



- 2543 **1929-D MS-64.** A fully brilliant example of this popular issue. A few tiny nicks are well concealed in the eagle's feathers and are mentioned for accuracy. Better than average strike for this issue.

- 2544 **A selection of Liberty Walking halves in the 1930s:** ☆ 1934 MS-64 ☆ 1934-D MS-63, toned ☆ 1935 MS-64 ☆ 1936 MS-64 ☆ 1936-D MS-64 ☆ 1937 MS-65. (Total: 6 pieces)

- 2545 **1935-S MS-65.** A brilliant example with satiny fields. Pleasing overall appearance.

- 2546 **Uncirculated quartette:** ☆ 1936 MS-62 ☆ 1942-S MS-64 ☆ 1943 (2), MS-64 and MS-63. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 2547 **Nearly complete set of Liberty Walking halves 1941 to 1947-D,** lacking only the 1947 Philadelphia issue. This carefully selected set ranges from MS-63 to MS-65. The "S" mints are better than average strikes. Housed in a DANSOCO album. (Total: 19 pieces)

- 2548 **1941-S MS-64 to 65.** A brilliant example with satin surfaces. A bit better than average strike for this issue.

- 2549 **Quartette of Denver Mint Franklin halves:** ☆ 1949-D (2), MS-62 and MS-60 ☆ 1950-D (2), MS-64 and MS-60. An attractive group. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 2550 **1953 Proof-65.** A brilliant specimen with frosted devices.

- 2551 **1953 Proof-65.** Another brilliant example with frosted devices.

SILVER DOLLARS



- 2552 **1798 Bolender-24 to 24a. Heraldic Eagle reverse. VF-30. Rarity-2.** Medium gray toning with ample splashes of magenta in the fields. This is the first year of issue of the Heraldic Eagle reverse.



- 2553 **1798 B-24a. Heraldic Eagle. VF-20/F-12.** Above the eagle's head appear numerous small digs which were burnished years ago. In-person examination is suggested. Light gray toning.



- 2554 **1799 B-21. VF-20. Rarity-3.** Several edge bumps are evident, particularly on the reverse. Light gray toning.



2555 1802 B-6. F-12. Scattered marks appear on the obverse. Light gray-brown toning.

2556 Pair of Seated Liberty dollars: ☆ 1841 AU-55, prooflike. A brilliant specimen with a few wisps of iridescent blue toning ☆ 1849 VF-35. A lightly toned example with some lustre remaining. (Total: 2 pieces)

2557 Pair of Liberty Seated dollars: ☆ 1842 VF-35 ☆ 1843 EF-40, lightly polished. Rims have been filed in spots to disguise a few rim bumps. (Total: 2 pieces)

2558 1843 AU-50 (NGC). Brilliant, probably dipped years ago, but with some toning evident. Numerous contact marks in the fields. Still, it is a desirable specimen.

2559 Trio of Liberty Seated dollars: ☆ 1847 EF-40, lightly polished ☆ 1849 EF-45 to AU-50. A lovely specimen with blue and magenta toning ☆ 1860 EF-45, cleaned and retoned. A few stray edge nicks are noted. (Total: 3 pieces)



2560 1860-O MS-62. Lovely light golden toning over somewhat prooflike surfaces. A pleasing example of the type without motto on reverse.

Nearly Complete Set of Morgan Dollars

2561 Nearly complete group of Morgan dollars housed in two albums with an average grade of Very Good to almost Uncirculated except where noted: ☆ 1878 8 Tailfeathers ☆ 1878 7/8 Tailfeathers ☆ 1878 7 Tailfeathers ☆ 1878-CC ☆ 1878-S ☆ 1879 ☆ 1879-CC F-12 ☆ 1879-O ☆ 1879-S ☆ 1880 ☆ 1880-CC VG-8 ☆ 1880-O ☆ 1880-S ☆ 1881 ☆ 1881-CC F-12 ☆ 1881-O ☆ 1881-S ☆ 1882 ☆ 1882-CC G-4 ☆ 1882-O ☆ 1882-S ☆ 1883 ☆ 1883-CC VG-8 ☆ 1883-O ☆ 1883-S ☆ 1884 ☆ 1884-CC F-12 ☆ 1884-O ☆ 1884-S EF-45 ☆ 1885 ☆ 1885-CC MS-63 ☆ 1885-O ☆ 1885-S ☆ 1886 ☆ 1886-O ☆ 1886-S ☆ 1887 ☆ 1887-O ☆ 1887-S ☆ 1888 ☆ 1888-O ☆ 1888-S ☆ 1889 ☆ 1889-CC VF-20 ☆ 1889-O ☆ 1889-S ☆ 1890 ☆ 1890-CC ☆ 1890-O ☆ 1890-S ☆ 1891 ☆ 1891-CC ☆ 1891-O ☆ 1891-S ☆ 1892 ☆ 1892-CC ☆ 1892-O ☆ 1892-S ☆ 1893 VG-8 ☆ 1893-CC VG-8 ☆ 1893-OG-4 ☆ 1894-O ☆ 1894-S ☆ 1895-O F-12 ☆ 1895-S F-15 ☆ 1896 ☆ 1896-O ☆ 1896-S ☆ 1897 ☆ 1897-O ☆ 1897-S ☆ 1898 ☆ 1898-O ☆ 1898-S ☆ 1899 ☆ 1899-O ☆ 1899-S ☆ 1900 ☆ 1900-O ☆ 1900-S. 1901 ☆ 1901-O ☆ 1901-S ☆ 1902 ☆ 1902-O ☆ 1902-S ☆ 1903 ☆ 1903-O F-12 ☆ 1903-S ☆ 1904 ☆ 1904-O ☆ 1904-S ☆ 1921 ☆ 1921-D ☆ 1921-S. (Total: 95 pieces)

2562 Quartette of certified Morgan dollars: ☆ 1878 7 Tailfeathers, reverse of 1878, MS-64 (PCGS) ☆ 1880 MS-64 (NGC) ☆ 1882 MS-64 PL (NGC). Lightly

toned at the borders ☆ 1903 MS-64 (NGC). While the reverse is lightly toned, the obverse is attractively toned in iridescent shades of gold and green. (Total: 4 pieces)

2563 Offering of Uncirculated Morgan dollars: ☆ 1878 7 Tailfeathers, MS-60 ☆ 1879 MS-60 ☆ 1880-S MS-62 (2) ☆ 1881-S MS-62 (2) ☆ 1882 (2). One MS-62, prooflike, one MS-60 ☆ 1882-S MS-63 ☆ 1883-O (2). One MS-62, one MS-60 ☆ 1884 MS-60 ☆ 1886 MS-63 ☆ 1888-O MS-60 ☆ 1890 MS-60 (2) ☆ 1890-S MS-60 ☆ 1898 MS-60 ☆ 1900-O MS-60 ☆ 1901-O MS-60. Most coins are untuned. (Total: 20 pieces)

2564 1878-CC MS-64. Frosty devices and highly reflective fields make this an attractive specimen.

2565 Selection of Uncirculated Morgan and Peace dollars produced at the various mints: ☆ 1878-CC MS-62 ☆ 1878-S MS-62 (2) ☆ 1880-S (8) MS-62 to 63, mostly prooflike ☆ 1881-S (6) MS-62 to 63 ☆ 1887-O (5) MS-62 to 63 ☆ 1898-O (8) MS-62 ☆ 1899 MS-61 (2) ☆ 1934 MS-60. Most coins are brilliant. (Total: 33 pieces)

2566 Offering of certified San Francisco Mint Morgan dollars: ☆ 1878-S MS-64 (PCGS) ☆ 1881-S MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1881-S MS-65 (NGC) (2) ☆ 1881-S MS-64, prooflike (PCGS) ☆ 1882-S MS-65 PL (PCGS) (2). A high-grade group of popular silver dollars. (Total: 7 pieces)

2567 Group of PCGS-certified Morgan dollars: ☆ 1879 MS-64 ☆ 1880-CC MS-63 ☆ 1882-CC MS-64 ☆ 1883-CC MS-65 ☆ 1891 MS-63 ☆ 1897-S MS-64 ☆ 1900-O MS-65. An excellent opportunity for the collector of Morgan dollars to obtain some very nice certified examples. (Total: 7 pieces)

2568 Selection of circulated and Uncirculated Morgan and Peace dollars: ☆ 1879 MS-60 (2) ☆ 1880-S MS-63 ☆ 1882-O/S AU-50 ☆ 1884 MS-60 ☆ 1888 MS-60 ☆ 1891-S MS-60 ☆ 1892 AU-50 ☆ 1896 MS-60 ☆ 1897 MS-60 ☆ 1897-S AU-55 ☆ 1898-S EF-45 ☆ 1904 EF-45 ☆ 1921-D AU-55 ☆ 1924-S EF-40 ☆ 1925-S EF-40 ☆ 1927-D AU-55. (Total: 17 pieces)

2569 Attractive offering of Uncirculated Morgan dollars: ☆ 1879-O MS-63 ☆ 1880-O (2). One MS-63, one MS-62 ☆ 1880-S MS-63 (5) ☆ 1881-O MS-63 (4) ☆ 1881-S (5). Two MS-64, three MS-63 ☆ 1885 MS-63 ☆ 1885-CC MS-63 to 64 ☆ 1885-O MS-63 ☆ 1885-S MS-63 ☆ 1889-O MS-63, prooflike ☆ 1904-O MS-63, prooflike (10) ☆ 1921-D MS-62. (Total: 32 pieces)

2570 Two dozen Uncirculated Morgan and Peace dollars with an average grade of MS-62 except where noted: ☆ 1879-S 3rd Reverse ☆ 1880-S (3) ☆ 1881-S (8) ☆ 1885 (3) ☆ 1885-CC MS-63 ☆ 1885-O (2) ☆ 1887 ☆ 1896 ☆ 1902-O ☆ 1904 ☆ 1921-S ☆ 1926. Most of the coins in this selection are untuned. (Total: 24 pieces)

2571 Three rolls of popular Morgan dollars with an average grade of MS-60 to 63: ☆ 1879-S 3rd Reverse (20) ☆ 1883-O (20) ☆ 1885-O (20). (Total: 3 rolls, 60 pieces)

2572 1880/79-CC/CC. MS-64, prooflike. Frosty devices and deep mirrorlike fields complement this unusual variety. Breen-5554, VAM-6, with most of the 7 showing within the second date. Rare.

2573 Quartette of Carson City Mint Morgan dollars: ☆ 1880-CC MS-60 ☆ 1883-CC MS-62 ☆ 1890-CC MS-60 ☆ 1892-CC VF-30, cleaned. Mostly brilliant and attractive group. (Total: 4 pieces)

2574 Attractively toned quintette of Uncirculated Morgan dollars: ☆ 1881 MS-62 ☆ 1881-O MS-62 ☆ 1881-S MS-63/64 ☆ 1882 (2). One MS-63/65, one MS-63. A nice offering with varying degrees of toning. (Total: 5 pieces)

2575 1882 MS-65 (PCGS). A delightful, satiny and lustrous specimen with just a whisper of golden toning.

2576 Quintette of high-grade certified Morgan and Peace dollars produced at various mints: ☆ 1883-CC MS-64 DPL (NGC). Very frosty devices and mirrored fields. Brilliant except one spot of toning on the obverse ☆ 1890-

O MS-64 (PCGS) ☆ 1922-D MS-64 (NGC). Mottled toning ☆ 1925 MS-64 (PCGS). While the reverse is brilliant, the obverse is toned in shades of gold ☆ 1926 MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous. (Total: 5 pieces)

- 2577 1887 MS-65 (ANA Cache). Very lustrous and brilliant with a whisper of golden toning at the rim.
- 2578 1888-O MS-64. Usual strike. Full mint lustre shines through violet and iridescent toning.
- 2579 1889-S MS-64. Very lustrous with frosty devices. Elusive in higher grades. Only 700,000 of this date were minted.
- 2580 1889-S MS-63 (PCGS). Lustrous with a halo of gold at the rims.
- 2581 1890-S MS-64. A lustrous and frosty specimen with attractive golden toning.
- 2582 1891 MS-64 (PCGS). Exceptionally lustrous for the issue with an accent of gold at the peripheries on the obverse and deeper golden toning on the reverse. Scarce in higher grades.
- 2583 1893 MS-62 (PCGS). Frosty devices and lustrous fields make this low-mintage issue very desirable. Only 389,000 coins were minted.



- 2584 1893-CC MS-62. A lustrous and satiny specimen. A pleasing example of the last year of issue of Carson City dollars. Scarce in all grades. Only 100,000 coins were minted.
- 2585 1898-S MS-64. Satiny and attractive.
- 2586 1899-S MS-64 (PCGS). Full cartwheel lustre radiates from this attractive specimen.
- 2587 1900-S MS-64 (PCGS). A frosty specimen with just a whisper of golden toning concentrated on Miss Liberty's face.
- 2588 1901-O MS-65 (PCGS). A frosty and attractive gem. Somewhat elusive in gem condition.
- 2589 1902-S MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous with just a halo of gold at the rims. Rare in higher Mint State grades.
- 2590 1921-D MS-64 (ANA Cache). Mint lustre shines through mottled gray toning. A pleasing example of the only Morgan dollar struck at the Denver Mint.
- 2591 1921-S MS-64. A pleasing and attractive example toned in violet and rose shades.
- 2592 1921-S MS-61. Lustrous with deep golden toning on the obverse and reverse.
- 2593 Quintette of mostly Uncirculated Peace dollars: ☆ 1922 MS-64 ☆ 1923 MS-62/60 ☆ 1923-S AU-58 ☆ 1924 MS-60 ☆ 1927 MS-62. Most of the coins in the group have some degree of light toning. (Total: 5 pieces)



- 2594 1924-S MS-64. Dazzling mint lustre will make this attractive Peace dollar command a premium price. Rare in higher Mint State condition.



- 2595 1924-S MS-64. Lustrous with mottled golden toning on both the obverse and reverse. Many claims to an even higher grade. A second opportunity to acquire this desirable issue.

GOLD DOLLARS

- 2596 1854 Type I. AU-58 (NGC). Sharply struck and very lustrous. A nice example of the last year of issue of the design commenced in 1849.
- 2597 1855 Type II. VG-8, net grade. Actually VF-30 but sweated and once used as a jewelry piece. The features are very distinct, and at a VG-8 price level this piece will certainly act as a nice filler for the builder of a type set of gold coins on a budget.

Prooflike 1888 Gold Dollar



- 2598 1888 MS-64, prooflike. Closely resembles a Proof, and in fact, was acquired by the consignor as a Proof-65. The rims in particular are somewhat irregular indicating that this may have been a business strike, possibly from Proof dies. In addition, there is a very slight bend at the left rim opposite IT of UNITED. Put in a slab or a holder, this piece would ostensibly be a "Gem Proof." The specimen is very attractive, very brilliant, and in this condition, scarce. We suggest in-person examination by prospective bidders.

QUARTER EAGLES



- 2599 1869-S AU-50, net grade, actually AU-55 but with some brush lines on the obverse, visible only when the coin is held at a certain angle to light and it is

certainly not significantly pejorative to the value or desirability. While 1869-S is fairly plentiful in lower grades, in AU condition it emerges as a prime scarcity. A prize item for the quarter eagle specialist.

The mintages of quarter eagles of the year 1869 at the two mints require explanation. 4,345 were struck at the Philadelphia Mint, while 29,500 were struck in California. In Philadelphia at the time specie payments were still in suspension, as was true of the entire eastern part of the United States, and gold coins did not circulate, nor did silver. Change in commercial transactions was provided by Fractional Currency and Legal Tender notes, both of which sold at sharp discounts in terms of gold or silver coins. There was no particular reason to mint quantities of gold coins at Philadelphia, for they could not go into circulation, and the need for foreign exchange could be met more conveniently (as was done) by larger denominations such as the \$20. On the other hand, in San Francisco specie freely circulated, and with a continuing stream of gold coming from native metal, output at the San Francisco Mint was high. Interestingly, California and its neighboring states detested paper money and Legal Tender notes were not seen in circulation. Business was done in "hard money"—specie—silver and gold coins. Copper coins were not in evidence either, and Indian cents would have been an unusual sight in, say, San Francisco, Reno, or Boise.

2600 1914 MS-61 (ANA Cache). A lustrous and frosty specimen of this popular quarter eagle date.

2601 1927 MS-62 (NGC). Another nice example, somewhat similar to the preceding.

2602 1928 MS-62 (NGC). A further Uncirculated quarter eagle, this one with attractive light toning.

HALF EAGLES

2603 1834 Classic Head. Second Head. Plain 4 in Date. EF-40. First year of the new design type authorized under the Act of June 28, 1834, which mandated a weight reduction in gold coins so that such could circulate rather than being melted or exported.

2604 1883 Value of MS-60, but actually MS-63, very subtly cleaned a long time ago—so subtly that few people would even notice it. Lustrous, attractive surfaces.



2605 1908 Indian. MS-63. A sharply struck and frosty specimen of the first year of Bela Lyon Pratt's innovative incuse Indian coinage. A handsome specimen that will look just right in a type set.

2606 1908 MS-60. Another example of the first year of issue of this half eagle type.

Partial Set of Indian Half Eagles

2607 Nearly complete set of Indian half eagles, EF-45 to AU-55, containing the following: ☆ 1908 ☆ 1908-D ☆ 1908-S ☆ 1909-D ☆ 1909-S ☆ 1910 ☆ 1910-D ☆ 1910-S ☆ 1911 ☆ 1911-D ☆ 1911-S ☆ 1912 ☆ 1912-S ☆ 1913 ☆ 1913-S ☆ 1914 ☆ 1914-D ☆ 1914-S ☆ 1915 ☆ 1915-S ☆ 1916-S. Mounted in a holder. This lacks the following to be complete: 1909 (common date), 1909-O (rare), and 1929 (rarer yet). (Total: 21 pieces)

2608 1909-D AU-55. Brilliant and lustrous. The most popular (i.e. the most available) date in the Indian series.



2609 1909-O EF-40. Some original mint lustre still remains. Bright yellow gold. A nice example of the variety and grade. Among early half eagles of the Indian

type, the 1909-O is the key issue. Further, it is the only New Orleans \$5 piece produced during the 20th century.

2610 1910-S VF-35.

Mint State 1914-S Half Eagle



2611 1914-S MS-62. Lustrous and very attractive. Mintmark somewhat flat, as on all authentic pieces, but still quite distinct and with sharp outlines. A very nice example of an issue which in this grade is not easy to find. Worthy of a generous bid.

Rare 1929 Half Eagle



2612 1929 AU-55. Well struck, lustrous, and frosty. Bright yellow gold. A thoroughly satisfying specimen of the rarest issue in the Indian half eagle series. Probably no more than about 200 1929 half eagles exist today.

Although 662 1929 half eagles were minted, it is undoubtedly the case that most were stored in cloth bags at the Mint or by the Federal Reserve and were not distributed. When in spring 1933 President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued his order stopping gold coinage and, later, called in those in circulation, undistributed pieces such as this simply went to the melting pot. For years the 1929 has been acclaimed as a prime classic.

EAGLES



- 2613 1882-S MS-61 (Hallmark). Well struck, lustrous, and very attractive overall. A tiny copper toning area is seen at ES of STATES.

- 2614 1886 AU-58.

Further on our earlier discussion of specie payments being suspended in the East (see under Lot 2599), by December 17, 1878, gold coins were once again plentiful in circulation in the East (specie payments having been resumed in a large way in autumn 1876), and for the first time in American history, paper money (Legal Tender "greenback" notes), gold coins, and silver coins, were interchangeable at par. Prior to this, each had a different exchange rate.

It is curious to relate that in 1864, for example, a citizen of the United States desiring to buy a Proof set of the year from the Philadelphia Mint could not buy this using government paper money, but had to remit in coins! Paper money was not accepted at par!

- 2615 1888-S AU-53.



- 2616 1889-S MS-63 (Hallmark). Brilliant and lustrous. While this piece can hardly be termed a rarity or, for that matter, even a major scarcity, in terms of extant MS-63 eagles from the early 20th-century, the coin is relatively elusive. For example, the 1901-S in this grade is probably at least 200 to 500 times more plentiful.



- 2617 1914-S MS-60 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous, but with a mark in the front of Miss Liberty's face, a situation undoubtedly taken into consideration by the PCGS graders, otherwise it probably would have been designated MS-61 or MS-62.

DOUBLE EAGLES

- 2618 Quartette of early-date double eagles: ☆ 1850 VF-30. First year of issue ☆ 1851 AU-50, very lightly brushed ☆ 1852 EF-40 ☆ 1853-O EF-40, particularly sharp and nice. A nice grouping! (Total: 4 pieces)

- 2619 Trio of double eagles from the 1850s: ☆ 1851 VF-30 ☆ 1857 AU-50 ☆ 1858 EF-45. Each has been lightly brushed. A nice grouping from the first decade of issue of the denomination. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 2620 1851-O VF-20, net grade. Actually EF-45, but cleaned. Especially sharply struck and well defined.

- 2621 Double eagles of two different types: ☆ 1852 EF-45, lustrous ☆ 1902-S VF-35. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 2622 1853 EF-45. Lightly cleaned long ago.

Memorable 1855 Double Eagle



- 2623 1855 MS-60 (Hallmark). Sharply struck in all areas, brilliant, and lustrous. This is one of the nicest 1855 double eagles we have ever handled, indeed one of the finest in existence. Here is a coin that is *truly Mint State* (in our opinion), not AU but slabbed as Mint State. As such, the issue is a significant rarity. Few peers exist. Watch the bidding action on this one!

- 2624 San Francisco duo: ☆ 1859-S AU-50 ☆ 1863-S AU-50. Each is very lightly brushed, scarcely worthy of mention. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 2625 Another San Francisco duo: ☆ 1859-S AU-50, brushed ☆ 1861 AU-53. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 2626 Liberty Head quintette: ☆ 1874 EF-45 ☆ 1876 AU-55 ☆ 1882-S MS-63 ☆ 1892-S AU-55 ☆ 1907 AU-58. A nice grouping, each coin having a generous amount of mint lustre. (Total: 5 pieces)

Prices of double eagles today are incredibly cheap, just a relatively small amount over melt-down value. Indeed, the ratio of numismatic value to melt-down value is closer than we have seen it for several decades and reminds us, proportionately speaking, of the situation in the 1950s, when the melt-down value of a \$20 was about \$35 and specimens sold on the numismatic market for about \$40 each, or a premium of about 15%.

The beautiful part of today's situation is that if you have an interest in squirreling away gold as a hedge against monetary Armageddon (and we sometimes lie awake nights wondering if the federal government is ever going to become interested once again in reducing its federal budget—running at hundreds of billions of dollars per year—with the interest alone amounting to 27% of the yearly budget), forming a collection of double eagles is certainly an interesting consideration. The premium is relatively little over gold value, and yet you can buy dozens and dozens of different dates from the 1850s onward. How remarkable it is that large, beautiful, high-grade (EF and AU), numismatically desirable coins well over 100 years old can be purchased for less than \$450 to \$500 each in many instances.



- 2627 1876-S MS-61. Sharply struck, brilliant, lustrous. Last year of the relatively short-lived type with IN GOD WE TRUST on the reverse and the denomination expressed as TWENTY D. As such, this coin is an ideal candidate for the type set collector.

- 2628 1878 AU-58 to MS-60. Brilliant and quite lustrous. Normal contact marks for the grade.

- 2629 1881-S AU-53. Generous amounts of original mint lustre.

- 2630 Lucky seven group of Mint State Liberty Head \$20, average MS-62 or so: ☆ 1900 (2) ☆ 1903 ☆ 1904 (2) ☆ 1904-S (2). (Total: 7 pieces)



2631 1904 MS-63, prooflike. A splendid specimen with mirrorlike surfaces. If this were a silver dollar it would be called DMPL. From an old-time midwestern holding.

2632 1904 MS-62.

2633 Pair of double eagles: ☆ 1904 MS-60 ☆ 1928 MS-62. Two different design types, the first being a Liberty Head and the second a Saint-Gaudens. (Total: 2 pieces)

2634 1904 AU-55 (ICCS).

2635 1906-S MS-60. A nice piece for someone putting together a date set of Liberty Head double eagles of the first decade of the 20th century—a popular pursuit and a challenging one as there are a few varieties (namely 1902, 1905, and 1906) which are devilishly elusive.

2636 Group of mostly different Saint-Gaudens double eagles: ☆ 1907 Arabic. AU-55 ☆ 1908 No Motto (2). AU-58, AU-50 ☆ 1910 MS-60 ☆ 1923 AU-50 ☆ 1925 MS-60 ☆ 1926 MS-62. (Total: 7 pieces)

2637 1908 No Motto. MS-60. Lustrous and frosty. Last year of this short-lived type (1907-1908).

2638 Pair of 1908 No Motto double eagles, one AU-58, the other AU-50. (Total: 2 pieces)

2639 Double eagle group: ☆ 1908 No Motto (2). MS-60, AU-50 ☆ 1909/8 Overdate. VF-35 ☆ 1922 AU-55, copper toning spot on obverse. (Total: 4 pieces)

2640 Gold quartette, average AU-55: ☆ 1908 No Motto ☆ 1908 With Motto ☆ 1922 ☆ 1928. (Total: 4 pieces)

2641 Large group of double eagles including the following: ☆ 1908 No Motto. EF-40 (2) ☆ 1914-S EF-45 ☆ 1922 (2). AU-50, EF-45 ☆ 1924 (2). EF-45, EF-40 ☆ 1925 AU-55 ☆ 1927 EF-40 ☆ 1928 EF-45. (Total: 10 pieces)

2642 1908-D With Motto. MS-62. Brilliant and lustrous. Not as common as the mintage would indicate.

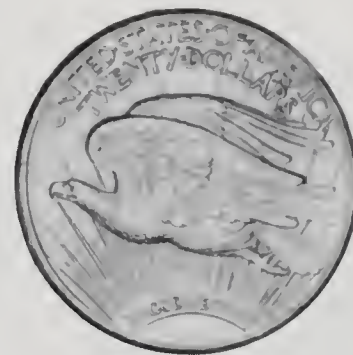
2643 Double eagle trio: ☆ 1908-D With Motto. AU-50 ☆ 1911-D AU-58 ☆ 1914-D MS-60. (Total: 3 pieces)



2644 1908-S With Motto. AU-50. A few rim marks are noted. Lustrous and frosty. A very scarce, low-mintage issue.

2645 1909 AU-58 (PCGS).

2646 Double eagle duo: ☆ 1909-S MS-63 (NGC) ☆ 1910 MS-61 (PCGS). (Total: 2 pieces)



2647 1909-S MS-63.

2648 San Francisco sextette: ☆ 1909-S AU-50 ☆ 1910-S AU-58 ☆ 1911-S AU-53 ☆ 1914-S AU-55 ☆ 1915-S AU-58 ☆ 1916-S AU-55. (Total: 6 pieces)

Considering the reasonable price levels of double eagles, it becomes a fairly easy task to put together a set of Arabic-date Saint-Gaudens double eagles from 1907 through 1916, comprising a complete set of the early years. There are no "impossible" rarities or, for that matter, even any difficult rarities. The prices are truly reasonable, and such a set, displayed in a Capital plastic holder or some other type of arrangement, will make a very attractive display.

2649 1912 AU-55.

2650 1913 MS-60.

2651 1913-D AU-55.

2652 1914-S MS-63. A very nice example.

Following up on our recent suggestion to build a set of early-date double eagles, if your budget permits, MS-63 seems to offer special attractions all of its own—high-grade double eagles at prices which are almost unbelievably inexpensive.

2653 1914-S MS-62.

2654 1914-S AU-58 to MS-60.

2655 Double eagle trio: ☆ 1914-S AU-58 ☆ 1915-S (2). MS-62, MS-60. (Total: 3 pieces).

2656 Uncirculated trio: ☆ 1915-S MS-61 ☆ 1927 MS-63 ☆ 1928 MS-62. (Total: 3 pieces)

2657 1922 MS-62.



2658 1922-S MS-60. A popular San Francisco issue, the only readily collectable coin from this mint dated in the 1920s; all of the others are significantly more expensive.

2659 1924 MS-64. A sparkling little gem.

2660 1927 MS-64. A glittering, frosty gem.

2661 Double eagle pair: ☆ 1927 MS-63 ☆ 1928 MS-64. (Total: 2 pieces)

2662 1928 MS-60.

COMMEMORATIVE SILVER COINS

2663 Early silver special: ☆ 1893 Isabella quarter. AU-55, dipped and retoned ☆ 1900 Lafayette dollar. AU-55, brilliant ☆ 1893 Columbian. AU-55, brilliant. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 2664 1900 Lafayette dollar. MS-62. Light silver gray surfaces with hints of gold and lilac. Well struck and very lustrous. Remarkably free of any bagmarks.



- 2665 1900 Lafayette dollar. MS-62. Delicate lilac toning. Very lustrous.
Several die varieties exist of the 1900 Lafayette dollar and are described in Q. David Bowers' book *Commemorative Coins of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*. The reverse motif is from an early model of a statue by Bartlett and on the coin it bears the name "Bartlett" in its entirety on the base below the horse.

- 2666 1900 Lafayette dollar. EF-45, polished.

- 2667 Group of early commemoratives: ☆ 1921 Alabama. 2x2. MS-63, brilliant ☆ 1892 Columbian. MS-63, lightly toned ☆ 1893 Columbian. MS-62, lightly toned ☆ 1925 Norse Thick medals (2). MS-64, MS-62 ☆ 1925 Norse Thin medal. MS-63. Scarcer than the preceding. (Total: 6 pieces)

- 2668 Brilliant group of commemoratives: ☆ 1921 Alabama. 2x2. MS-62 ☆ 1936 Columbia. MS-62 ☆ 1938 New Rochelle. MS-64 ☆ 1936 Norfolk. MS-64 ☆ 1936 Robinson. MS-62. (Total: 5 pieces)

- 2669 1921 Alabama. Plain. MS-63. Light lilac toning. Scarce issue.

- 2670 Commemorative quartette consisting of fairly scarce issues each AU-55 except where noted: ☆ 1921 Alabama. Plain ☆ 1922 Grant. No Star. MS-60 ☆ 1921 Missouri. Plain ☆ 1915-S Panama-Pacific. Lightly cleaned. All are brilliant. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 2671 NGC-certified commemorative trio in the "A" alphabetical category, the first two brilliant, the third with light toning: ☆ 1936 Albany. MS-64 ☆ 1937 Antietam. MS-63 ☆ 1935 Arkansas. MS-64. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 2672 Group of brilliant commemorative coins: ☆ 1936 Albany. MS-62 ☆ 1935 Connecticut. MS-60 ☆ 1925 Vancouver. MS-62. Scarce. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 2673 1937 Antietam. MS-64. Brilliant and lustrous.

- 2674 Group of MS-63 commemoratives for the specialist, consisting of the following coins, all brilliant, some with a few touches of attractive light toning: ☆ 1935 Arkansas PDS set ☆ 1946 Booker T. Washington ☆ 1948 Booker T. Washington PDS set ☆ 1949 Booker T. Washington PDS set ☆ Complete set of Carver-Washington coins consisting of one of each mint from 1951 through 1954. A very nice grouping, and one which the aspirant to building a set of commemoratives by varieties should well consider competing for. In our opinion, the Booker T. Washington and Carver-Washington sets in particular are undervalued in the current market, indeed severely so. (Total: 22 pieces)

- 2675 Quartette of high-grade commemoratives: ☆ 1936-D Arkansas. MS-63/65. Light gray toning. A few marks on the obverse near the neck truncation of the Indian keep this from an overall MS-65 grade ☆ 1924 Huguenot. MS-65/64. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1920 Maine. MS-64 to 65, lightly toned. A sharply struck beauty; a very attractive example of an issue not easy to find at this level ☆ 1935-D Texas. MS-66. Mottled light brown toning on the obverse, mottled deeper gray toning on the reverse with splashes of magenta. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 2676 Group of Uncirculated commemoratives, all brilliant: ☆ 1936-D Arkansas. MS-62 ☆ 1936 Gettysburg. MS-65 ☆ 1936 Robinson. MS-63 ☆ 1937 Texas. MS-63 ☆ 1946 Booker T. Washington. MS-63. (Total: 5 pieces)

- 2677 1937-D Arkansas. MS-65. Heavily mottled with gray-magenta toning. In-person inspection is recommended.

- 2678 1936-S Bay Bridge. MS-65, artificially toned (in our opinion) gray and purple.

- 2679 Group of commemorative coins, brilliant, averaging AU-55 to 58: ☆ 1936-S Bay Bridge ☆ 1935 Boone ☆ 1926-S Oregon Trail ☆ 1925 Stone Mountain ☆ 1952 Carver-Washington. (Total: 5 pieces)

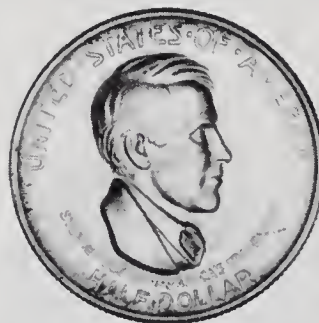
- 2680 Pair of MS-65 1936 Bridgeport half dollars. Brilliant. A very nice duo depicting America's premier showman, Phineas T. Barnum. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 2681 Quintette of PCGS-certified commemoratives, each MS-64, mostly brilliant except for the Long Island and Rhode Island, both of which have splashes of magenta: ☆ 1936 Bridgeport ☆ 1925 Lexington ☆ 1936 Long Island ☆ 1934 Maryland ☆ 1936-S Rhode Island. (Total: 5 pieces)

- 2682 Brilliant quartette of commemoratives: ☆ 1936 Bridgeport. MS-63 ☆ 1936 Delaware. MS-65, particularly nice, perhaps MS-66 ☆ 1936 Elgin. MS-63. One of our favorites from a historical viewpoint—you can read pages and pages and pages about it in Dave Bowers' book *Commemorative Coins of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia* ☆ 1936 Long Island. MS-63. The aforementioned book also contains a fascinating story by John J. Ford, Jr., about a remarkable hoard of Long Island half dollars. (Total: 4 pieces)

Are you interested in this commemorative book? First of all, copies can be borrowed free of charge from the American Numismatic Association Library, 818 North Cascade Avenue, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80903-3279—in case you don't want to buy one. However, if you do want to buy one, they are available in three formats as follows: soft cover Stock No. BBM-308, list price \$39.95, special discount price \$33.95; quality hard cover, Stock No. BBM-308A, list price \$49.95, special discount price \$42.95; Deluxe Limited Edition, Stock No. BBM-308B, list price \$75.00, special discount price, \$67.50. Please send your book order, together with your check or credit card information, under separate cover from your bid sheet to: Bowers and Merena Publications, Box 1224, Wolfeboro, NH 03894, or simply call our book department toll-free at 1-800-222-5993, have your credit card ready, and your books will be sent out right away.

- 2683 Group of commemorative half dollars: ☆ 1925-S California. MS-60 ☆ 1918 Illinois. MS-60 ☆ 1925 Lexington. AU-58, lightly polished ☆ 1920 Pilgrim. MS-62 ☆ 1936-D San Diego. AU-58. (Total: 5 pieces)



- 2684 1936-S Cincinnati. MS-65. A very nice example with fewer than normal bagmarks. Brilliant, lustrous surfaces with a few tiny splashes of gold. A front-rank specimen for the discriminating buyer.

- 2685 Quartette of brilliant commemoratives: ☆ 1936 Cleveland. MS-62 ☆ 1934 Maryland. MS-60 ☆ 1936 Rhode Island. MS-60 ☆ 1936 York. MS-63. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 2686 Brilliant commemorative trio consisting of: ☆ 1936-S Columbia. MS-60 ☆ 1936 Lynchburg. MS-62 ☆ 1937 Roanoke. MS-64 to 65. (Total: 3 pieces)



2687 1893 Columbian "box" half dollar. EF-40.

This is a member of the so-called "box dollar" class of coins. This particular piece was made for sale at the World's Columbian Exposition and later events, including the 1915 Panama-Pacific Exposition. It seems that the industry for creating these must have been located on the West Coast, possibly California, for these seem to turn up more frequently in antique stores, the hands of dealers, etc., there than in the East.

Trade dollars of the 1873-1878 era and Columbian half dollars of 1892 and 1893 are the types most often seen. The present issue was made by taking a Columbian half dollar, date unknown, and drilling out the reverse and inserting a small frame behind which, in the present instance, is mounted a photograph of some long-ago loved one. The frame itself is damascened (the swirl-like pattern on polished metal, commonly seen on bank vault doors, for want of a better illustration). The hinged part was made from another Columbian half dollar, this one dated 1893 by destroying all of the coin except for a thin panel embodying the reverse design. This was then hinged to the front part, and snugly fitted so that to all intents and purposes this appears to be an EF-40 1893 Columbian half dollar, until you touch with your thumb the date 1893, and the reverse pops open.

We are perhaps belaboring a point to spend so much time on an item which is not necessarily valuable—it will probably sell in the range of \$50 to \$150—but it certainly is interesting. One more thing: A tiny pinscratch in the inside bears the date 4/5/31, probably indicating that it was pawned on this date.



2688 1893 Columbian. MS-64. Deeply lustrous and frosty. Brilliant surfaces save for several areas of light toning on the rims. A simply splendid coin which some might grade a notch higher than we have. Worthy of a premium price.



2689 1893 Columbian. MS-64 (NGC). Brilliant. A nice example of the issue.

2690 1893 Columbian. MS-63 (NGC). Medium lilac toning.

The World's Columbian Exposition was scheduled to open in 1892, as it should have, for 1892 was indeed the 400th anniversary of Columbus' "discovery" of the New World. Although some ceremonies were held in late 1892, construction had fallen behind by that time, and it was not until 1893 that the gates were thrown open to an expectant public. By any standard, the Exposition was a smash success, the talk of the nation, and millions came to marvel at the wonders of art, science, technology, agriculture, and nature offered there.

2691 Group of brilliant commemoratives: ☆ 1893 Columbian. MS-62/64 ☆ 1923-S Monroe. MS-62 ☆ 1920 Pilgrim. MS-62 ☆ 1925 Stone Mountain. AU-50. (Total: 4 pieces)



2692 1935 Connecticut. MS-65. A splendid specimen of an issue designed by Henry Kreis, sculptor. Kreis modified the eagle somewhat and used it the next year on the reverse of the 1936 Bridgeport produced for a celebration within the same state.

2693 Group of commemoratives: ☆ 1935 Connecticut. MS-63 (2). One is brilliant, the other is toned a fairly deep magenta in most areas (we call it MS-63, but it is not possible given toning to determine the grading exactly—you might say MS-65 or, on the other hand, you might say MS-60) ☆ 1922 Grant. No Star. MS-63. Frosty and brilliant. A handsome specimen of this issue ☆ 1925 Lexington. MS-61. Brilliant ☆ 1926 Sesquicentennial. MS-60 or finer. Lightly toned. (Total: 5 pieces)



2694 1936 Gettysburg. A sparkling, brilliant specimen of this popular Civil War-related issue.

2695 Group of six commemoratives: ☆ 1922 Grant. No Star. MS-63 ☆ 1924 Huguenot. AU-50 ☆ 1918 Illinois. MS-63 (the reverse is our candidate for the best job John Sinnock ever did on a United States legal tender coin) ☆ 1920 Maine. MS-63 ☆ 1923-S Monroe. MS-60 ☆ 1920 Pilgrim. AU-58 ☆ (Total: 6 pieces)

2696 1922 Grant. No Star. MS-60. Light scratch on obverse.

We encourage your mail bids in this sale. Bidding by mail is an ideal way to add to your collection. You have ample time to study the catalogue in detail, if you need additional information you can request it by telephone or letter, and all in all, you can bid with confidence. Quite a few of our clients regularly add to their collections this way, waiting for each sale as it occurs. Our sales are quite cosmopolitan in their presentation. Not only are there major rarities worthy of the Smithsonian Institution or the most advanced collector, but also there are pieces, such as this 1922 Grant half dollar, that are within the budget of just about anyone.

2697 1935 Hudson. EF-45. Brilliant.

It is not often that an example of a Hudson half dollar comes on the market in less than AU grade, but here one is. The reason for this is that virtually all went into numismatic hands, rather than to the public, and most were fairly well preserved. Perhaps the present coin was carried as a pocket piece.

2698 Group of brilliant commemoratives: ☆ 1924 Huguenot. MS-62 ☆ 1920 Maine. MS-60 ☆ 1923-S Monroe. MS-61 ☆ 1927 Vermont. MS-60 or better. (Total: 4 pieces)

Interestingly, the designer of the 1920 Maine half dollar is not known. Sculptor Anthony de Francisci, who later designed the 1921 Peace silver dollar, prepared the models, but the designs were given to him by a member of the Maine Legislature.

2699 A trio for the lover of delicate toning, for each one has iridescent toning, quite beautiful in its aspect, around the border. The group consists of the following: ☆ 1924 Huguenot. MS-60 ☆ 1925 Stone Mountain. MS-63 ☆ 1925 Vancouver. MS-60. The Vancouver, in particular, is as pretty as the proverbial picture. (Total: 3 pieces)

2700 Commemorative trio: ☆ 1946 Iowa. MS-63 ☆ 1938 New Rochelle. MS-63 or better ☆ 1936 Wisconsin. MS-63. Each is brilliant and attractive. (Total: 3 pieces)

The 1946 Iowa Centennial half dollar is making the news once again. Within the past several years Michael S. Turini, a California collector, has spent much time in Iowa State archives and elsewhere digging out background information on the issue, and recently we saw our friend Helen Carmody

pictured in *Coin World* and *Numismatic News* holding an undistributed 1946 Iowa half dollar in a special holder made up for it. When the Iowa half dollars were first released, it was decided to hold back 1,000 pieces for later distribution, 500 for the 150th anniversary of the admission of Iowa to the Union, which takes place just a few years from now in 1996, and another 500 for distribution in the year 2046. The 500 that will be coming on the market soon have been the object of attention and, apparently, a special packaging will be made to signify that such pieces are among the recent distribution. This should give an interesting historical aspect to those who acquire the 500 coins.

This is as good a place as any to suggest that interested readers join the Society for United States Commemorative Coins. Information can be obtained from the membership secretary: P.O. Box 302, Huntington Beach, CA 92648-0302. *The Commemorative Trail* is published several times a year and is an interesting newsletter covering many aspects of the series.

- 2701 Commemorative trio: ☆ 1925 Lexington. MS-64 ☆ 1920 Pilgrim. (2). One is MS-61, naturally toned in a florentine-style finish; the other is AU-58, polished a long time ago, but you wouldn't know it today. Lightly toned. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 2702 Commemorative trio: ☆ 1925 Lexington. AU-58 to MS-60 ☆ 1925 Stone Mountain. EF-40 ☆ 1927 Vermont. AU-55. Mostly gray toned. (Total: 3 pieces).

- 2703 1923-S Monroe. MS-63. A sparkling, brilliant, lustrous piece which probably looked every bit this nice when it was first distributed in the 1920s, possibly at a film exposition (which furnished the reason for producing these in the first place—it really had nothing to do with the Monroe Doctrine—and provided the reason why LOS ANGELES is on the reverse inscription).

The reverse design portrays the continents of North and South America, personified in the form of goddesses, a motif swiped from another design produced copyrighted circa 1899 in advance for the 1901 Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo.

- 2704 1936 Norfolk. MS-64. Brilliant. This issue has the most complicated design of any in the commemorative series—almost as if a typesetter had run amok. Curiously, there are five dates on the coin—1636, 1682, 1736, 1845, and 1936—enough dates for any coin, don't you think? However, none of these dates represented the year in which the piece was struck! The half dollar was produced in 1937. Stories like this make commemoratives interesting.

- 2705 1928 Oregon Trail. MS-64 or better. A splendid, brilliant coin which will satisfy the most discriminating buyer. Incredibly cheap on today's market, as are most commemorative half dollars. Bargains abound. They will end, sooner or later, and numismatists a decade or a generation from now will look back on the early 1990s and wonder why everyone didn't go out and mortgage the farm and buy all the commemoratives they could!

- 2706 Brilliant commemorative trio: ☆ 1936 Robinson. MS-63/65 ☆ 1934-D Oregon. MS-64 ☆ 1936-S Oregon. MS-64. A nice trio. (Total: 3 pieces).



- 2707 1915-S Panama-Pacific. MS-63 (NGC). Light lilac-gray toning.
- 2708 1915-S Panama-Pacific. MS-63. Light gray and iridescent toning on the obverse, with delicate champagne hues on the reverse. A very pleasing example of the issue.
- 2709 1915-S Panama-Pacific. MS-60. Brilliant with a suggestion of toning at the rims. A well-struck and very attractive coin which has an almost unbelievably cheap market value today.

Special 1921 Pilgrim Half Dollar



- 2710 1921 Pilgrim. MS-66. Deeply struck and very frosty and lustrous. Delicate champagne toning. One of the nicest Pilgrim half dollars we have ever seen. Worthy of a generous bid, which we have no doubt it will receive.

- 2711 1936 Rhode Island. MS-65. Brilliant with a delicate nuance (are we being redundant?) of iridescent toning. A simply splendid example of an otherwise common issue.



- 2712 1926 Sesquicentennial. MS-64. Delicate lilac toning. Very lustrous and frosty. About as nice as this issue can be found.



- 2713 1926 Sesquicentennial. MS-64 or better. Another very attractive example, indeed especially so. Medium golden, gray, and lilac toning. Lustrous. From an aesthetic viewpoint this piece certainly ranks in the top 5% of extant coins of the issue.

- 2714 1937 Texas PDS set. MS-65. A splendid set containing three brilliant coins, one from each of the active mints of the era. Worthy of a good bid. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 2715 1937-D Texas. MS-65. Nuances of golden toning.

- 2716 1927 Vermont. MS-62. Were it not for a small patch of friction on the cheek, this would be MS-65. This, the highest relief of any commemorative issue, was shipped from the Mint in bags, and friction occurred on almost all known specimens.

- 2717 1936 York. MS-65 from a technical grade, but with some mottled gray toning—a good candidate for dipping, in our opinion (carefully following the instructions given in *Photograde*.)

A few years ago we had the enjoyable experience of selling a number of 1936 York half dollars from the estate of Walter P. Nichols, the original distributor of the issue back in 1936. These pieces had remained in a Maine bank vault for a generation, and were brought on the market through our auction sale.

U.S. COMMEMORATIVES AND BULLION COINS

- 2718 Donna Pope special:** A group of Proof coins, MS-65 and Proof-65 or better, condition as issued, all gems, produced under the Mint directorship of Donna Pope, who between 1981 and 1991, did more for numismatics than did any of her predecessors. To be specific this lot contains the following: ☆ Four 1987 Constitution Bicentennial coin sets in wooden cases within boxes, each set containing the following: 1987-S silver dollar Proof, 1987-P silver dollar Uncirculated, 1987-W \$5 gold Proof, 1987-W \$5 gold Uncirculated ☆ Two sets of 1989 Proof "Eagle" coins, each set containing a 1989-P \$5, 1989-P \$10, 1989-P \$25, and 1989-W \$50—each a glittering gem Proof ☆ Set of U.S. Congress Bicentennial coins in original case, consisting of 1989-S half dollar Proof, 1989-D half dollar Uncirculated, and 1989-D dollar Unc., 1989-W \$5 Proof, and 1989-W \$5 Uncirculated.

A nice array of modern commemorative coinage, many different designs. (Total: 7 cases, 7 sets, 30 individual coins)

- 2719 Proof American eagle issues:** the following are all gem Proofs, each in the original case of issue: ☆ 1990 \$5 ☆ 1990-W \$50 ☆ 1991 (2 sets), each with a \$5, \$10, \$25, and \$50. A glittering array! (Total: 4 cases; 10 coins)

U.S. PROOF SETS

Rare 1936 Proof Set

- 2720 1936 Proof set of five coins** mounted in a plastic display holder. The cent is MS-63 and is the later brilliant mirror Proof type with full red surfaces, the Buffalo nickel is MS-63 and is in the brilliant format with subdued sky blue and golden highlights on the surfaces, and the dime is MS-62, the quarter, and half dollar are MS-62 and are brilliant. A very nice grouping of the lowest mintage set in the modern series. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 2721 1937 Proof set,** Mounted in a plastic display holder. The cent is red and is MS-65/3, while the nickel, grades MS-64. The dime, quarter, and half dollar are each brilliant with some toning flecks and grade MS-60, 60, and 62 respectively. A scarce set. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 2722 1938 Proof set** The cent is red and brown and grades MS-60 with spots, the nickel is lightly toned and is MS-62, and the three silver coins are brilliant and are MS-62, MS-61, and MS-61 respectively. Mounted in a plastic display holder. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 2723 1939 Proof set.** The cent is MS-62 red, the nickel is MS-64, toned, and the silver pieces are MS-62, MS-63, MS-60 and are brilliant. Mounted in a plastic display holder. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 2724 1940 Proof set.** The cent is MS-63, red, the nickel is MS-64, toned, and the dime, quarter, and half dollar are MS-62, MS-62 and MS-60 respectively and are partly toned. An attractive set. (Total: 5 pieces).
- 2725 1941 Proof set. Proof-64 to 65.** The cent is red with some flecks, the nickel is brilliant, the dime is partially toned, and the quarter and half dollar are brilliant. Mounted in a plastic display holder. (Total: 5 pieces).
- 2726 1942 Proof set. Proof-63 to 64.** The cent is red, both nickels are lightly toned, and the silver coins are brilliant. Mounted in a plastic display holder. ((Total: 6 pieces).
- 2727 Group of Proof sets, Proof-63 to 65 housed in plastic display holders. Contains the following:** ☆ 1955 ☆ 1956 ☆ 1957 ☆ 1958 ☆ 1959 ☆ 1960, large date ☆ 1962. (Total: 7 sets, 35 coins)

MISCELLANEOUS U.S. COINS

Our "miscellany" section is always a treasure hunt for our bidders, and we suggest that you study the descriptions carefully. Many interesting things are offered!

- 2728 1948 Double Mint set.** Containing one each of the coins struck that year, cent through half dollar, MS-63 to 65 grade. Mounted in the original cardboard mint holder. (Total: 28 pieces)
- 2729 Early copper quartette:** ☆ 1804 half cent. Breen-10. VF-30 ☆ 1809 half cent. B-4. AU-58 ☆ 1853 half cent. AU-55 ☆ 1803 large cent, large date, small fraction, net VF-20, but actually EF-40, with somewhat porous, dark surfaces with some light verdigris. Better than the description indicates! (Total: 4 pieces)
- 2730 19th-century trio:** ☆ 1835 half cent. B-2. AU-50 ☆ 1854 half dime, With Arrows at Date, MS-60, some scratches on the reverse ☆ 1837 half dollar. AU-53. Attractive magenta and iridescent toning, somewhat intense on the obverse. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 2731 Two cents and a nickel:** ☆ 1857 Flying Eagle cent. AU-50 ☆ 1899 Indian cent. Proof-64, red and brown ☆ 1931-S Buffalo nickel, popular low-mintage issue, MS-64. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 2732 Duo of minor coins:** ☆ 1858 Flying Eagle cent, small letters, AU-58 ☆ 1883 Liberty nickel. With CENTS. Proof-60. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2733 Bowers and Merena grouping** consisting of a number of different design types purchased from us by a client a number of years ago: ☆ 1858 Flying Eagle cent, small letters, AU-50 ☆ 1904 Indian cent. MS-63 ☆ 1864 Large Motto two-cent piece, AU-55 ☆ 1865 nickel three-cent piece. AU-55 ☆ 1900-S Barber dime. AU-50 ☆ 1907 Barber dime. AU-55 ☆ 1892-O Barber quarter. AU-55 ☆ 1826 half dollar. EF-45. A nice assemblage. (Total: 8 pieces)
- 2734 A nice group with some special highlights:** ☆ 1864 copper-nickel Indian cent. MS-63 ☆ 1895 Indian cent. Proof-63 brown ☆ 1896 cent. MS-60, cleaned ☆ 1868 two-cent piece. MS-60 ☆ 1883 Liberty nickel. Without CENTS. MS-62 ☆ **1908 Liberty nickel. Proof-64**, a delightful coin ☆ 1942-P Type II Jefferson nickel. Proof-65, a coin on several popular investment lists, including one recently issued by Scott Travers ☆ 1899 Barber quarter. MS-61 ☆ 1929-D quarter. AU-55 ☆ 1874 half dollar with arrows at date. EF-45. (Total: 10 pieces)
- 2735 PCGS pair:** ☆ 1884 Indian cent. Proof-64 RB ☆ 1964 Large Motto two-cent piece. MS-63 RB. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2736 A nice group of coins** sent to us by a consignor from "way down in Texas" (as B. Max Mehl, of Fort Worth, used to say in his advertisements): ☆ 1886 Indian cent. Type I. MS-60 or better, somewhat prooflike. Brown ☆ 1929-D Buffalo nickel. MS-64 ☆ 1917 Mercury dime. MS-64. Full Bands ☆ 1939-S MS-64, Full Bands ☆ 1869-S Liberty Seated quarter. AU-50, cleaned long ago (which few would notice today). A very pleasing example of the issue ☆ 1826 half dollar. Overton-104a. EF-40 ☆ 1831 half dollar. O-114. EF-45. Lavender and iridescent toning ☆ 1843 AU-58 ☆ **1856-O half dollar.** Somewhat of a grading puzzlement—you can make your own decision, but we'll call it MS-60, lightly polished on the obverse, with nice MS-65 reverse, the entire toned an iridescent color, possibly artificial. **Date first punched from the lower left of the upper right, effaced in the die, then repunched in the normal position** ☆ 1916-D Liberty Walking half dollar. MS-63. A lovely piece with light gray toning. Indeed, you might even call it MS-64 or better. Really attractive! ☆ 1942-S half dollar. MS-64 to 65. Light lilac toning ☆ 1944-S half dollar. MS-64. Mostly brilliant ☆ **1902 silver dollar. MS-65.** Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1921 Peace silver dollar. MS-64. Deeply toned gray obverse, somewhat lighter toned gray and gold reverse. Much better than average strike ☆ **1913 Indian \$5. MS-62.** (Total: 15 pieces).
- 2737 High-quality 20th-Century type set,** containing the following issues: ☆ CENTS: 1901 MS-64 ☆ 1909 V.D.B. AU-55, lightly cleaned ☆ 1943 MS-64 wartime steel composition ☆ 1945 MS-64. Salvaged shell case, copper

composition ☆ 1955 MS-64 ☆ 1961-D MS-64. Lincoln Memorial Reverse ☆ **NICKELS:** ☆ 1907 MS-63 ☆ 1913 Type I Buffalo, MS-60 ☆ 1938-D Buffalo MS-64 ☆ 1945-D Wartime silver issue. MS-65 ☆ 1974-D MS-65 ☆ **DIMES:** 1916-S Barber. MS-64 ☆ 1938-D MS-65 ☆ 1961-D MS-65 ☆ 1974-D Clad. MS-65 ☆ **QUARTERS:** 1916-D Barber. MS-60 ☆ 1917 Type I. AU-58 ☆ 1929 MS-62 ☆ 1961-D MS-65 ☆ 1974-D Clad. MS-65 ☆ **HALF DOLLARS:** 1897 MS-63 ☆ 1943 MS-65 ☆ 1961-D MS-64 ☆ 1964 MS-63 ☆ 1968-D 40% silver. MS-64 ☆ **DOLLARS:** 1889 MS-63 ☆ 1926-D MS-63 ☆ 1974-S 40% silver. MS-65 ☆ 1974-D copper-nickel clad. MS-63. A brilliant and attractive group. Each coin absolutely choice for the grade. Housed in a custom plastic holder. (Total: 29 pieces)

2738 Group with some rarities: ☆ 1904 Indian cent. MS-64 ☆ **1909 Liberty nickel. Proof-62 (ANA Cache).** ☆ **1912-S Liberty nickel. VF-25,** key date ☆ 1932-S quarter. EF-50, key issue ☆ 1917-D Liberty Walking half dollar, mintmark on obverse. AU-55 ☆ 1921-D Liberty Walking half dollar. G-5, key issue ☆ 1938 half dollar. MS-63 (PCGS). (Total: 7 pieces).

2739 Diverse group of mostly 19th-century coins: ☆ 1908-S Indian cent. EF-40 (PCI) ☆ 1836 half dime. EF-45 ☆ 1845 half dime. EF-45 ☆ 1853 half dime. Arrows. AU-55 ☆ 1871 half dime. AU-55 ☆ 1873 half dime. AU-50 ☆ 1892 Barber quarter. AU-55. (Total: 7 pieces)

2740 Group of Mint State and Proof 20th-century coins: ☆ 1909 V.D.B. cent. MS-64 ☆ 1926 cent. MS-64 ☆ 1927 cent. MS-64 ☆ 1930 cent. MS-64 ☆ 1932 cent. MS-64 ☆ 1938 Jefferson nickel. Proof-65 ☆ 1939-D Jefferson nickel, key date, MS-64 ☆ 1942 Type I. Jefferson nickel. Proof-65 ☆ 1942-D nickel. MS-63 ☆ 1946-D dime. MS-63 to 64 ☆ 1946-S dime. MS-63 to 64 ☆ 1949-S dime, key date, MS-64 ☆ 1953-S dime, MS-63 to 64 ☆ 1954-S dime, MS-63 to 64 ☆ 1955 dime, MS-63 to 64 ☆ 1955-D dime, MS-63 to 64 ☆ 1955-S dime, MS-63 to 64 ☆ 1932 quarter, MS-63 ☆ 1934 quarter, MS-63 ☆ 1935 quarter, MS-63 ☆ 1937-D quarter, MS-63 ☆ 1938-S quarter, MS-63 ☆ 1941 quarter, MS-63 ☆ 1941-S quarter, MS-63 ☆ 1942-S MS-63 ☆ 1943 quarter MS-63 ☆ **1945-S quarter** MS-63 ☆ 1947-D quarter MS-63 ☆ 1949-D quarter MS-63 ☆ 1952-S quarter MS-63 ☆ 1950-D half dollar MS-63 ☆ 1952-S half dollar MS-63 ☆ 1962 half dollar Proof-63 ☆ 1962-D half dollar MS-63 ☆ 1970-D half dollar key date, MS-63. (Total: 35 pieces)

2741 20th-century group: ☆ 1913-S cent. VF-20 ☆ 1923-S cent. EF-40 ☆ 1931-S nickel, low mintage, EF-40 ☆ 1934 nickel, EF-40 ☆ 1939-D Jefferson nickel, EF-40 (2) ☆ 1919 dime, EF-40 ☆ 1932-S quarter, EF-40 ☆ 1934-D quarter, EF-40 ☆ 1942-S quarter, EF-40 ☆ 1941-S half dollars (3). One AU-55, two EF-40 ☆ 1942-S half dollar, AU-50 (2) ☆ 1949 half dollar AU-55 ☆ 1953-D half dollar, AU-50 (2). (Total: 18 pieces)

2742 From the mid 19th century: ☆ 1864 two-cent piece. Large Motto. AU-55, cleaned ☆ 1865 two-cent piece. AU-50 ☆ 1865 nickel three-cent piece. AU-50 ☆ **1881 nickel three-cent piece. MS-62** ☆ **1851 silver three-cent piece. MS-62.** First digit of date repunched (Breen-2903). (Total: 5 pieces)

2743 19th-century PCGS quartette: ☆ 1851-O silver three-cent piece, only branch mint issue of its denomination, AU-55 ☆ **1883 Shield nickel. MS-62** ☆ 1892 Barber dime. MS-61 ☆ 1899 Barber quarter. MS-62. (Total: 4 pieces)

2744 Eight from the 19th century (plus one from the 20th century): ☆ 1862 silver three-cent piece. AU-55 ☆ 1866 Shield nickel, rays, AU-55 ☆ 1901 Liberty nickel. MS-63 ☆ **1837 Liberty Seated dime. Without Stars. EF-40** ☆ **1868 Liberty Seated dime. Proof-60 to 63** ☆ 1887 dime. AU-58 ☆ 1890-S dime AU-55 ☆ **1896 dime. Proof-60** ☆ 1805 half dollar. Holed and plugged, VF-20. (Total: 9 pieces)

2745 Nickels, dimes, quarters, and half dollars: ☆ First, the nickels ☆ 1883 Liberty. No CENTS. MS-63 (PCGS) (2) ☆ 1936-D Buffalo. MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1936-S MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1952 Proof-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1952 Proof-67 (PCGS) (2) ☆ 1953 Proof-67 (PCGS) (5) ☆ Now the dimes: ☆ 1941-D MS-65, Full Bands ☆ 1944 MS-64 (PCGS) ☆ 1944-S MS-64 (PCGS) ☆ 1945 (2). One MS-65, one MS-64 (PCGS) ☆ 1945-D MS-65 ☆ 1945-S Micro S. MS-64. ☆ 1952 Proof-67 (PCGS) (3) ☆ 1953 Proof-67 (PCGS) ☆ 1956 Proof-67 (PCGS) ☆ Now the quarters: ☆ 1952 Proof-67 (PCGS) (2) ☆ 1953 Proof-67 (PCGS) (3) ☆ Now, to the half dollars: ☆ 1954 Franklin. Proof-66

(PCGS) (3) ☆ 1955 Proof-66 (PCGS) (2) ☆ 1956 Proof-67 (PCGS) ☆ 1957 Proof-67 (PCGS) ☆ 1962 Proof-67 (PCGS) ☆ 1963 Proof-67 (PCGS). (Total: 38 pieces)

2746 From the 20th century: ☆ The following are Buffalo nickels: ☆ **1935 MS-63** ☆ **1935-D MS-63** ☆ 1937-D MS-63 ☆ 1937-S (2). One MS-63, one MS-60 ☆ 1938-D Recut D, MS-63 ☆ The following are Mercury dimes: ☆ 1935 MS-63, Full Bands, 1936 MS-62 ☆ 1938-D MS-63, Full Bands ☆ 1939 MS-62 ☆ 1939-S MS-62 ☆ 1941 MS-63 ☆ 1941-S MS-64, Full Bands ☆ 1943-D MS-63 ☆ 1943-S MS-63 ☆ 1944 MS-63 ☆ 1944-S MS-63 ☆ 1945 (2). One MS-64, above average strike, but not Full Bands, one MS-63 ☆ The following are Standing Liberty quarters: ☆ 1917 Type I. AU-55 ☆ 1917-D Type I. AU-55 ☆ 1917-D Type II. AU-55 ☆ 1930 AU-55. (Total: 23 pieces)

2747 Silver from a century ago: ☆ 1834 half dime. AU-50 ☆ 1879 quarter, scarce date, VF-30 ☆ 1853 half dollar. With Arrows and Rays, VF-30 ☆ 1854-O half dollar With Arrows, VF-30 ☆ 1857 half dollar, VF-30 ☆ 1858 half dollar, EF-40 ☆ 1861 half dollar, EF-45 ☆ 1861-O half dollar, EF-40. (Total: 8 pieces)

2748 More 19th-century silver: ☆ 1837 Liberty Seated half dime, Without Stars, AU-50 ☆ 1870 half dime, AU-50 ☆ 1853 dime with arrows, AU-55 ☆ 1891 dime, MS-60 ☆ 1898 Barber dime. MS-60, prooflike. Possibly struck from Proof die but without full Proof characteristics. (Total: 5 pieces)

2749 Nearly a full sweep by PCGS, with just one coin (the 1947-D half dollar) not being PCGS-certified: ☆ 1892 dime, AU-58 ☆ 1947-D half dollar, MS-65, a beauty ☆ **1949-S half dollar, key date, MS-65** ☆ 1952-S half dollar, MS-64 ☆ 1899-O silver dollar, MS-65 ☆ 1925 Lexington half dollar, MS-62. (Total: 6 pieces)

2750 Three dimes and a quarter: ☆ 1916 Mercury dime. MS-66, Full Bands. Intense iridescent toning, naturally acquired ☆ 1935-D dime (2). Both MS-65, Full Bands. One brilliant, one with mottled gold and sea green toning. ☆ 1942 Washington quarter, Proof-65. Iridescent toning. (Total: 4 pieces)

2751 20th-century silver quartette: ☆ 1917 dime, MS-60 ☆ 1926-D dime, MS-63 Full Bands ☆ 1906-D quarter, AU-58 ☆ 1923-D Peace dollar, MS-62. (Total: 4 pieces)

2752 Certified septette: ☆ 1924 dime, MS-64, Full Bands (PCGS) ☆ 1938-D dime, MS-66, Full Bands (PCGS) ☆ 1934-D half dollar, MS-64 (PCGS) ☆ 1941-S half dollar, MS-64 (PCGS) ☆ 1942 half dollar (2). One MS-66 (NGC), one MS-65 (PCGS), ☆ 1944-S half dollar, MS-64 (ANA Cache). (Total: 7 pieces)

2753 Silver duo: ☆ 1936-D dime, MS-60 ☆ 1921 Peace dollar. AU-50. (Total: 2 pieces)

2754 20th-century modern dimes and quarters, each MS-65: ☆ 1938-D dime ☆ 1941-S dime ☆ 1932 quarter ☆ 1934 quarter ☆ 1934-D quarter ☆ 1939-D. Each is brilliant and frosty. A delightful group! (Total: 6 pieces)

2755 Silver, including a pair of commemoratives: ☆ 1940 dime, AU-55 ☆ 1889-O dollar, MS-60 ☆ 1936 Albany commemorative half dollar, MS-63 ☆ 1937 Roanoke half dollar, MS-63. (Total: 4 pieces)

2756 Obsolete denomination trio: ☆ 1875-S 20-cent pieces (2), EF-40, one brilliant and one attractively lightly toned in mottled gray ☆ 1873 trade dollar, first year of issue, AU-55, prooflike—a very attractive coin for the grade—one which needs no apologies at all. (Total: 3 pieces)

2757 19th-century foursome: ☆ 1829 half dollar (2). One AU-50; one VF-25 ☆ 1858 half dollar. AU-50 ☆ 1877-S trade dollar, EF-45. Each with attractive light toning. (Total: 4 pieces)

2758 A very nice group of Mint State 20th-century coins: ☆ 1935 half dollar, MS-63 ☆ 1940-S half dollar, MS-63, usual strike ☆ 1943 half dollar, MS-63 ☆ 1945-D half dollar, MS-63 ☆ 1946-S half dollar, MS-64 ☆ 1921 Morgan dollar, MS-63 ☆ 1921 Peace dollar, MS-60 ☆ 1922 Peace dollar, MS-63 (2) ☆ 1923 Peace dollar, MS-63. (Total: 10 pieces)

- 2759 **Pair of gold coins:** ☆ 1853 gold dollar, MS-62 (NGC). A nice example of the Type I design ☆ 1929 quarter eagle, MS-60 (PCGS). Last year of the denomination. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2760 **Gold quartette:** ☆ 1853 gold dollar (2). One AU-55, one EF-45 ☆ 1851 quarter eagle, VF-30, polished for use as jewelry ☆ 1926 quarter eagle, EF, lacquered. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 2761 **Group of gold jewelry coins:** ☆ 1853 gold dollar. AU-50, repaired ☆ 1850-O quarter eagle, VF-25, polished ☆ 1852 quarter eagle. AU-50, damaged and repaired ☆ 1903 quarter eagle. AU-55, polished ☆ 1879-S \$5 AU-55, cleaned ☆ 1883 \$5, AU-55, cleaned ☆ 1901 \$5 AU-55, polished and damaged ☆ 1904 \$10 AU-55, cleaned ☆ 1910-D \$10. AU-50, sweated. These coins, probably earlier used for jewelry, might be quite adaptable to the same use today—for they seem to be more desirable in this regard than as numismatic specimens. (Total: 9 pieces)

Gold Type Set

- 2762 **Type set of gold coins:** ☆ 1854 gold dollar. Type I. AU-58 ☆ 1854 gold dollar, Type II. AU-50 ☆ 1861 gold dollar. Type III. MS-60 ☆ 1907 quarter eagle. AU-55 ☆ 1929 quarter eagle. AU-50 ☆ 1855 \$3 EF-45 ☆ 1900 \$5 Liberty Head, MS-60 ☆ 1912 \$5 Indian. EF-45 ☆ 1901 \$10 Liberty Head. AU-55 ☆ 1914 \$10 Indian. EF-45 ☆ 1907 \$20 Liberty. AU-55 ☆ 1908 \$20 Saint-Gaudens, No Motto, AU-55. (Total: 12 pieces)
- 2763 **19th-century gold quintette:** ☆ 1854 Type I gold dollar. EF-45 ☆ 1861 quarter eagle. EF-45 ☆ 1881 \$5. EF-45 ☆ 1901-S \$10 EF-45 ☆ 1899-S \$20. AU-58. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 2764 **Gold pair:** ☆ 1855-O gold dollar, scarce issue (and the only Type II from the New Orleans Mint), EF-40, edge marks ☆ 1914-D Indian quarter eagle. MS-62. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2765 **Gold coins from the 1830s:** ☆ 1834 quarter eagle. Classic Head. EF-45, cleaned ☆ 1834 \$5 Classic Head. Plain 4 in date (2). One EF-40, cleaned; one VF-20 ☆ 1836 \$5 VF-20. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 2766 **Gold mixture:** ☆ 1889 quarter eagle. MS-61. Fairly scarce. ☆ 1926 Indian quarter eagle. AU-58 ☆ 1881 \$5 VF-35 ☆ 1904 \$5 AU-55 ☆ 1896 \$10 AU-58. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 2767 **Four different gold denominations:** ☆ 1903 quarter eagle, MS-62/65 ☆ 1909-D \$5 EF-45 ☆ 1897 \$10 EF-45 ☆ 1900 \$20 AU-58. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 2768 **Gold quintette:** ☆ 1908 quarter eagle. AU-50, first year of the Indian design ☆ 1928 quarter eagle. AU-50 ☆ 1908 \$5, first year of the Indian design, AU-55 ☆ 1910 \$5 AU-50 ☆ 1932 \$10, AU-50, last readily collectable date of the denomination. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 2769 **Four different denominations mounted in a Capital holder:** ☆ 1928 quarter eagle. AU-50 ☆ 1909-D \$5, EF-45 ☆ 1926 \$10 AU-50 ☆ 1924 \$20, AU-50, scratch on reverse. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 2770 **Two from Carson City:** ☆ 1891-CC \$5 AU-55 ☆ 1891-CC \$10 AU-53. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2771 **Pair of MS-63 gold coins:** ☆ 1899 \$5 MS-63 ☆ 1927 \$20. MS-63. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2772 **Four gold coins:** ☆ 1892 \$10 MS-60 (2) ☆ 1902-S \$20, MS-60 (2). (Total: 4 pieces)

SMALL CENTS

- 2773 1861 MS-64. Fully lustrous and sharply struck. Blushes of deep mottled toning can be seen on both surfaces. Notably, the 1861 issue has the lowest mintage of any copper-nickel Indian cent.
- 2774 1956 MS-63. An off-metal error coin struck on a silver dime planchet. Brilliant and lustrous. Here is an interesting conversation piece for the error specialist and cent collector alike!

NICKEL FIVE-CENT PIECES



- 2775 1901 Proof-65. A superb gem example virtually as nice as the moment it came from the dies. The surfaces are essentially brilliant with just a faint hint of golden iridescence. Worth a premium bid from the numismatist who appreciates outstanding quality!
- 2776 1913-S Buffalo nickel. Type II. AU-55. Pleasing golden gray surfaces with just a faint trace of friction on the high points. Coined during the first year of the Buffalo nickel design type.
- 2777 1914-S MS-64. A lovely lustrous specimen toned in intermingled hues of gold and lilac-gray. Much nicer than the majority of examples encountered.



- 2778 1915-D MS-64. Smooth satiny lustre. Pale coppery gold toning enhances both surfaces, and wisps of delicate violet iridescence can be seen on the reverse. Quite scarce in this lofty state of preservation.
- 2779 1928-D MS-64. Pewter gray toning with pale coppery highlights. Nice eye appeal.

HALF DOLLAR



- 2780 1928-S MS-64. Extremely lustrous with a faint golden wash and mostly brilliant surfaces. A popular issue which is elusive above the EF grade level, despite a fairly generous mintage of 1,940,000 pieces. Worth a generous bid!

SILVER DOLLAR



- 2781 1798 Heraldic Eagle. Bolender-15. VF-20. Pearl gray toning on the high points deepens to a gunmetal-gray shade in the fields. Some light scratches are noted on Miss Liberty's cheek, and minor reverse rim bump can be seen at 2:00.

COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR

- 2782 1936 Cleveland Centennial half dollar with 1941 counterstamp. MS-65. A gem example of this popular counterstamped issue. In 1941, 100 Cleveland half dollars were counterstamped with small dies in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club. Reportedly, the counterstamp dies were destroyed after the 100th striking. This identical specimen is illustrated on page 50 of the Swiatek-Breen commemorative reference.

From our sale of the Mann and Smedley collections, September 1988, Lot 1049.

MISCELLANEOUS U.S. COINS

- 2783 Quartette of U.S. varied issues: ☆ 1907 cent, MS-60, recolored ☆ 1856-O dime, EF-45, lightly cleaned ☆ 1888 dime, AU-55, cleaned ☆ 1853 quarter, Arrows and Rays, VF-30, lightly cleaned. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 2784 Lustrous grouping of silver and gold issues: ☆ 1915-D quarter, AU-55 ☆ 1892 half dollar, MS-60 ☆ 1941 half dollar, MS-63 ☆ 1907 half eagle, AU-55. (Total: 4 pieces)

HAWAIIAN COINS

- 2785 Assortment of issues from cents to dollars: ☆ 1847 cent, EF-45 ☆ 1883 quarter (2), AU-50 and EF-45, cleaned ☆ 1883 half dollar, AU-50, cleaned and scratched ☆ 1883 dollar (2), EF-45 and EF-40. This last piece has been cleaned. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 2786 Hoard of 1883 Hawaiian dimes having an average grade of VF-20. A nice selection for the modern day Virgil Brand! (Total: 35 pieces)
- 2787 1883 quarter. MS-65. Sharply struck, fully lustrous, and warmly toned in appealing hues of gray and golden brown. A lovely example of this desirable one-year design type!
- 2788 1883 quarter. MS-65. A second lovely example having surfaces and toning very much like those of the piece offered in the preceding lot.
- 2789 1883 quarter. MS-63 (PCGS). Frosty and sharply struck with just a faint nuance of coppery golden iridescence. Nice eye appeal!
- 2790 1883 MS-60/63. Fully brilliant. The devices are frosty and the fields are satiny. Really much nicer than the technical grade suggests.
- 2791 1883 half dollar. MS-63/65. Light golden brown toning enhances the lustrous surfaces. The king's hair and beard details show bold definition. Survivors are not often encountered in this lofty state of preservation.

- 2792 1883 dollar. EF-45 to AU-50. Toned surfaces. The obverse field exhibits considerable prooflike character.

- 2793 Hawaiian fantasy coins issued by the Royal Hawaiian Mint: ☆ 1989 Proof set of gold bullion pieces, containing the following: ☆ 1/20 ounce, Hapaiwakalua crown ☆ 1/10 ounce Hapaumi crown ☆ 1/4 ounce, Hapaha crown ☆ 1/2 ounce, Hapalua crown ☆ 1 ounce, Akahi crown. This is set 259 of only 400 sets issued, and is housed in the original case of issue. All pieces grade average Proof-67 as made ☆ 1991 Hawaiian Regency Collection of bullion pieces, including: ☆ silver 1 ounce, King Kalakaua Dala ☆ gold 1/10 ounce, Queen Liliuokalani Hapaumi crown ☆ platinum 1/10 ounce, Princess Kaiulani Hapaumi Puela. This set is No. 231 of just 900 issued. All are gem Proof-67 as issued, and are housed in the original wooden case of issue. (Total: 8 pieces)

No Lots 2794-4000

CALIFORNIA SMALL DENOMINATION GOLD

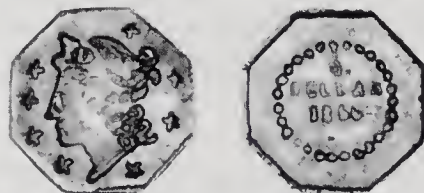
Illustrations are twice normal size.

If our recent landmark offering of *The Texas Collection of Small Denomination California Gold Pieces* (January 1992) was any indication of popularity, then the collecting of California small denomination gold pieces is finally coming of age in American numismatics. The following group contains attractive pieces in all denominations for the beginning and advanced collector alike.

OCTAGONAL QUARTER DOLLARS



- 4001 1853 Breen-Gillio -101. Liberty Head. AU-50. Rarity-5+. Die alignment: 180°. A deep golden specimen of this desirable variety. Obverse style with nine stars and "broken" nose due to severe lapping of the dies.
Equivalent to Texas:4001.
- 4002 1853 BG-102. Liberty Head. AU-50. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 180°. Variety with large, crude head and four stars on the obverse. Faulty 8 in date, with a circle-like effect around second L in DOLLAR. Choice for the grade.
- 4003 1853 BG-102. Liberty Head. AU-50. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 180°. A second specimen of this scarce issue. Some obverse planchet lamination is noted.



- 4004 1856 BG-107. Liberty Head. MS-60. Rarity-5+. Die alignment: 180°. Die State II, with clash marks visible on both sides. Frosty golden design details stand boldly out from deep golden fields. Popular variety with eight obverse stars and FD (for Frontier & Deviercy) on Liberty's coronet.

The firm of Frontier, Deviercy & Co., owned by partners Pierre Frontier and Eugene Deviercy, operated out of the rear of 81 Bush Street, near Montgomery Street, from 1852 to 1859, and later as Frontier & Co. at other addresses.



- 4005** 1854 BG-108. Liberty Head. MS-64, prooflike. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 180°. Brilliant mirror fields surround frosty central devices. Struck from a shattered reverse die, with die cracks plainly evident. Obverse head style closely resembles that of the Type I Federal gold dollar issues of the era.

Finer than Lee:9; Heifetz:9; Texas:4008.



- 4006** 1854 BG-108. Liberty Head. MS-63, prooflike. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 180°. A second example of this popular issue. Deep golden surfaces with lighter golden design details. From shattered reverse die.

Equivalent to Lee:9; Heifetz:9; Texas:4008.

- 4007** Trio of octagonal Liberty Head quarter dollars: ☆ 1854 BG-109. EF-45. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 180°. Solder and attempted removal marks at the reverse centers ☆ 1864-G BG-735. AU-50. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 360°. On a wavy, faintly granular planchet with a few scratches noted for accuracy ☆ 1870-G BG-755. AU-50. **Rarity-6+**. Die alignment: 180°. Solder removed from reverse, with scratches noted on both sides. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 4008** 1856 BG-111. Liberty Head. AU-50, obverse scratches. Rarity-4. Die alignment: 180°. Die State I, without "broken" nose caused by excessive polishing in later states of the die. Prooflike surfaces.



- 4009** 1859 BG-702. Liberty Head. MS-64. Rarity-4. Die alignment: 360°. Eight obverse stars, no FD on coronet. Obverse die rust and cracks give the appearance of a "fang" at Liberty's mouth. On the reverse, the R in DOLLAR is boldly repunched, while other areas of the reverse details are faintly struck. Frosty golden surfaces.

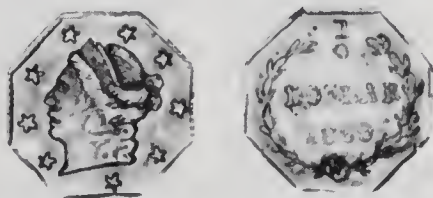
Finer than Club Cal Neva:4490; Texas:4013.

- 4010** 1859 BG-702. Liberty Head. MS-60. Rarity-4. Die alignment: 360°. A second specimen of this popular issue, with deep golden surfaces lightly splashed with iridescent violet toning highlights.

Equivalent to Club Cal Neva:4490; Texas:4013.

- 4011** Pair of octagonal Liberty Head issues: ☆ 1868 quarter dollar. BG-711. EF-40. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 360°. Mount removed, solder remains at 12:00 ☆ 1873 half dollar. BG-915. EF-45. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 360°. Mount removed from 12:00 position. (Total: 2 pieces)

Rare 1869 BG-712 25c



- 4012** 1869 BG-712. Liberty Head. MS-64. **Rarity-6**. Die alignment: 360°. A sharp and frosty specimen of this scarce and desirable quarter dollar issue, with well-defined obverse portrait of Liberty circled by nine stars.

Equivalent to Lee:126; Texas:4023.



- 4013** 1870 BG-713. Liberty Head. MS-63, prooflike. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 360°. Frosty design details stand boldly out from deep mirror fields. Faint reverse scratches noted for accuracy.

Technically finer than Lee:127; equivalent to Heifetz:121; Texas:4024.

- 4014** 1871 BG-714. Liberty Head. AU-55. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 360°. Popular issue with nine obverse stars. Very choice for the grade.

- 4015** 1871 BG-717. Liberty Head. EF-45. Rarity-4. Die alignment: 360°. From Die State intermediate of I and II, with a single obverse crack noted at the fourth star. Additionally, the "broken" nose details are evident, as is a touch of reverse die rust. Obverse stars just beginning to "soften."

Gem 1873 BG-728 25c

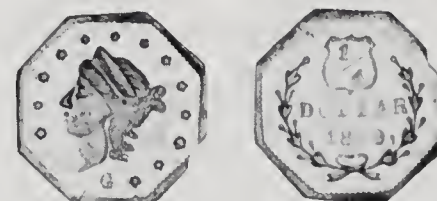


- 4016** 1873 BG-728. Liberty Head. MS-65. Rarity-4. Die alignment: 360°. A sharp, frosty gem specimen of this popular issue. Reverse Die State I, without die cracks in evidence. Choice for the grade, with outstanding aesthetic appeal.

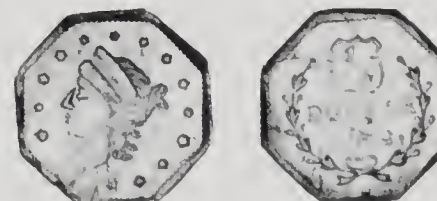
Significantly finer than Texas:4039.

- 4017** 1869-G BG-748. Liberty Head. AU-50, mount removed. **Rarity-6**. Die alignment: 180°. Rare and elusive. Traces of solder remain at 12:00. An attractive specimen overall.

Coins with the single G "mintmark" are from the firm of Robert B. Gray & Co. at 616 Merchant Street in San Francisco, 1859 to 1871. Gray & Co. was the successor firm to Nouizillet & Co.



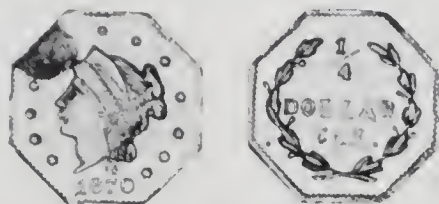
- 4018** 1869-G BG-751. Liberty Head. AU-55. **Rarity-6**. Die alignment: 180°. A difficult issue to locate in the higher grades. Brilliant, mirrorlike surfaces with a hint of rubbing on the high points. A very small notch can be seen in the obverse edge at 4:00, evidently as struck.



- 4019** 1869-G BG-751. Liberty Head. AU-55, obverse and reverse scratches noted. **Rarity-6**. Die alignment: 180°. A second specimen of this rare and elusive variety. Mostly brilliant.

Elusive 1870-G 25c

BG-757, Low Rarity-6



- 4020** 1870-G BG-757. Liberty Head. MS-63, prooflike. Rarity-6-. Die alignment: 180°. Brilliant mirror surfaces enhance frosty central details. On the reverse, the LA in DOLLAR is boldly repunched. From an early state of the reverse die, with a very faint crack seen at 3:00. An area of planchet lamination, as struck, is noted on the obverse at the fifth and sixth stars. An aesthetically appealing example of this rare and desirable issue.

Equivalent to our Texas:4066, which was among the finest known of this elusive variety.

- 4021** 1870-G BG-763. Liberty Head. AU-55. Rarity-4. Die alignment: 180°. Popular variety struck from shattered obverse die, with low A in CAL on reverse. Broken G mintmark on obverse. A brilliant example on a slightly wavy planchet, with just a hint of rubbing on the high points.

- 4022** 1871-G BG-765. Liberty Head. AU-55. Rarity-4. Die alignment: 180°. Popular variety with Open 8 in date on obverse, and low C in CAL on reverse. Rich golden toning highlights in the recessed areas. Some light hairlines are noted on the attractive surfaces.

- 4023** Quarter dollar trio: ☆ 1871-G BG-765. Liberty Head. AU-55. Rarity-4. Die alignment: 180°. Mount removed ☆ 1871-G BG-767. Liberty Head. AU-55. Rarity-4. Die alignment: 180°. Cleaned ☆ 1880 BG-799. Indian Head. AU-50. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 180°. Faint scratches noted on both sides. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 4024** 1871-G BG-767. Liberty Head. MS-60, prooflike. Rarity-4. Pale golden mirrors support frosty design details. On the reverse, the words DOLLAR and CAL are very irregular with several letters leaning crazily to left or right, and with many letters extremely high or low in comparison to each other. From the shattered states of both dies.

Finer than Texas:4075.

♦ MAXIMUM EXPENDITURE ♦

If you wish to limit your total expenditure, please fill in the maximum amount you wish to spend in the "Maximum Expenditure" box at the upper portion of your bid sheet. You can then submit bids for amounts up to eight times the amount of the maximum expenditure. This is a personal service and an Auctions by Bowers and Merena customer representative will personally attend to your bid sheet by bidding from the auction floor, buying lots for your account until your authorized expenditure is reached. While we will do our best in your behalf, due to the speed of the auction sale and the sometimes crowded conditions, we cannot be responsible for failure to execute such a bid properly. Due to the bookkeeping involved, this service is offered only to bidders with maximum expenditures of \$1,000 or more. "Maximum Expenditure" and "One Lot Only" bidding can be combined.

Desirable 1881 Quarter Dollar

BG-788, Rarity-8



- 4025** 1881 BG-788. Indian Head. AU-55, prooflike. Rarity-8. Die alignment: 360°. An exceedingly rare and desirable issue, **one of just three specimens now accounted for.** Variety with boldly repunched CAL on the reverse. An attractive specimen of this great rarity, on a slightly wavy planchet. The interested collector would do well to bid liberally on this lot, as it may be many years before another example of BG-788 crosses the auction block.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, October 1987, Lot 1071.

Finer than the Jay Roe/Lee:195 example.

- 4026** 1872 BG-791. Indian Head. AU-50. Rarity-4. Die alignment: 360°. Thin numerals in date. Deep yellow gold surfaces. Small planchet crack at 6:00 does not affect the overall design details.

Owing to the fragile nature of these small denomination gold coins, many examples available to today's collectors have small planchet irregularities such as cracks and laminations.



- 4027** 1874 BG-795. Indian Head. MS-63, prooflike. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 180°. Popular Low Date variety. Sharp and frosty design details include several repunched obverse stars. Some planchet waviness is noted at 2:00 relative to the obverse, but it does not detract from the overall quality of this piece. Scarce and desirable.

Equivalent to Lee:202; Texas:4100.

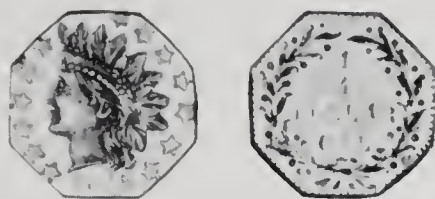
Uncirculated 1875 Indian Head 25c

BG-796, Rarity-6



- 4028** 1875 BG-796. Indian Head. MS-61 (PCGS). Rarity-6. Die alignment: 180°. Popular variety with hand-engraved date, not from numeral punches as generally seen. Rich golden toning highlights grace boldly rendered design details.

Finer than our Texas:4101; not in Club Cal Neva.



- 4029 1875 BG-797. Indian Head. MS-64, prooflike. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 135°. Deep mirror fields and frosty Indian Head details. Advanced state of the obverse dies, with third rim cud forming at the 11th star. A very choice specimen of this scarce and popular issue, one that will please even the fussiest specialist in the series.

Finer than Club Cal Neva:4534; Texas:4102 (Garrett:2146.)



- 4030 1880 BG-799J. Indian Head. MS-64. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 90°. Splashes of deep golden toning enhance the sharply struck and aesthetically appealing surfaces of this popular issue. Choice for the grade, and worthy of strong bidder consideration.

Finer than Texas:4111.



- 4031 1881 BG-799O. Indian Head. MS-64, prooflike. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 180°. An outstanding example of this popular Indian Head quarter dollar variety. Some faint planchet roughness is noted at the bottom obverse rim, otherwise a virtually flawless piece. Brilliant golden surfaces and frosty central devices add to the overall charm.

Finer than Club Cal Neva:4537; Lee:219; Heifetz:190; equivalent to Texas:4116.

Gem 1880 Indian Head 25c BG-799X, Rarity-5



- 4032 1880 BG-799X: Aztec Head. MS-65, prooflike. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 180°. Virtually flawless mirrorlike surfaces and sharp, frosty design details spell GEM to the astute collector. Beautiful golden yellow surfaces. Die state II, with top of O crudely recut, extending to left. Variety with obverse stars distributed five left, eight right, with eighth and 13th star embedded in Indian's feathers. Very elusive and desirable in this lofty state of preservation.

Considerably finer than Texas:4123.

States gold dollars of the era. Very choice for the grade, with splashes of deep golden toning on frosty surfaces. Early Die State II, with crack at top of reverse wreath just forming.

Finer than Club Cal Neva:4403; Texas:4146.

- 4034 Undated (1852-54) BG-222. Liberty Head. AU-55. Rarity-4. Die alignment: 180°. A second example of this popular issue, from the same die state as the previous lot. Choice for the grade, with frosty highlights on deep golden surfaces.

- 4035 Undated (1852-54) BG-223. Liberty Head. MS-60, prooflike. Rarity-4. Die alignment: 180°. Faint obverse hairlines noted, although the reverse is significantly finer overall. Sharply rendered design details enhanced by rich yellow gold surfaces.

Elusive 1855 Quarter Dollar BG-226, Rarity-6

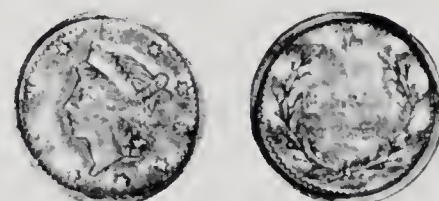


- 4036 1855 BG-226. Liberty Head. MS-63 (PCGS). Rarity-6+. Die alignment: 180°. Rare and desirable, one of less than 20 pieces currently thought to exist. From the advanced state of both dies, with obverse die crack connecting tip of Liberty's coronet to the fifth and sixth stars. Probable terminal state of the reverse die, with severe cracks and breaks plainly evident, no doubt cause for the early discard and subsequent rarity of this variety.

As of the March 1992 PCGS Population Report, this is the only MS-63 example of BG-226 graded, and no examples have been graded higher.

Considerably finer than Club Cal Neva:4408, Texas:4150.

1855 BG-227 Quarter Dollar High Rarity-6



- 4037 1855 BG-227. Liberty Head. MS-62 (PCGS). High Rarity-6. Die alignment: 180°. Early stage of Die State II, with evidence of die clashing seen on both sides and tiny reverse cracks just forming; the "broken" nose details caused by excessive obverse die polishing have not yet appeared. Brilliant golden highlights on a lightly rippled planchet. Rare and desirable.

Much finer than Club Cal Neva:4409; Texas:4151.



- 4038 1856 BG-230. Liberty Head. MS-64. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 180°. A sharp and attractive specimen with frosty golden surfaces lightly toned in shades of iridescent rose and lavender. Die State I, with heavy die cracks seen at Liberty's portrait. Scarce this nice.

- 4039 Quartette of Liberty Head round quarter dollars: ☆ 1856 BG-230. F-12. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 180°. Heavily polished ☆ 1868 BG-806. AU-50. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 360°. Mount removed ☆ 1870 BG-808. MS-60, perhaps slightly finer. Rarity-4. Die alignment: 180°. Attempted puncture at 12:00 ☆ 1865 BG-822. EF-40. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 180°. Mount removed. (Total: 4 pieces)

ROUND QUARTER DOLLARS



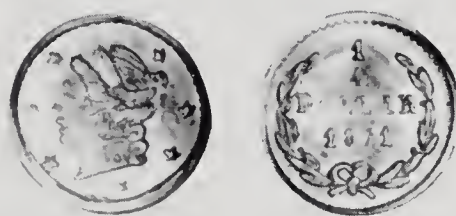
- 4033 Undated (1852-54) BG-222. Liberty Head. MS-63. Rarity-4. Die alignment: 180°. 12 obverse stars. Bust of Liberty similar in style to Type I United

- 4040 1859 BG-801. Liberty Head. MS-60. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 360°. A frosty example of the popular variety with uppermost leaves of reverse wreath serving as fraction bar. Faint obverse scratch as noted for accuracy.

Rare 1866 BG-804 25c Among Finest Known



- 4041 1866 BG-804. Liberty Head. MS-65. Rarity-6. Die alignment: 360°. An outstanding gem specimen of this rare and desirable issue, one that is **easily among the finest known** for this elusive variety. Popular reverse variety with denomination spelled DOLLAR. Frosty golden surfaces play gracious host to well defined design details.
Finer than Club Cal Neva:4542, an MS-63 example; finer than Texas:4158.

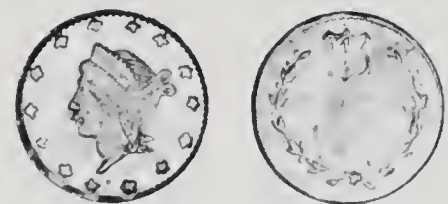


- 4042 1871 BG-809. Liberty Head. MS-65 (PCGS). Rarity-4. Die alignment: 220°. Seven obverse stars, two berries inside each branch on the reverse. Rich golden highlights on frosty surfaces.
Finer than Club Cal Neva:4546, 4547; Lee:240; technically equivalent to Texas:4162, which was called MS-65, prooflike.

- 4043 1873 BG-817. Liberty Head. AU-55. Rarity-4. Die alignment: 180°. Die State I, without rim break above 11th and 12th obverse stars. Just a hint of rubbing on the high points keeps this from a much higher grade. Brilliant golden surfaces.



- 4044 1860/50 BG-819. Liberty Head. MS-63, prooflike. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 180°. Struck from a shattered obverse die, with extensive die cracks radiating outward from Liberty's cheek. Remnants of 5 seen beneath the existing 6 in date. A faint area of reverse discoloration as noted at 8:00.



- 4045 1863 BG-820. Liberty Head. AU-50. Rarity-6+. Die alignment: 180°. 14 obverse stars very close to border, with reverse fraction in shield. Generally encountered in lower grades, elusive this nice.

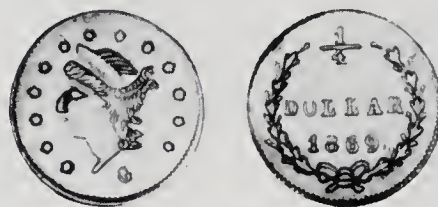
- 4046 1864 BG-821. Liberty Head. AU-50. Rarity-6. Die alignment: 180°. An attractive example of this desirable issue. Deep golden surfaces splashed with iridescent violet toning highlights.

- 4047 1867-G BG-825. Liberty Head. MS-60, prooflike. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 180°. Brilliant mirrorlike surfaces, perhaps lightly brushed long ago. Faint obverse scratches noted for accuracy. All things considered, a nice specimen of this desirable issue.

- 4048 1869-G BG-826. Liberty Head. MS-60, prooflike, obverse and reverse hairlines noted for accuracy. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 180°. Late state of the reverse die, with several cracks and traces of die rust noted.

- 4049 1869-G BG-828. Liberty Head. MS-60, prooflike. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 180°. Brilliant golden surfaces with a few faint handling marks, commensurate with the grade, noted for accuracy. From heavily polished obverse die, with just one tiny fragment of Liberty's upper lip remaining in the field before her face.

Desirable 1869-G Quarter Dollar BG-829, Rarity-6+



- 4050 1869-G BG-829. Liberty Head. AU-55. Rarity-6+. Die alignment: 190°. Reverse design type with three loops in bow. Deep golden surfaces with just a hint of rubbing on the high points.
Equivalent to Texas:4181.

Rare Undated "Transitional" Issue



- 4051 Undated (1870-1871) G on obverse. BG-834. Liberty Head. AU-55. Rarity-6+. Die alignment: 180°. Minted by the firm of Robert B. Gray & Co. at a time when said firm was moving the date from the reverse die to the obverse die, much the same as the transitional half dimes and dimes in the regular U.S. coinage series. Die State II, lacking the obverse and reverse cracks that later developed. A scarce and desirable issue in the series, worthy of strong bidder consideration.
Equivalent to Lee:262; Texas:4185.

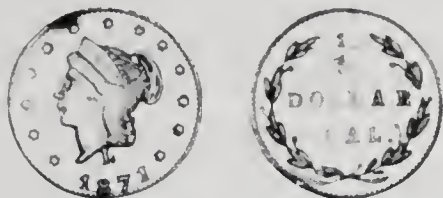
- 4052 1870-G BG-835. Liberty Head. MS-60, prooflike. Rarity-4. Die alignment: 170°. Usual obverse die state, with broad rim above seventh star. Die State I, with several reverse cracks noted. Lustrous golden design details and brilliant mirror fields.

- 4053 1871-G BG-838. Liberty Head. MS-63, prooflike. Rarity-4. Die alignment: 180°. Variety with repunched G on obverse, and bold traces of repunching at the 7 in the date. Reflective, brilliant golden fields. Tiny planchet edge irregularity noted beneath date, as struck. Choice for the grade.
Finer than Club Cal Neva:4564; equivalent to Taylor:4189.

- 4054 1871-G BG-838. Liberty Head. MS-60, prooflike. Rarity-4. Die alignment: 170°. A second attractive example of this popular issue. A few scattered hairlines keep this from a much higher grade designation.

- 4055 Pair of Liberty Head round quarter dollars: ☆ 1871-G BG-839. EF-40. Rarity-4. Die alignment: 180°. On an extremely rough planchet ☆ "1855" BG-1302. AU-50. Rarity-2. Die alignment: 180°. A backdated issue. From Hermon Kroll, New York City, issued sometime after 1883. Deeply toned, with a copper-like appearance to the piece. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 4056 1871-G BG-840. Liberty Head. EF-45. Rarity-4. Die alignment: 180°. Attractive for the grade, with much lustre remaining.



- 4057 1871-L BG-841. Liberty Head. MS-64, prooflike. Rarity-5.** Die alignment: 180°. The first round quarter dollar issue of the California Jewelry Co. (Levison Bros.). Variety with low 8 in date punched into obverse denticles. Choice for the grade, with brilliant, reflective surfaces.

Equivalent to Lee:269; nearly equivalent to Texas:4192.

- 4058 1871-L BG-841. Liberty Head. AU-55. Rarity-5.** Die alignment: 180°. Deep golden toning highlights on brilliant surfaces. A second attractive example of this popular issue.

- 4059 1875 BG-847. Small Indian Head. EF-45. Rarity-5.** Die alignment: 360°. Attractive for the grade, although on a somewhat wavy planchet.

Choice 1871-H Quarter Dollar BG-860, High Rarity-6



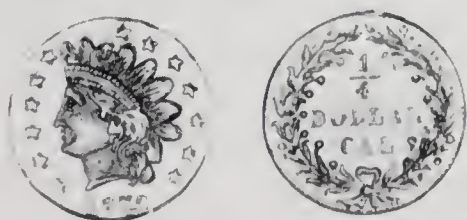
- 4060 1871-H BG-860. Liberty Head. MS-63, prooflike. Rarity-6+.** Die alignment: 180°. Elongated point of bust nearly touches first obverse star. Frosty golden design details stand boldly out from brilliant mirror fields. A popular rarity from the suppressed 1871-H issues.

The jewelry firm of Hershfield & Mitchell of Leavenworth, Kansas is responsible for the California gold issue dated 1871-H. They manufactured and sold these pieces, calling them "trinkets" and "tokens or charms." In August 1871, federal agents took offense at these practices, arresting Reuben N. Hershfield and Noah Mitchell on charges of violating the Private Coinages Act of June 1864, an act originally aimed at makers of circulating Civil War tokens. After the arrest and subsequent investigation, agents sent one of the 1871-H half dollars to the Philadelphia Mint, where its assay value was determined at just 17 cents. In an article appearing in *The New York Times*, August 17, 1871 issue, great light was made of these "criminals" from Kansas. It is not known if the partners were imprisoned, but the suppression of their issues accounts for the great rarity of most of the 1871-H round quarter dollars in this series.



- 4061 1872/1 BG-869. Indian Head. MS-64, prooflike. Rarity-5.** Die alignment: 360°. Large cud rim break at 2 in date. A die crack runs from 12:00 to 6:00, bisecting the reverse. In addition, several large cuds are noted in the wreath details on the left. Outstanding quality of strike and aesthetic appeal, with brilliant deep mirrors surrounding frosty Indian motif. A true gem, worthy of consideration by advanced specialists and beginning collectors alike.

Very nearly the overall equivalent of Texas:4218, which was graded MS-65, prooflike.



- 4162 1872 BG-870. Indian Head. MS-63, prooflike. Rarity-4.** Die alignment: 180°. Die State II, with obverse cud connecting 72 in date to rim immediately beneath. Sharp and brilliant, with outstanding aesthetic appeal.

Slightly finer than Texas:4219.



- 4063 1872/1 BG-870. Indian Head. MS-63, prooflike. Rarity-4.** Die alignment: 360°. Die State II, with cud at rim joined to 2 in date only. From shattered reverse dies, with many cracks plainly evident. An aesthetically appealing piece that would enhance even the finest collection of California small denomination gold pieces.

Desirable 1873 BG-871 25c



- 4064 1873 BG-871. Indian Head. MS-60, prooflike. Rarity-6+.** Die alignment: 180°. Punctuated Date variety, with period immediately to right of date. Sharp and brilliant. From shattered reverse die, with several prominent die breaks in evidence. Obverse planchet flaw runs vertically from eighth to 13th star. Rare and elusive, and quite choice for the grade.

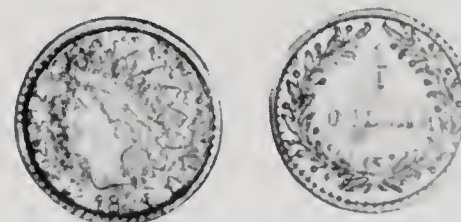
Scarce 1874 Quarter Dollar BG-875, Rarity-6



- 4065 1874 BG-875. Indian Head. MS-64, prooflike. Rarity-6.** Die alignment: 350°. Scarce and desirable variety with low 7 in date. Very choice for the grade, with strong aesthetic appeal. Brilliant and "flashy," and worthy of strong bidder consideration.

Finer than Texas:4223.

Rare 1876 BG-881 25c



- 4066 1876 BG-881. Indian Head. MS-62 (PCGS). Rarity-7.** Die alignment: 15°. A decidedly rare variety that is eagerly sought by advanced specialists in the California small denomination gold series. Tenth obverse star joined to feather. Quite choice for the grade, with brilliant golden surfaces and frosty devices. A lovely coin, certain to please its new owner.

Significantly finer than Cluh Cal Neva:4583; finer than Texas:4229 and Norweb:1086.

- 4067 1880/76 BG-885. Indian Head. MS-61, prooflike. Rarity-4.** Die alignment: 360°. Written Date variety, hand-engraved numerals in place of the usually punched date. Sharp and attractive for the grade, with brilliant, reflective surfaces. Minor planchet waves are noted for accuracy.

OCTAGONAL HALF DOLLARS

- 4068** 1854 BG-305 Liberty Head. EF-45. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 180°. Nine obverse stars, no FD above date. Very attractive for the grade, with some minor reverse planchet lamination noted at 3:00.

1854-N Small Head Half Dollar BG-308, Rarity-6-

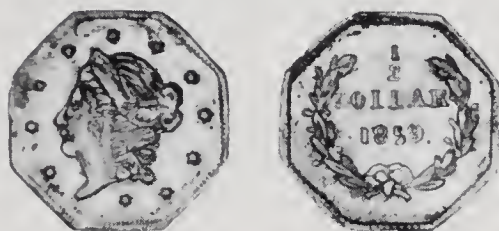


- 4069** 1854-N BG-308. Liberty Head. MS-62 (PCGS). Rarity-6-. Die alignment: 180°. A lovely coin, with Liberty and wreath designs closely styled after the Type I federal gold dollar issues of the era. Reverse variety with denomination spelled HALF DOL., in place of fraction, with star and date in wreath. Pale olive and rich golden toning highlights enhance the aesthetic appeal of this scarce and desirable piece.

Finer than Club Cal Neva:4426; finer than Texas:4248.

From the firm of Antoine Louis Nouzillet & Co., 58 Kearny Street, San Francisco, who issued their coins from 1852 to 1854.

- 4070** 1855 BG-309. Liberty Head. AU-50. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 360°. Die crack through date on reverse, final 5 in date filled. Attractive for the grade, with generous amounts of golden lustre remaining. A nice coin for the grade, suitable for inclusion in a beginner's California gold type set.



- 4071** 1859 BG-902. Liberty Head. MS-60, perhaps slightly finer. Rarity-6. Die alignment: 360°. 11 obverse stars. Sharply struck, with all design details plainly evident. Struck from heavily clashed dies, with evidence plainly seen on both sides. Traces of lacquer can be seen under moderate magnification. An attractive deep golden specimen of this scarce and popular issue.

- 4072** 1868 BG-906. Liberty Head. AU-50. Rarity-6+. Die alignment: 360°. An attractive specimen, for the grade, of this very elusive issue. Evidence of die clashing can be seen, particularly on the reverse. On a slightly wavy planchet. Rich golden toning highlights.

- 4073** 1871 BG-911. Liberty Head. AU-55. Rarity-5+. Die alignment: 360°. Nine obverse stars, with stray hair curl above Liberty's hair bun. Brilliant and frosty surfaces, with just a hint of rubbing on the high points keeping this from a much higher assigned grade.

- 4074** Pair of octagonal Liberty Head half dollars: ☆1872 BG-913. AU-50. Rarity-6. Die alignment: 360°. Mount removed ☆ 1876 BG-932. AU-55, prooflike. Rarity-6. Die alignment: 360°. Baby Head variety. Several reverse scratches are noted on 12:00. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 4075** 1872/1 BG-914. Liberty Head. AU-55. Rarity-5+. Die alignment: 360°. Deep golden fields surround frosty, pale golden design elements. Sharply struck, and very attractive for the grade.

- 4076** 1872/1 BG-914. Liberty Head. AU-50. Rarity-5+. Die alignment: 360°. A second attractive example of this popular issue, with deep golden surface highlights in evidence.

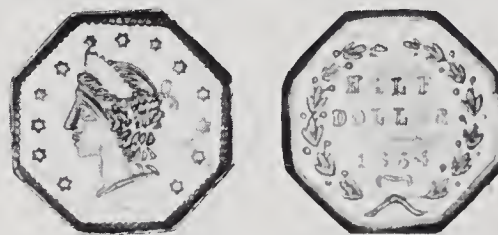
- 4077** 1873 BG-915. Liberty Head. AU-55. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 360°. An attractive specimen with boldly rendered design details on frosty golden surfaces. Suitable for inclusion in a high-quality type set.

- 4078** 1864-G BG-917. Liberty Head. MS-60. Rarity-5+. Die alignment: 180°. Small Head variety. Reverse denomination as HALF DOLLAR, with date in wreath. Highly reflective fields, with a few faint hairlines keeping this from a much higher assigned grade.



- 4079** 1864-G BG-917. Liberty Head. MS-60, prooflike. Rarity-5+. Die alignment: 180°. A second specimen of this popular issue, with rich golden toning highlights on highly reflective fields. A pleasing example for a high-quality type set.

Popular "Caricature Head" Variety



- 4080** 1864-"C" BG-918. Liberty Head. MS-60, prooflike. Rarity-6. Die alignment: 360°. Caricature Head variety. Actually a G "mintmark," although Walter Breen refers to it as a C. Careful examination reveals the Gray & Co "mintmark" lacking a portion of the lower serif. Very attractive for the grade, with highly reflective golden fields surrounding the petite representation of Liberty on the obverse. Very choice for the grade and worthy of strong bidder consideration.

Finer than Club Cal Neva:4602; Texas:4267; Garrett:2170.

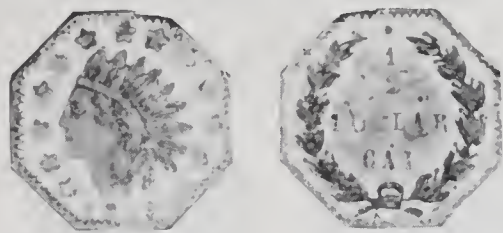


- 4081** 1870-G. BG-920. Liberty Head. AU-55. Rarity-5+. Die alignment: 180°. Small Head. Apostrophe after CAL on reverse quite probably a misplaced period. Reflective golden fields splashed with a hint of deeper golden toning. Quite attractive for the grade.

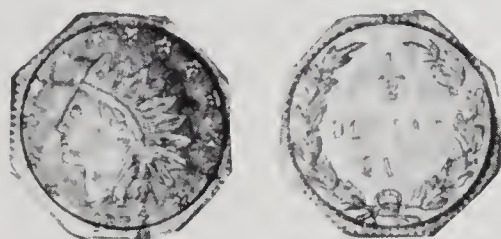
- 4082** 1870 BG-921. Liberty Head. AU-50. Rarity-6+. Die alignment: 180°. Variety with CAL GOLD omitted from reverse. A very scarce and desirable issue. Mount removed. Traces of lamination are seen on both sides.

- 4083** 1871-G/G. BG-924. Liberty Head. MS-60, faint hairlines noted on both sides. Rarity-4. Die alignment: 180°. Variety with G on obverse first punched too low, then repunched in a higher position. Additionally, the 7 in the date leans crazily to the right. Widely spaced reverse lettering, with very low C in CAL. Sharp and brilliant, very choice for the grade.

1875 "Impaled Date" 50c



- 4084 1875 BG-933. Small Indian Head. AU-58, prooflike. Rarity-7. Die alignment: 360°. Rare and desirable Small Indian Head variety with date impaled on lower denticles. Quite lovely for the grade, with frosty devices surrounded by mirrorlike fields. A desirable combination of aesthetic quality and numismatic rarity.



- 4085 1875/5 BG-934. Indian Head. MS-62 (PCGS). Rarity-6. Die alignment: 360°. Variety with boldly repunched 5 in date, first punched low in the denticles, then boldly repunched in a higher position. Additionally, the top of the 1 in date is also boldly repunched. Frosty central devices and brilliant mirror fields are toned in lovely olive-gold. Scarce and unusual, worthy of strong bidder support.



- 4086 1872 BG-939. Indian Head. MS-65 (PCGS). Rarity-6+. Die alignment: 180°. Large obverse stars and hand-engraved date. Small L in CAL on reverse. Sharply struck, with bold design details richly toned in deep yellow gold. An outstanding gem-quality specimen of this very scarce and elusive issue, one that should excite both the specialist and beginning collector alike.

Considerably finer than Club Cal Neva:4618; Texas:4288.



- 4087 1875 BG-946. Indian Head. MS-63, prooflike. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 135°. Hand-engraved date. Die State II, with bottom of 8 in date open and joined to rim by die crack. Additionally, a die crack is seen just to the left of the date and a heavy die line is seen on the Indian's cheek. Frosty golden devices visually enhanced by golden mirror fields.

Easily equivalent to Texas:4295.

Elusive 1876 Octagonal Half Dollar

BG-951, High Rarity-6

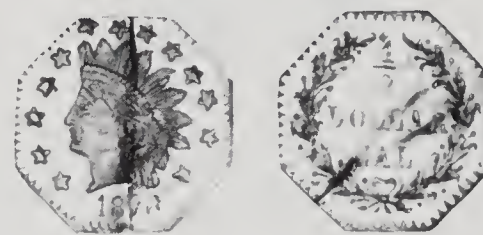


- 4088 1876 BG-951. Indian Head. MS-63, prooflike. High Rarity-6. Die alignment: 135°. Die State II, from repolished obverse die with thin point to third feather in headdress. An outstanding example for the grade, with many claims to a much higher grade. Frosty, deep golden devices stand boldly out from brilliant mirror fields. Careful examination under low magnification reveals some faint die file marks (raised lines) on the Indian's face. A choice example that belongs in your collection.

Finer than Jay Roe/Heifetz:312, a repaired piece. In that sale it was noted that BG-951 is "a rare coin in any grade."

Desirable Overdate Variety

1878/6, BG-952



- 4089 1878/6 BG-952. Indian Head. MS-63, prooflike. Rarity-6+. Die alignment: 135°. From reworked obverse die of BG-950, with lower part of final 8 in date missing. Frosty central devices form a pleasing cameo effect with deep mirror fields. A planchet crack, as minted, is noted on the obverse at 12:00, although it does very little to detract from the overall quality of this lovely piece.

Equivalent to Lee:364; Heifetz:313; Texas:4300.



- 4090 1876 BG-953. Indian Head. MS-63 (PCGS). Rarity-6+. Die alignment: 180°. From same obverse die as BG-951, Die State II. Type without CAL on reverse. Three highest obverse stars very near border. Olive-gold toning highlights on frosty surfaces. Rare and elusive, and certainly worthy of inclusion in a high-grade California small denomination gold type set.

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Increase your chances of bidding success. Do you have a certain amount in mind? By means of our Maximum Expenditure option—refer to the Terms of Sale, No. 15 for complete information—you can bid on up to eight times the amount you want to spend, and we will bid on your behalf until that limit is reached. This will vastly increase your chances of success. It's just like being at the sale in person!

Rare and Unusual Die Combination

Unlisted Obverse, Reverse of BG-1303

Discovery Coin



- 4091 "1868" (backdated). "B-1303A." Unlisted obverse, reverse of BG-1303. Liberty Head. AU-58, perhaps finer. Certainly high Rarity-7, perhaps Rarity-8. Die alignment: 180°. A highly unusual variety, currently unknown to this cataloguer. Distinctive reverse die of BG-1303, the work of Herman Kroll of New York City, some time after 1883. Obverse head style remarkably similar to BG-1306, Kroll's octagonal gold dollar, but with eighth obverse star grotesquely repunched, and no K "mintmark" beneath bust. Small, petite Liberty obverse, with 13 hollow-centered stars surrounding the effigy. Five of these stars are enclosed between the point of bust and point of coronet. Brilliant golden surfaces with just a hint of rubbing on the high points. Unlisted in *California Pioneer Fractional Gold* by Walter Breen and Ronald Gillio, henceforth given the designation BG-1303A by this cataloguer.

This unusual and possibly unique variety was discovered misattributed in a collection of California small denomination gold pieces by Beth O. Piper of our staff, who designated the piece BG-1303A.

ROUND HALF DOLLARS



- 4092 1852 BG-401. Liberty Head. MS-60. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 180°. Die State I, from unbroken dies. Frosty and brilliant, although the obverse has been struck through lint, and several shallow "squiggles" are seen there. Additionally, a reverse planchet flaw, as struck, is noted for accuracy.
- 4093 1852 BG-401. Liberty Head. AU-58. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 180°. Narrow Head variety. Choice for the grade, with just a hint of rubbing on the high points. Die State I, from unbroken dies.
Equivalent to Texas:4314.

- 4094 1853/2-DN BG-409. Liberty Head. AU-50. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 180°. Late Die State II, with cracks at NIA G now extending through OLD as well. Traces of possible mount removal noted at 12:00 on the edge.

The DN "mintmark" is thought to be for M. Deriberpe and A.L. Nouzillet, doing business as Nouzillet & Co. at 58 Kearny Street in San Francisco.



- 4095 1853 BG-415. Liberty Head. EF-45. Rarity-6+. Die alignment: 180°. A scarce and desirable variety with first obverse star buried in point of Liberty's bust. Deep orange-gold toning highlights enhance the well-defined design details. A nice variety for the specialist.
- 4096 Trio of round Liberty Head half dollars: ☆ 1853-D BG-421. AU-55. Rarity-5+. Die alignment: 180°. From severely clashed dies, obverse planchet crack noted ☆ 1856-N BG-434. EF-45. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 180°. N below wreath. Faint obverse scratch and reverse solder noted ☆ 1870-G BG-1024. EF-40. Rarity-4. Die alignment: 180°. Reverse variety without knot in bow. Granular surfaces, mount removed. (Total: 3 pieces)



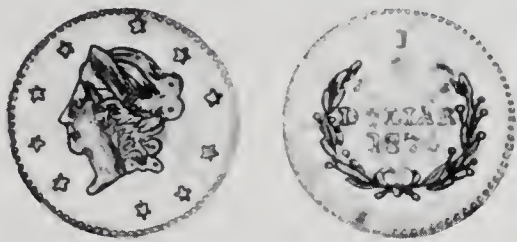
- 4097 1853 BG-428. Liberty Head. MS-63, prooflike. Rarity-4. Die alignment: 180°. A brilliant golden specimen of this popular issue, one with outstanding aesthetic appeal for the grade. Rich golden mirrors surround frosty devices.
Finer than Lee:569, 570; Texas:4336.
- 4098 1853 BG-428. Liberty Head. AU-50. Rarity-4. Die alignment: 180°. Die State I, without obverse rim breaks at upper right. Attractive for the grade.



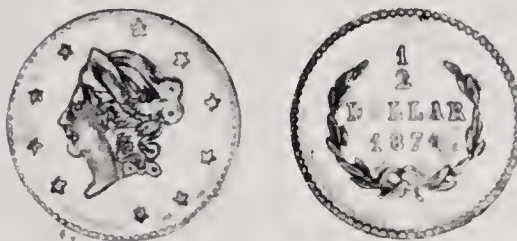
- 4099 1853 BG-429. Liberty Head. MS-63, prooflike. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 180°. A sharp and brilliant specimen with highly reflective deep golden fields. Die State II, with rim crumbling plainly evident at the upper obverse. From reworked obverse die of BG-428, with small, square denticles at the rims. Very choice for the grade, and a superb candidate for inclusion in a high-grade type set.
Equivalent to Lee:572; finer than Texas:4337.
- 4100 1853 BG-429. Liberty Head. AU-50. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 190°. A second pleasing specimen of this popular issue. Deep golden mirror surfaces. Die State II, with obverse rim crumbling at upper right. Choice for the grade.
- 4101 1856-N BG-434. Liberty Head. MS-60. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 180°. N below wreath on reverse. Attractive for the grade, with iridescent rose and violet toning on lustrous deep golden surfaces.

- 4102 Pair of Liberty Head round half dollars: ☆ 1868 BG-1008. EF-40. **Rarity-6.** Mount removed ☆ 1869 BG-1009. EF-40. **Rarity-6+.** Plugged at 12:00 relative to the obverse. (Total: 2 pieces)

Popular "DOLLAR" Variety



- 4103 1870 BG-1010. **Liberty Head. MS-63. Rarity-5.** Die alignment: 350°. A frosty golden specimen of this desirable issue, with denomination on reverse spelled DOLLAR. An outstanding representation of the type, certain to please even the fussiest of California small denomination gold collectors.
Equivalent to Texas:4354.



- 4104 1871 BG-1011. **Liberty Head. MS-64, prooflike. Rarity-4.** Die alignment: 180°. Brilliant mirror fields are deeply toned in iridescent violet and gold. Sharp and frosty central devices. Delightful aesthetic appeal sure to entice the connoisseur of the series.
Finer than Lee:930; Texas:4355.

1872 BG-1013 50¢ Date On Obverse



- 4105 1872 BG-1013. **Liberty Head. AU-50. Rarity-6+.** Die alignment: 360°. Taller Head variety, with 13 stars and date on obverse. On the reverse, the denomination is spelled out rather than denoted as a fraction. Quite scarce and quite attractive for the grade.
- 4106 1864 BG-1016. **Liberty Head. AU-50. Rarity-5.** Die alignment: 180°. Attractive for the grade with brilliant mirror surfaces in evidence. Die State II, with ends of wreath on reverse nearly equal in size.
- 4107 1867-G BG-1018. **Liberty Head. AU-55. Rarity-5.** Die alignment: 180°. Attractive for the grade. Areas of obverse planchet roughness are noted for accuracy.

- 4108 1869-G BG-1020. **Liberty Head. AU-55, prooflike. Rarity-5.** Die alignment: 180°. An attractive and brilliant specimen of a piece that is often seen in lower grades. A few faint obverse scratches are noted, but they do not detract significantly from the overall appeal of this attractive coin.

Rare 1870-G Half Dollar BG-1022, Rarity-7



- 4109 1870-G BG-1022. **Liberty Head. AU-50. Rarity-7.** Die alignment: 180°. Reflective mirror surfaces graced with splashes of pale blue and violet. Some faint surface marks are noted, commensurate with the grade. Rare and desirable, and worthy of strong bidder support.

- 4110 1871-G. BG-1027. **Liberty Head. MS-60, prooflike. Rarity-4.** Die alignment: 180°. From heavily polished obverse die, with much of Liberty's hair details missing. The final 1 in the date is small and footless, while the R in DOLLAR on the reverse is boldly repunched. Choice for the grade.
- 4111 1871-G. BG-1027. **Liberty Head. AU-50. Rarity-4.** Die alignment: 180°. Deep golden surfaces with splashes of violet toning highlights. A choice piece for the grade, with outstanding aesthetic appeal.
- 4112 1871-L BG-1029. **Liberty Head. EF-40. Rarity-5.** Die alignment: 180°. Repunched 7 in date. Attractive for the grade, with iridescent violet toning highlights at the rims.

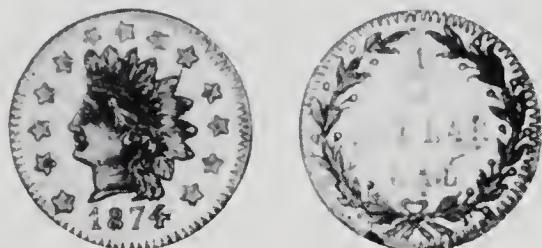
"Wedge Border" 1875 50¢ BG-1035, Rarity-7



- 4113 1875 BG-1035. **Liberty Head. MS-63, prooflike. Rarity-7.** Die alignment: 360°. Scarce and desirable variety with the "wedge" border, a denticle style that closely resembles the teeth of a circular saw. This particular border appears on no other California small denomination die. Small compact date on obverse wedged tightly between two lowest stars. Choice for the grade, with frosty devices and highly reflective fields. A lovely specimen of this rare and desirable issue, among the finest currently known.
Finer than Lee:411; Texas:4377.

4114 1876 BG-1038. Indian Head. MS-60, prooflike. Rarity-6. Die alignment: 360°. Interesting variety with date numerals progressively smaller from left to right, and with boldly repunched 1 in date. A very faint obverse scratch and a few scattered reverse scratches are all that keep this from a much higher grade.

4115 1873 BG-1051. Indian Head. MS-60, lightly brushed. Rarity-5+. Die alignment: 180°. Sharp and lustrous, with a few faint hairlines in evidence, no doubt caused by light brushing long ago. Still quite attractive overall, and a nice coin for the beginner's type set.



4116 1874 BG-1055. Indian Head. MS-63, prooflike. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 150°. Large Date, Crosslet 4 variety. Ninth obverse star joined to feather below. Deep reflective fields encircle frosty, sharp design details. Worthy of inclusion in the finest of California small denomination gold cabinets.
Considerably finer than Lee:956; easily equivalent to Texas:4397.



4117 1875/3 BG-1058. Indian Head. MS-63, prooflike. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 350°. Outstanding aesthetic appeal and brilliant golden surfaces are but two of the delightful qualities of this choice piece. Obverse denticles touch 1 and 5 in date. Careful observation under low magnification reveals the remnants of a round-top 3 beneath the existing 5 in the date.

4118 Pair of round Indian Head half dollars: ☆ 1876/5 BG-1059. AU-50. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 360°. Overdate details plainly evident under low magnification. Mount removed ☆ 1876 BG-1065. AU-50. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 270°. Re-engraved at 12:00 on the obverse. (Total: 2 pieces)

4119 Indian Head round half dollar duo: ☆ 1876/5 BG-1059. EF-45. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 180°. Heavily polished, probably an old jewelry piece ☆ 1876 BG-1065. EF-45. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 270°. Attempted puncture at 12:00 relative to the obverse. (Total: 2 pieces)

4120 1881 BG-1069. Indian Head. AU-58, prooflike. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 180°. Die State II, without spur at fourth obverse star. Choice for the grade.

Rare "1863" Round Half Dollar BG-1305, Borderline Rarity-8



4121 "1863" BG-1305. Liberty Head. MS-63, prooflike. Borderline Rarity-8. Die alignment: 180°. The earliest and rarest of Herman Kroll's back-dated issues, circa 1883. Head style copying Gray's small head type with 13 small, hollow five-pointed stars around. The star immediately beneath Liberty's bust is boldly repunched. On the reverse, the fraction 1/2 is corrected from 1/9, with the A in DOLLAR over an erroneously punched R. Walter Breen considers this piece to be **borderline Rarity-8**. An outstanding rarity in the series, one that should see considerable bidding activity when it crosses the auction block.

This great rarity in the California small denomination gold series was not represented in such celebrated collections as Club Cal Neva, Lee, Norweb, and Texas.

Undated Round Half Dollar Rarity BG-1312, Rarity-8



4122 Undated BG-1312. Liberty Head. AU-50. Rarity-8. Die alignment: 350°. From Walter Breen's Unknown Maker III. Extremely rare and desirable. **One of three pieces currently thought to exist.** Lightly cleaned long ago, with faint hairlines evident on obverse and reverse surfaces. A shallow obverse planchet depression at 8:00 serves as this great rarity's hallmark. As a consequence of its rarity, this piece was and is missing from many of the great California small denomination gold collections. We are certain that serious bidding activity will ensue when this desirable piece crosses the auction block!



OCTAGONAL DOLLARS



- 4123 1854-FD BG-508. Liberty Head. EF-40. Rarity-6+. Die alignment: 180°. Variety with two large stars and "mintmark" FD on reverse. Very attractive for the grade and certain to please its new owner.

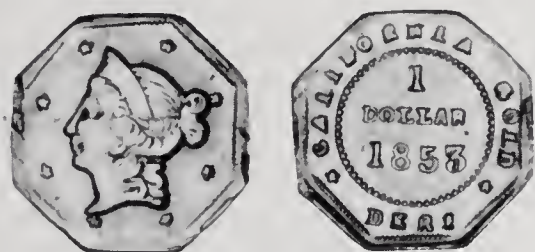
- 4124 Octagonal Liberty Head gold dollar trio: ☆ 1854-FD BG-508. EF-40. Rarity-6+. Die alignment: 180°. Obverse and reverse digs ☆ 1853-N BG-531. AU-50. Rarity-5. Reverse planchet flaws noted at 3:00 and 9:00 ☆ 1854 BG-532. AU-55. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 180°. Brilliant though somewhat granular surfaces, reverse pinback removed. A nice "starter" group for the beginning California small denomination gold enthusiast. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 4125 1854-FD BG-508. Liberty Head. VF-35. Rarity-6+. Die alignment: 180°. A third example of this popular and elusive octagonal dollar variety. Attractive for the grade, although a small, shallow reverse dig is noted at 12:00.



- 4126 1855/4-FD BG-511. Liberty Head. AU-58, prooflike. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 180°. Just a hint of rubbing on the high points keeps this from a much higher grade. Brilliant mirror surfaces surround frosty central devices. On the reverse, the second 5 is boldly repunched several times over the existing 4 in the date. Very choice for the grade, with delightful aesthetic appeal.

- 4127 Octagonal Liberty Head gold dollar trio: ☆ 1853-DERI BG-514. AU-50. Rarity-6+. Die alignment: 180°. Holed at 6:00 relative to the obverse ☆ 1853-DERI BG-523. EF-40. Rarity-6+. Die alignment: 180°. Holed at 12:00 relative to the obverse ☆ 1853-N BG-530. AU-50. Rarity-4. Die alignment: 180°. Holed at 6:00 relative to the obverse, with faint scratches noted on both sides. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 4128 1853-DERI BG-519. Liberty Head. EF-40. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 180°. Variety with 5 in date lower than the other numerals. Very attractive for the grade, with tiny obverse rim marks noted at 3:00 and 9:00 for accuracy.



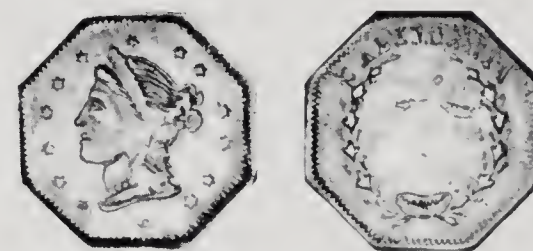
- 4129 1853-N BG-530. Liberty Head. AU-55. Rarity-4. Die alignment: 180°. Sharp and brilliant, with faintly granular surfaces noted for accuracy. Quite attractive for the grade and an ideal candidate for the beginning collector's cabinet.

According to Walter Breen, at least 10 examples of BG-530 were in the Winfield S. Scott treasure suggesting that Nouzillet intended these gold dollars for actual circulation. Indeed, many of the survivors of this variety show heavy signs of circulation.

Technically finer than Texas:4441.



- 4130 1853-N BG-531. Liberty Head. AU-55. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 180°. Variety with 13 obverse stars, six to left, six to right, and one directly above Liberty's head. Attractive for the grade, with splashes of deep golden toning on lustrous golden surfaces.



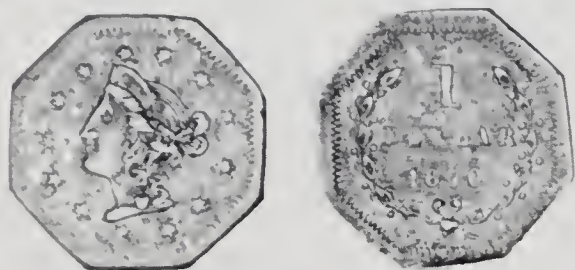
- 4131 1868-G BG-1105. Liberty Head. EF-45. Rarity-6. Die alignment: 180°. Obverse design with necklace on Liberty's bust, and G "mintmark" beneath bust. Deeply toned in iridescent gold, lavender, and blue. This variety is usually encountered in low grades, and is often seen weakly struck at the centers. An attractive piece, certainly worthy of strong bidder support.



- 4132 1869-G BG-1106. Liberty Head. AU-55, slightly granular surfaces. Rarity-5+. Die alignment: 180°. Die State I, with faint rim cracks in evidence on the reverse. Weak at the reverse center, as nearly always seen for this issue. A high-quality specimen that should be seriously considered by California gold dollar enthusiasts.

- 4133 Pair of Liberty Head octagonal gold dollars: ☆ 1871-G BG-1109. EF-45. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 180°. Prooflike surfaces splashed with iridescent violet and blue. Holed at 12:00 relative to the obverse ☆ 1870 BG-1118. EF-40. Rarity-5+. Die alignment: 180°. The Lantern Jawed, Goofy Head variety. Mounted, with loops remaining at 12:00; pinback removed from reverse. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 4134 1871-G BG-1109. Liberty Head. VF-30, polished. Rarity-5. Die alignment: 180°. A nice octagonal Liberty Head gold dollar for the budget-conscious collector.

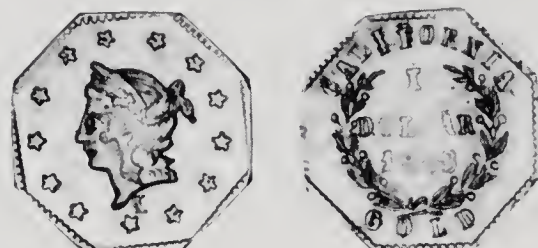


- 4135 1870 BG-1118. Liberty Head. EF-45. Rarity-5+. Die alignment: 135°. The popular Lantern Jawed, Goofy Head variety. Attractive for the grade, with lightly granular surfaces noted.

- 4136 Pair of Indian Head octagonal gold dollars: ☆ 1872 BG-1119. AU-55. Rarity-6+. Die alignment: 180°. Punctuated Date variety, with period immediately following the date. Holed for suspension at 12:00 relative to the obverse ☆ 1875 BG-1127. EF-40. Rarity-5+. Die alignment: 315°. Holed for suspension at 12:00 relative to the obverse. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 4137 1875 BG-1125. Indian Head. EF-45, obverse center cleaned. Rarity-6+. Die alignment: 225°. From a shattered reverse die, with several prominent die cracks in evidence. Lightly cleaned at the obverse center, with design details in that area softened as a consequence. A reasonably nice specimen of this very scarce and desirable issue.



- 4138 "1858"-K back-dated issue. BG-1306. EF-45. Rarity-2+. One of the popular back-dated Herman Kroll issues from New York City, circa 1883. Attractive for the grade, with a few faint surface scratches noted for accuracy.

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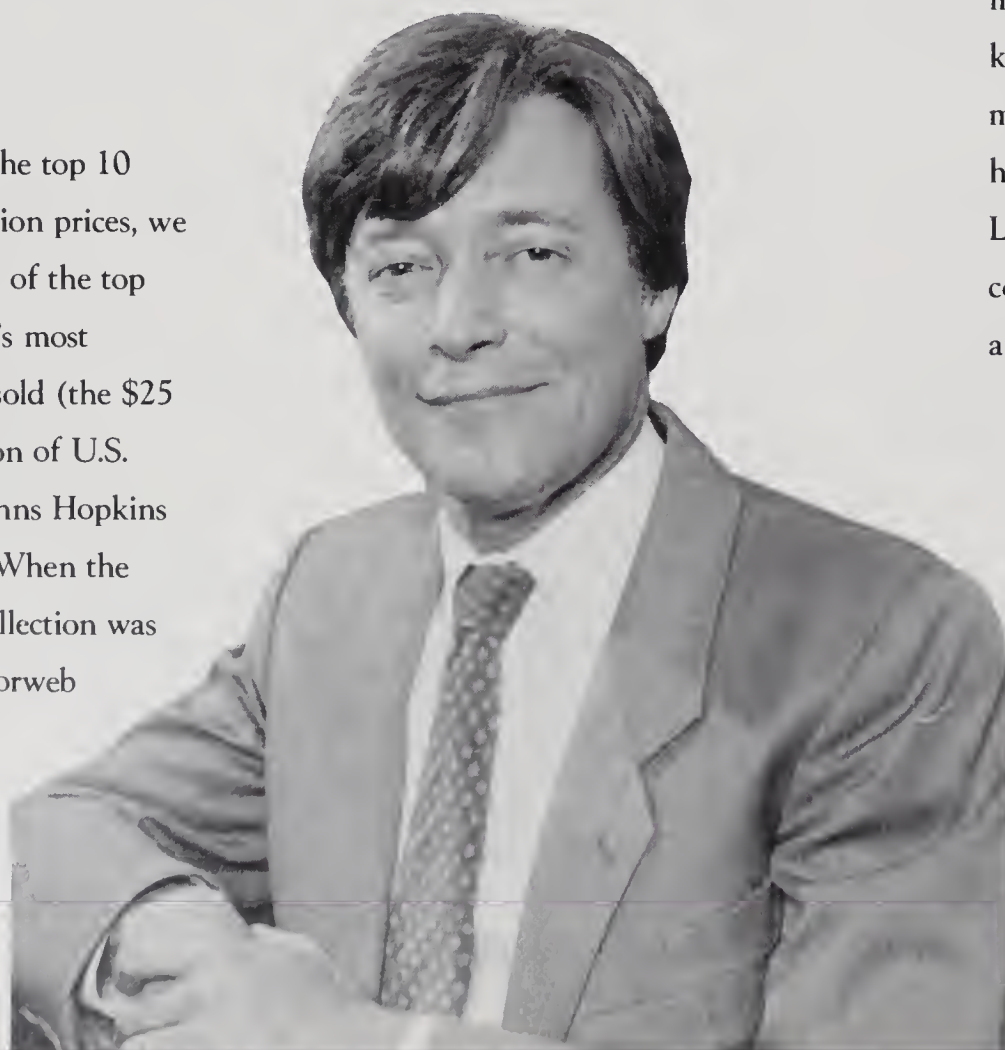
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